FOUNDED IN 1842

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

JULY 3, 1926

Strange Wonders of an Ancient Land

More Impressions of My Travels in India

By HENRY MORGENTHAU Sr.

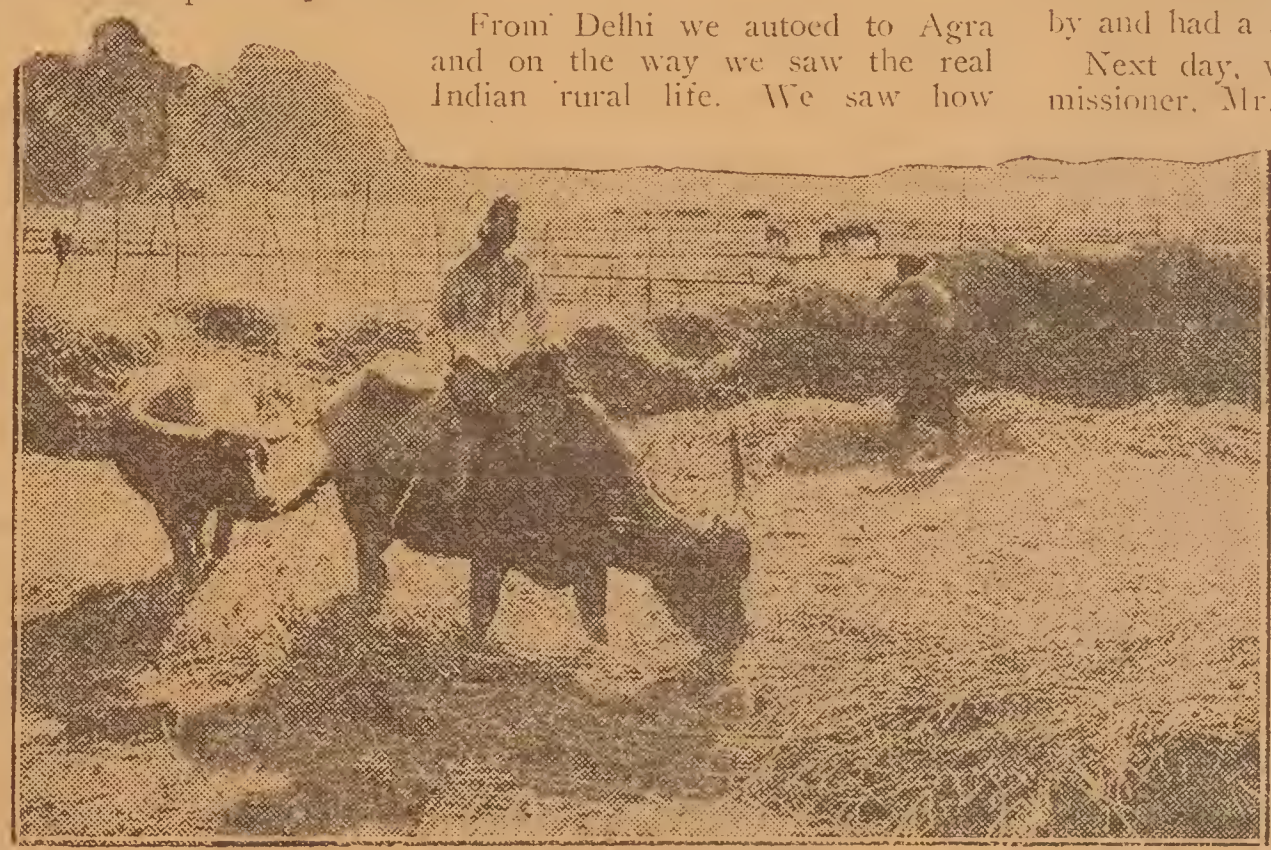
FROM Udaipur we went to Jaipur where we were the guests of the British Resident, Mr. Carter, and we met the Maharaja Man Singh who is only fourteen and a half years old. He is already married to a woman of twenty-four, but he is only married in name and does not live with her. It is very amusing to see this fine, sprightly, open-hearted, laughing youth totally unconscious of the tremendous powers that await him, playing tennis with a great deal of zest and enthusiasm and then in the evening practicing roller skating. His having adopted the latter sport has made it quite fashionable in the town. He attends the College of Ajmer, to reach which it takes him about two hours in his "Rolls Royce" which he drives himself. It was very illuminating to see how the Indians and the British mingle so freely in their sports and studies.

HENRY MORGENTHAU SR.

But the brightest and best of all our experiences in India was our visit to the Capital the City of Delhi where we were the guests of Viceroy Reading. It is the greatest present day demonstration to what heights a man can rise through sheer ability. About thirty years ago Earl Reading, as Rufus Isaacs, was a man before the mast on a sailing ship that sailed to Bombay, and now a picture of that ship hangs in the Vice-Regal Lodge and that former sailor rules over 350,000,000 people. It was a wonderful sight to see this same man, dressed in regal robes, leave the Vice-Regal Lodge, accompanied by a bodyguard of one hundred and fifty mounted men, riding in the state-carriage drawn by six horses, three of which were mounted by riders and two men in the rear of the vehicle, entering the house of Parliament under a salute of thirty-one guns, then dramatically taking his seat, "occupying the throne" while all the Indian and British representatives in the house stood up and saluted him. This was the opening of the lower legislative house. He delivered his well-prepared address with great oratorical success and in the most dramatic manner, earnestly plead with the assembly for their hearty cooperation with the British Government to successfully evolve the reforms contemplated in their agricultural and political programs.

Stopping at the Readings' was like living with royalty. Every evening all the guests had to appear in full dress, wearing all their decorations and throughout the dinner there was music by the military band which was seated on a balcony completely hidden from our sight; and when they struck up "God Save The King," the Viceroy would propose the health of the King-Emperor and all the guests rose in response. One felt as though he were at some big performance in a prominent theatre and had suddenly been invited on the stage to participate with the actors in the drama or opera then being performed.

From Delhi we autoed to Agra and on the way we saw the real Indian rural life. We saw how undressed they were. Many of the youngsters were stark naked and lots of adult men wore only loin cloths. Fortunately the climate is so pleasant that clothing is not essential. It is astonishing how quickly one becomes accustomed to it; it soon ceases to annoy or shock one. The only obstruction on the roads were herds and herds of cattle; cows, bison, oxen, sheep, goats and donkeys. A peculiar sight that constantly amazed us were dozens and dozens of domesticated monkeys in the trees bordering the road, walking about on the roads, or jumping from branch to branch of the trees. No one is permitted to molest them, they are treated as sacred beings. There were also plenty of various kinds of birds, including parrots. All along the road we could see teams of white oxen alternating in pulling up out of wells skins filled with water, another antiquated method. This water is used for irrigation and to create pools for the cattle for drinking purposes. The villages are squalid. Most of them are largely composed of mud-huts. As we motored along we could see in the streets in most of the villages large wicker lounges, a sort of army bed, on which men, never women, were resting. The people seemed to be very docile and free. The children always salaamed as we passed by and had a smile for us.



A threshing yard in India where labor is cheap, time is no object and the methods are the same used by the second generation from Adam. The trampling of the animals separate the grain from the straw, after which the grain is removed and winnowed. This picture was taken on the road to Mandalay. *By Cowling from Ewing Galloway, N. Y.*

Next day, we fortunately had the Commissioner, Mr. Clarke, to accompany us in visiting the wonderful fort. His descriptions and explanations made it just live for us. It has a circuit of one mile. The walls are seventy feet high and the ditch is thirty feet wide and thirty-five feet deep. The famous Pearl Mosque is the gem of the buildings. It is one of the purest and most ornate examples of Indian architecture to be found anywhere. By using your imagination you almost see the wonderful picture that it must have been when it was inhabited by thousands of slaves and beautiful women who did everything to please the big Mogul. All the yards have streams of water from many foun-

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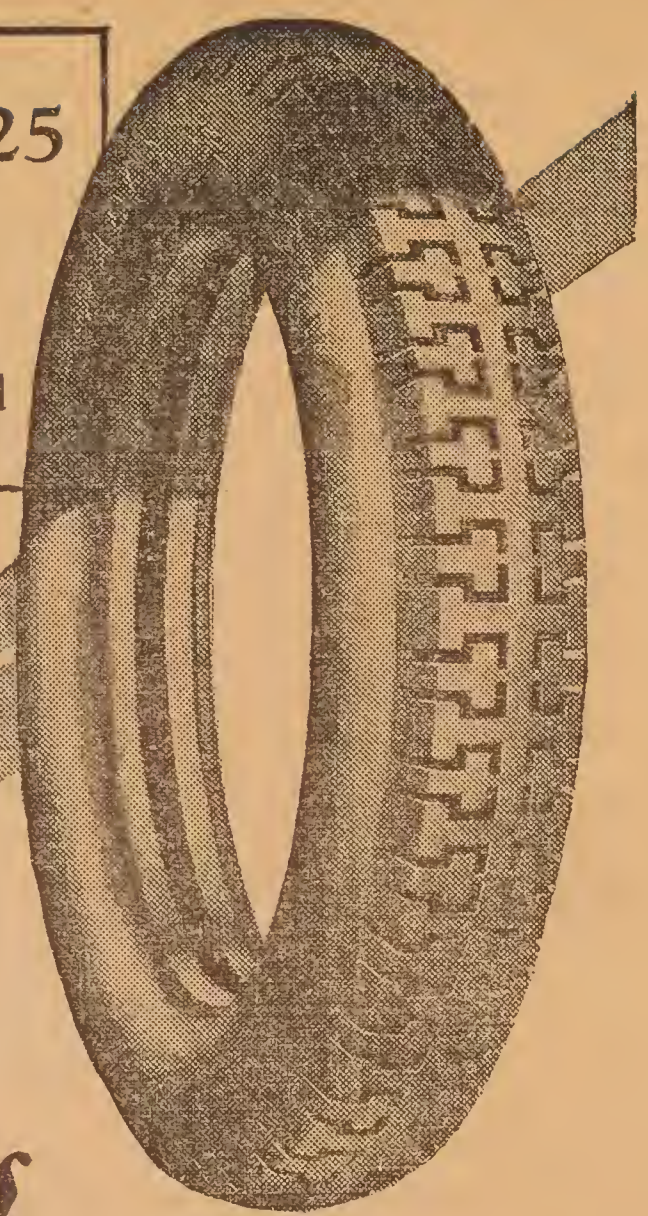

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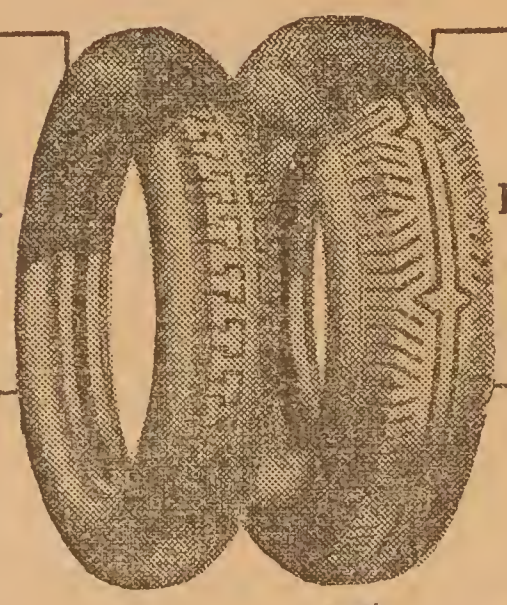

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Will We Have Any Summer?

A Western New York Farm and Home Talk

By M. C. BURRITT

THE outstanding farm fact of the third week in June was the 36 hour rainfall on the twelfth to fourteenth. More than two inches of rain fell and so saturated the ground that the lower places were not dry enough to cultivate even at the end of the week. It was a good timely rain and much needed. Some farmers have spoken of it as breaking the "drouth." It was hardly a drouth here at least, but plowing was hard and clouds of dust followed the tractors. The remainder of the week was more or less cloudy and cool. The nights are all very cool. It is poor corn weather and yet corn appears to have come up well and to be a good stand.

M. C. BURRITT

We have not been able to sit out on the porch evenings at all yet, and we miss the opportunity, especially our semi-invalid mother. Just as the big living room about the fireplace is the center of the family life in the winter time so we more or less live on the shaded screened porch in the summer time—if weather permits. That we have not been able to use it during the first two thirds of June is like the loss of so much of summer. When will we have some really hot weather?

It seems to me that I never saw tomatoes get off to a slower, poorer start than this year. The plants not only have stood still, they have actually gone backward the first two weeks in June and many of them have barely hung to life. They are beginning to show signs of growth now however. What they need is some real warm growing weather. On the other hand, it as been a splendid season so far for canning factory peas. There are none around here this year since the canning factory went broke, but farther West and South the crop looks very well indeed.

The rain has delayed bean planting. While some fields were put in before the rain most were not just around here and some land has been too wet to plant since. The crop planted now is likely to be pretty late. A few planted fields were injured by the heavy rainfall. Cabbage plants have grown apace and some will be ready for setting this comin. week.

The hay crop will be late, especially alfalfa. It hardly shows any bloom on the 9th of May, while red clover is beginning to bloom. Alfalfa is very rank in growth but the stems are so full of water that one hardly dares to cut it for fear that he would be unable to cure the hay.

There were quite a number of growers who were unable to finish the calyx spray before the rain and were thus without this protection against scab in the bad infection period during and just after the rain. Most of the uncovered area was on one side of the trees—the east—however, as the prevailing winds of the week before were west and rather strong, so that they had to wait for an east wind. The set of fruit appears to be about as indicated last week, although the drop is very heavy just now and makes some of the trees look a little thin.

Junior Field Days At Cornell

ABOUT two thousand boys and girls, about evenly divided, were at Cornell University on the occasion of Junior Field Days, held at the New York state colleges of agriculture and of home economies from June 23 to 26 inclusive. So far as known, this is the largest number which gathers for such an event at any of the state colleges, most of which have similar gatherings each year.

The boys and girls who attended are members of what are known as 4-H clubs, or junior projects, in which the extension forces of the colleges teach boys and girls, through actual work, how to carry on helpful enterprises on the farm and in the home. The term "4-H" comes from the initials of the club aims, to train in head, heart, hands and health. The boys and girls were housed in the college dormitories while regular students are absent between the regular college term and the summer session.

The program included actual teaching of the boys and girls, and demonstrations by and for them in homemaking, agriculture, health, and music. Entertainment was furnished in ball games, sightseeing, amusement programs, motion pictures, and a big camp-fire supper in the open-air, participated in by all of the two thousand guests.

Rin Tin Tin

WE saw a motion picture the other night that the whole family could go to and enjoy. Rin Tin Tin in "The Night Cry" is that kind of a picture and if every member of the family, from grandma down to 10 year old Johnnie, does not get a real thrill out of it, we are a very poor judge of human nature.

To those who love dogs, for those who love to see scenes of outdoor life, for those who are fond of excitement mingled with true pathos, we strongly recommend their going to see that wonder dog—RIN TIN TIN.—E. F. M.

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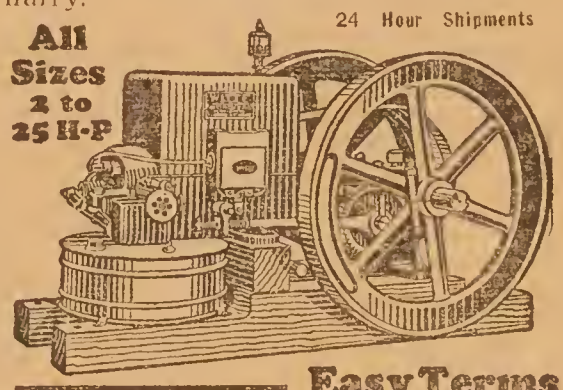

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Is the Tuberculin Test Reliable?

And Some Other Answers to What Dairymen Want to Know About TB

THERE is no subject that our subscribers bring to us for information about quite as frequently as the campaign to eradicate bovine tuberculosis. It is very evident that this problem of tuberculosis is foremost in the minds of all dairymen. It is very evident also that, like all important subjects which are being discussed and thought about, there is a tremendous amount of misinformation and misunderstanding. In an effort to answer some of the questions, we started a series of articles last week about tuberculosis in cattle.

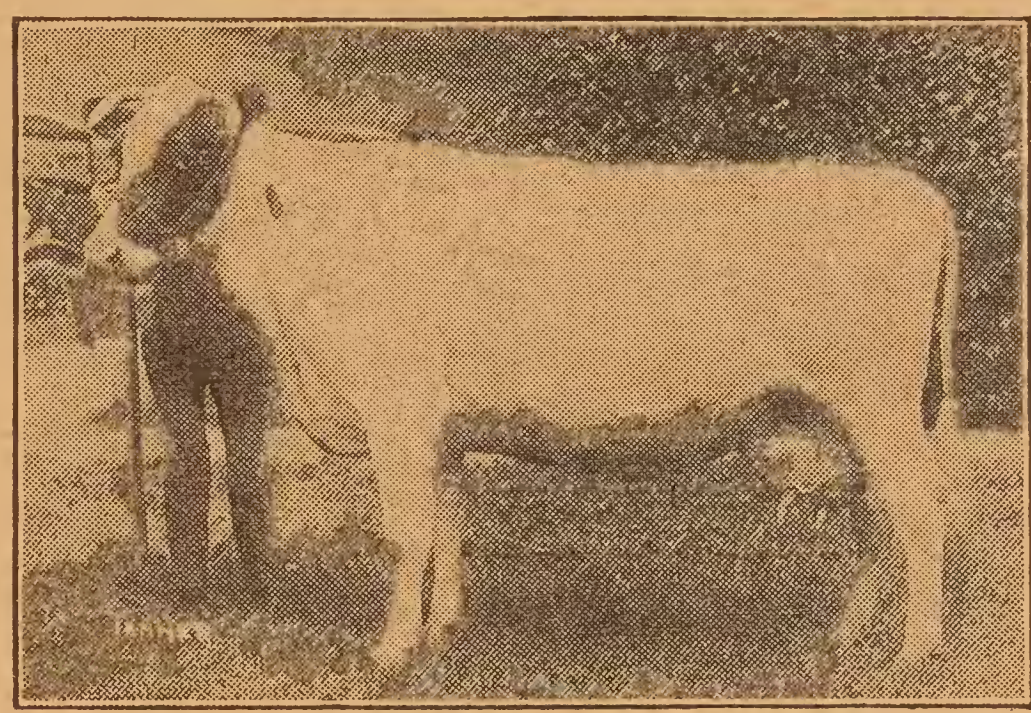
In the first article we explained what the tuberculin test was, the different ways in which it is applied; we described the accredited herd plan and the area plan and outlined the progress that has been made in the campaign against the disease up-to-date. We suggest that if you did not see this article you look up your June 26th issue and read it on Page 5.

This week we will try to answer some of the hundreds of questions that are constantly being asked us about this dangerous cattle disease and the methods that are being used to combat it.

First comes the question about the tuberculin test itself. Is it reliable? Does it get the reactors? Does it take those not diseased. Has it been misrepresented to influence men to test? Have some farmers tested merely to "sell" their cows to the state? Will the tuberculin give the disease to a healthy animal? Even if it does not give the disease to the cow, does it injure her in other ways?

The tuberculin test is not one hundred per cent. accurate. Like any other agent subject to human interpretation of its results, there is possibility for error. It is, however, as near perfect as human agencies can make it. Without a doubt there are once in a while cases where animals are taken out of the herd that did not have tuberculosis and other cases where those are left which are badly diseased. Such instances may be the fault of a careless interpretation of the test rather than of the tuberculin itself.

Under the accredited herd plan, also, where retests are made, there is very little chance of making a mistake. Of course, where such mistakes have occurred, even though there might not be one out of a thousand, they have decreased the confidence of the farmer so that he has naturally questioned the reliability of the whole business.



Miss Mutual Rose DeKol, sold at auction at the seventh National Co-operative Holstein Sale at Des Moines. Making sure that the herd is free from TB is the first step in good breeding.

The Geneva experiment Station has full records of tests conducted for the past twenty-five years. During this period, 902 tuberculin tests were made and over that long time and with that large number of tests, there were only three instances in which there was any doubt as to the accuracy of the test.

Very often the test is blamed when tuberculosis appears again, when the real fault is in the fact that there was not proper sanitation and care of the herd after tuberculosis had been eliminated or else there was carelessness in admitting some animal that had not been properly tested.

Many scientists have said that tuberculin test, when properly used, is probably the most accurate of any agent for the diagnosis of disease in human or veterinary practice.

Has the test been misrepresented to influence men to clean up? Probably in a few cases, yes. Every great movement has its enthusiasts who "over-sell" it, and who, in their enthusiasm, or perhaps in their lack of knowledge, over-state the facts. This has been true in the great campaign for cooperative marketing. Farmers have been taught to expect too much from organization and in their disappointment in finding that their organization could not do the impossible, they have criticized it and resigned their

(*Continued on page* 11)

"I Made up My Mind Not to be Discouraged"

Unusual Methods Bring Success on a Livingston County Hill Farm

IT is usually considered wise, when buying a farm in a new locality, to follow the established farm practice for a time, at least, and if innovations are to be tried to try them out on a small scale until it is thoroughly demonstrated that they are sound. August Gruschow, however, bought a hill farm in Livingston County, New York, eleven years ago and decided to follow a system of farming radically different from that of his neighbors. I understand that some of these same neighbors predicted disastrous results, particularly when Mr. Gruschow turned a drove of hogs into his corn field. At the present time, while neighbors have not adopted all of his ideas, they look to him as a successful farmer and a sound business man. Results speak for themselves so I will tell you his story as nearly as I can just as he told it to me and as I saw the results on the farm.

Mr. Gruschow

Before coming to Livingston county, Mr. Gruschow had operated a farm in Western New York on shares. Some years the results were good, other years there was little return. Becoming dissatisfied and feeling that he would do better managing his own farm, he came to Livingston County and bought a farm of 232 acres for the sum of $8,000.00. The first payment on the farm was borrowed and the loan was paid in the short space of four years.

The farm had been used as a horse ranch 35 years ago and the buildings were well suited to the type of farming Mr. Gruschow selected. The house was substantial, but like the other buildings was just at the point where repairs were needed. The land was not productive and a large part of the pasture was covered with brush. In telling me how he developed and improved the farm, I was greatly impressed by Mr. Gruschow's evident originality in meeting and solving the problems he met. He did his own thinking and the results prove that he was right.

The Gruschow Home

The first innovation was alfalfa. It had grown well in Western New York but failure resulted from the first attempts on the new farm. "I made up my mind not to be discouraged by one failure," said Mr. Gruschow "and after several years I was successful. I found that lime was needed and with the right seed and inoculation, secured a good stand. I grew the first alfalfa in this locality and at present grow no other hay. I now have thirty-two acres in alfalfa and next year will have forty."

Another problem to solve was the large area of brush. It was cleared

Alfalfa raised the roof

off, partly by Mr. Gruschow, and partly by hired labor. Fortunately, some of the brush was large enough to make marketable fence posts, railroad ties and firewood, so that the returns from it was enough to pay for the work required. Everyone knows that brush quickly grows again unless some thing is done to keep it down and in this case it was used for sheep pasture. Mr. Gruschow keeps from 60 to 90 ewes, sells the lambs and pools his wool. This fall he plans to buy and feed a carload of lambs. At present 70 acres are pasture, 100 in tillable and the remainder is timber.

Some of the cultivated fields are quite hilly. The first crop of alfalfa is cut for hay and in order to draw the hay without tipping over, Mr. Gruschow took a wide tired wagon and lengthened the axles until the wagon was wide enough to ride the side hills with a load of hay. Five or ten acres of the second and third crop is usually pastured by hogs, and when the corn is ready to harvest, the hogs do the work for their board. About fifty hogs are grown to an average weight of 200 pounds and butchered on the farm. As they are grown, very little purchased feed is re-

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Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

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Department Rules Against A Proposed School Consolidation

IT may surprise some of those who have heard so much propaganda about the New York State Department of Education consolidating schools to know that the Commissioner of Education has just refused to allow the establishment of a central school at Panama, Chautauqua County.

Although a number of persons petitioned the Commissioner to lay out a central district at Panama, he disapproved the application because he said that the residents of the districts had not considered the question fully enough and that there was not enough evidence that the rural people favored the proposal. The Commissioner also said that it was not the policy of the Department to lay out central districts until there is a clear understanding on the part of the rural people that such districts will work to their advantage.

It may be surprising to know also that there have been upwards of sixty applications from rural people asking for the establishment of centralized districts and the Department is refusing to allow any district to be centralized until the rural communities prove that there is a pronounced sentiment in favor of the establishment of such districts.

When The Central Rural School Act was amended in 1925, it was intended to provide funds only for those communities that were anxious to avail themselves of those funds. The Department has announced, therefore, that it does not feel justified in rendering assistance in the organization of more than a limited number of such districts since it believes that only a limited amount of State funds should be used for this purpose and since it believes that not all communities are adapted to this type of central school organization.

The Commissioner of Education has made it clear also that when such central districts are established he will insist that schools in present districts be continued for pupils up to the sixth grade if the residents of those districts want the schools continued. The Department states that it does not consider it wise to transport small children to the central schools unless it can be shown that adequate facilities for transportation have been provided and unless it can also be shown that people in those districts want the children to be transported.

The whole object of the Cole legislation was to give to rural districts a larger share of the State funds for maintaining their schools and to give such districts as wish, and where it is practical, the privilege of equalizing their taxes by uniting with other districts to establish a central rural school and thereby increase the high school facilities for country boys and girls.

Owing to a campaign of constant propaganda, many people have a general misunderstanding of the advantages of the new rural school legislation. Gradually, however, the privileges that this legislation brings out are being better understood, and this is proven by the fact that the Department is receiving so many applications for centralized districts.

Some Things to Do in July and August

THERE is not a thing in the following list that every good farmer does not know. Our only reason for printing these reminders occassionally is to bring them to the attention of busy men and women when otherwise they might be forgotten or neglected because of the heavy pressure of everyday work.

If there is any information wanted on how to do any of the following, or on any other subject relating to the farm and home business, we will cheerfully furnish it if we can promptly on request. If any of the following suggestions seem "preachy," it is because we have tried to boil down the suggestions and not because we feel that we know more about this great business of agriculture than thousands of our readers.

1 Keep the mites and lice off the chickens and hens.
2 This is the time to swat the rooster and get better eggs.
3 Gather eggs frequently especially during the hot weather and store them in a cool place.
4 Put eggs down for next winter.
5 Give thought to the care and rations of the pigs and calves to keep them growing. What about trying some pasture for the hogs?
6 Swat the cattle fly by some good spray.
7 Watch the potatoes that bugs do not get a start and spray them frequently for blight.
8 Keep the old cultivator going for a cultivation is almost as good as a good rain in a dry time.
9 Now is the time to plant soiling crops to have green fodder for the cattle when the pasture goes dry.
10 Time spent keeping the mowing machine knives sharp saves time, trouble and wasted hay in the field.

Something to Think About

ANOTHER anniversary of the birth of America has rolled around. With it should come a quickening sense of responsibility that we at this time owe to those who have given us our American institutions and to those who will follow us in the enjoyment of them. Ours is the job of handing on untarnished and undiminished to posterity those principles which have made this country the greatest nation on earth in honor, in righteousness and in its ability to bring real happiness to its citizens.

No generation since '76 has faced a harder task in doing this job than ours, for it would seem that never before in our history have there been as many dangerous forces of evil at work undermining the principles that our fathers worked so hard and sacrificed so much to establish. The worst of these are the law breakers. To read the list of crimes chronicled in every daily newspaper is to become discouraged and pessimistic.

It is high time that the public conscience awakened. It is time to insist that justice, swift and stern, be meted out to those who are defying our fundamental institutions. An aroused public opinion in America has always been effective. Let it be aroused. Let there be an awakening of the public conscience and of the sense of responsibility of the individual and of the public which will result in a better appreciation of the liberties and privileges which we enjoy and a determination that we shall not lose the greatest heritage of all the ages through their abuse by the criminals and bootleggers who are unappreciative of the privileges of American citizenship.

Ball Game and Life Game

THE other day while attending a ball game with my boys, we saw a player with a little too much confidence drop a fly that he should have easily caught. It was a bad error, the worst in fact made during the whole game, and the crowd "razzed" him unmercifully. A moment later the sides changed and the player who had just made the error was the first to come to bat. The crowd continued to shout and jeer at him and when he struck at the first ball and missed it, the jeering increased to a roar. Again the pitcher warmed up and released the ball with terrific speed. Again the batter swung, but this time there was a sharp crack and the ball sailed over the farthest outfielder. When they got it again the batter was on third base. He had made the best hit of the whole game, and later he reached home making the only score for his side in the game. Then how quickly the jeers of the crowd changed to a great roar of approval and appreciation.

As we saw this, we were thinking of how much a ball game is like life's game. Much the same rules of good sportsmanship make for success in either. All of us fail at times to catch the "flies" that we should catch, and generally we get jeered and "razzed" in one way or another for our errors. But if we refuse to stay down if we can just climb painfully up again, and struggle on in spite of the criticism, we are pretty sure of another chance, maybe in the very next inning, when we can change the jeers to appreciation.

Try An Exhibit At Your Fair

THE County Fair season will soon be with us with its crowds, its baseball games, its horse races, and last and sometimes least, its agricultural exhibits. For several years some effort has been made by various agencies to do away with some of the objectionable features that were at one time common, and to bring back the agricultural atmosphere. Boys and girls club work exhibits have been featured, and horseshoe pitching contests and horse pulling contests have been adopted by many fairs. When it comes to actual exhibits, however, there is little that can be done. No one can be compelled to exhibit his products unless he wishes. Some fairs have made it more difficult for the professional exhibitor to secure prize money and have thus encouraged local exhibits.

After all, the prize money usually fails to repay the exhibitor for his time and trouble, so why should he exhibit? The chief value is not the prize money but the knowledge gained. How often have you heard the remark made by someone looking over an exhibit. "I could do better than that." Could he? Perhaps, but it is rather surprising how difficult it is to find five apples or potatoes that are uniform in size and without blemish. Try it this fall and see for yourself. In addition to possible prize money you will gain an interest in producing better stuff next summer, you will learn the points on which your exhibit is judged and incidently you will help to make your county fair a real agricultural fair.—H.L.C.

When friendly acts make us poorer in pocket, they always leave us richer in another way that counts more.

Eastman's Chestnuts

IN these days when a good hired man is becoming scarcer than the proverbial hen's teeth, there will be a good many who will agree with the farmer in the following story.

This man had found his new hired man very unsatisfactory. A neighbor who chanced along inquired:

"How's that new hand o' your'n?"

"Hand?" shouted the farmer. "Hand? HE AIN'T A HAND—HE'S A SORE THUMB!"

Which—Machinery for the Farm or the Home?

Read What the Winners of Our Prize Contest Say

(*First Prize*)

IT seems to me, "Which Are More Important, Labor Saving Devices for the Farm or for the Home," depends upon the aim of the farmer and his family. If his idea is to make and save as much money in as short a time as possible so the family can retire from farming to live in a nearby town or city, labor saving devices on the farm are imperative. On the other hand if the farmer's aim is to live a permanent, happy, contented home life in the country with his wife and children, he will see to it that labor saving devices are installed in the home.

Is a farm woman happy or contented on a farm if a new tractor is installed on the farm to take the place of a team, because it is slower, while she still bends over the old washboard on Monday the biggest part of the day? Yet such cases are still numerous.

Since success in life depends upon a happy home with a contented loving wife and children, instead of money, it seems as though an equal division of labor saving devices between the farm and the home, as devices are added, settles the question that labor saving in the home is as important as on the farm and vice versa.—Mrs. R. N.

Farm Equipment Needed for Profit

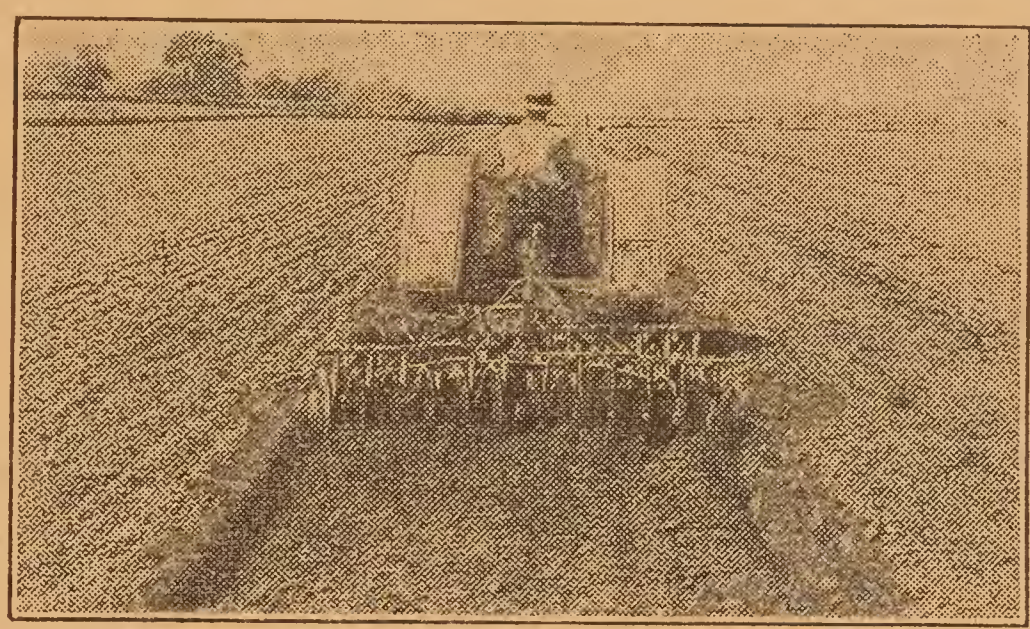
(*Second Prize*)

I THINK it more essential that men on farms have up-to-date tools than for women to have household conveniences.

A man cannot make any profit on a farm if he has to hire at the present prices. Seasons are so short that one man without every possible help that good machinery can give cannot put in his crops on time as they must be or be a failure. He has to make every effort to "make hay while the sun shines." Harvesting and all crops have to be grown and taken care of in 6 months at the most.

A wife is dependent on the profits from the farm, and should not as too many women do, scold about the cost of necessary tools if they are taken care of. A man with 100 acres can not hire at the present wages, neither can he do his work so to make any profit without tools. Either a dairy or a grain farm requires long days of hard work with late springs, early falls and only about three months to reckon on with frosts and all kinds of weather conditions to cope with. The wife too needs labor saving devices and her work is just as nacessary, winter and summer and the right spirited wife can do much to lighten a husband's labor by hopeful words and light tasks. But my firm conviction is that a farmer *must* have good machinery to make any profits and the wife is dependent on the farm for home comforts.

A woman can go slower and if she is trying to do her part, husband can and will gladly help out when need arises. But a woman that is always complaining that she lacks this or that while husbands pay out for outdoor tools should remember they are not personal expenditures but for the good of both in making a home. I look back at my many mistakes in my younger days, complaints about machinery costs, feed bills, etc., enough to discourage a hard working husband so I sympathize with the young women too.—A. B.



A profitable farm is the basis for labor-saving equipment in the home.

A Cooperative Business

(*Third Prize*)

ON our farm, and I am going to consider this an average farm, we consider it a cooperative business, each of us doing a share of the mental work as well as the labor. Mother and our daughter can do the house work very nicely with all the labor saving devices at hand, *i.e.*, running water, electric lights, electric washer and ironer, vaccum sweeper and most all of their work done on one floor. I believe in labor saving devices on the farm also and we have them, still for two reasons I favor the home first, for if there were no labor saving devices there, it would over-tax the women folks and

(*Continued on page* 16)

Seasonable Crop Talk

How One Man Handles the Hay Crop—Spraying Potatoes

METHODS of curing and handling the hay crop are often a compromise between the necessity for speed in getting the task done and what is known to be the right method for producing the best hay. The quality of hay gets poorer every day that it stands after the time it should be cut. With a large acreage the problem is to get the entire crop under cover as soon as possible and thus make up in earliness of cutting what may be lost by failure to cure according to experiment station findings. One of our readers tells his method of handling his hay crop as follows:

I cut my timothy grass just as soon as the blossom leaves the head, which if cut when in full bloom would make dusty hay, and as soon as well wilted rake it and put it in uppers. In a good hay day, if cut before noon and shook out with a tedder it will be ready to rake by five o'clock. I cut no grass after dinner until four o'clock which will be so green as not to injure with first night's dew and will be ready to rake and put in uppers after twelve o'clock the next day.

I put up all my hay in small high uppers not by rolling a large ball, but by pitching with a three tined hay fork turning each forkful on the top of the other hay until of a proper height, then with fork scrape down all loose hay and put in next upper. An upper thus made will turn a heavy rain and not wet the inner hay and leave these uppers two days to sweat and cure and if the next day is a good sunny one after the dew is off, I open them by forkfuls each way in a row two hours before drawing to barn. By handling in drawing, the hay is dry enough, no sweat or heat in mow and I had No. 1 hay to press for market each year. I cut the different clovers when in full bloom and cure in the same way and have bright green rich hay for all my stock. I scarcely hope I have in giving my experience in making hay, interested the hay makers to try my own way and note the results.

The trouble with many farmers is that they never make their hay in uppers but cut their grass and let it lay through one or two dews and sometimes a rain and burn black in the sun and rake when dry so as to load from the windrow with a hay loader.—J. J. V., New York.

Bordeaux Increases Potato Yields

THE New Jersey Experiment Station has compared the yields of sprayed and unsprayed potatoes for ten years and found that even where blight was not present, the fields that were sprayed with bordeaux yielded an average of 28.2 bushels per acre more than those not sprayed.

Bordeaux not only controls early and late blight, but also lessens the injury from tip burn and acts as a repellant for the flea beetle which does so much damage at times. There is also evidence that bordeaux acts as a stimulant for the vines and that they will be more vigorous when sprayed.

Spraying must be thoroughly done if good results are to be secured. The spray acts as a protection to the vines and so it is important that all the leaves be covered with spray just before rains at which time the disease is likely to be spread. To do this a machine with adequate pressure is needed. A pressure of 150 to 175 pounds will give good results for leaf diseases while 200 pounds will give better results where plant lice are to be controlled. It is difficult, though not impossible, to spray thoroughly with a small knapsack or hand sprayer.

The number of nozzles and their adjustment is important. Every leaf needs to be coated with spray and to do this three nozzles are commonly used for each row and enough spray used to cover all the foliage.

Bordeaux mixture can easily be made at home. Dissolve 5 pounds of copper sulfate in hot water and dilute to 25 gallons. In another container slake 5 pounds of quick lime and add water to make 25 gallons. Pour two solutions into the spray tank through a good strainer as otherwise the lime may clog the nozzles. Where large acreages are sprayed a stock solution of copper sulfate and a stock solution of lime is usually made, a quantity of each is diluted to the proper strength and put into the sprayer.

Where tests have been made an increase in yield has been noted as the number of applications bordeaux has been increased. For complete control of late blight the first spray needs to be

(*Continued on page* 8)

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Kerr's Lively Chicks

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Big Price Reduction!

SAVE MONEY! SEND IN YOUR ORDER NOW!

WHITE LEGHORNS

25 Chicks	50 Chicks	100 Chicks	500 Chicks	1000 Chicks
$2.75	$5.00	$9.00	$42.50	$80.00

BARRED ROCKS

25 Chicks	50 Chicks	100 Chicks	500 Chicks	1000 Chicks
$3.25	$6.00	$11.00	$52.50	$100.00

Add 3c per chick to above prices for special matings.

Safe arrival guaranteed. Remit with money order, check or cash in registered letter. Chicks shipped parcel post and special handling charges prepaid. No chicks sent C. O. D. No order for less than 25 chicks. If you wish chicks sent special delivery, remit 15c for 25 or 50 chicks, 20c for each 100 chicks.

Kerr Chickeries, Inc.
Offices and Hatcheries at
FRENCHTOWN, N. J. SYRACUSE, N. Y.
TRENTON, N. J. SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
Address Dept. 10

OHIO ACCREDITED CHICKS

They cost no more and you can feel safe.

REDUCED PRICES on these fine pure-bred baby chicks. Same high quality and good service, but lower prices.

Special Stock Write for prices on extra quality chicks. Our literature tells the story.

	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White, Brown, Buff Leghorns Anconas	$3.00	$5.25	$10.00	$45.00	$90.00
S. C. & R. C. Reds, Brd. & Wh. Rocks, Blk. Minorcas	3.25	6.25	12.00	57.00	110.00
Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes	3.75	6.75	13.00	62.00	120.00
White Orpingtons	4.00	7.25	14.00	67.00	
Blk. Jersey Giants, S. S. Hamburgs	6.00	11.00	20.00	95.00	
Mixed, Heavy (Not accredited)				10.00 per 100	
Mixed, Light (Not accredited)				8.00 per 100	

100% *Live Delivery. Order today*

IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT ORDER TODAY

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Special Summer Prices---Our 17th Year

HUBER'S RELIABLE CHICKS

OHIO ACCREDITED

FOR 16 YEARS we have culled our flocks for quality and egg production. We know that we can please you the same as thousands of our satisfied customers. Don't fail to take advantage of these prices for the chicks will be of the best quality, including our No. 1 grade and specials. We will ship any number of chicks from 25 up. On orders for 25 to 75 chicks, add 25c extra to your order.

S. C. Anconas, S. C. Wh. & Brown Leghorns	10c each
S. C. & R. C. Reds, Barred & White Rocks	12c each
White & Silver Laced Wyandottes	13c each
Columbian Wyandottes, S. C. Wh. Minoreas	15c each
S. C. Buff Orpingtons, S. C. Blk. Minoreas	14c each
All heavy odds and ends	10c each
Odds & Ends, heavy and light as they come,	9c each
All light odds and ends	8c each

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CHICKS. We are able to promptly fill your order for chicks from high egg record and purebred flocks. Our chicks are strong, healthy and vigorous, hatched from free-range hens. Place your order direct from this ad and save time, or get our free Catalog. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed.

Prepaid Parcel Post for	50	100	500	1000
White, Brown and Buff Leghorns	$5.50	$10.00	$45.00	$ 90.00
Black Minorcas, Anconas	6.00	11.00	50.00	100.00
Barred and White Rocks, R. I. Reds	6.50	12.00	55.00	110.00
White and Silver Wyandottes, Buff Orpington	7.00	13.00	63.00	120.00

Jersey Black Giants 25c each. Hamburgs 16c each. Assorted Light 8c. Assorted Light and Heavy 9c. Assorted Heavy 10c.

LANTZ HATCHERY, BOX B, TIFFIN, OHIO. Established 1906

300,000 NATIONAL CHICKS IN JUNE AND JULY

Bred from carefully selected breeders. Smith hatched

	25	50	100	500	1000
Mixed	$3.00	$5.25	$9.00	$43.00	$84.00
White, Brown, Buff Leghorns	3.50	5.75	11.00	52.00	100.00
Holly-Tane. Wh. & Br. Leghorns	3.75	6.25	12.00	57.00	110.00
Barred Rocks, Anconas	3.50	6.75	13.00	62.00	120.00
Reds & White Rocks, Blk. Minorcas	4.00	7.25	14.00	65.00	125.00
Wh. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	4.75	8.50	16.00	77.00	150.00

100% *live arrival guaranteed. Bank reference. Circular free*

NATIONAL CHICKS FARMS, Box 408, Mifflintown, Pa.

FULL BLOODED AMERICAN QUALITY CHICKS SHIPPED C. O. D.

July, August Prices on:	100	500
White, Brown, Buff Leghorns	$10.00	$50.00
Rocks, Reds, Anconas	12.00	58.00
Hamburgs, Black Minorcas	14.00	68.00
White Wyandottes, White Rocks	15.00	73.00
Blue Andelusians, Brahmas	20.00	95.00
Mixed Chicks	9.00	44.00

Will ship in lots of 25 or 50 at same rate, plus postage. Order now to insure delivery. Don't send money just write us the kind and number you want.

AMERICAN CHICKERIES, BOX 214, GRAMPIAN, PA.

200,000 CHICKS-1926 SUMMER PRICE REDUCTION

June and July—One Mating Only—The Best

	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns	$5.50	$10.00	$47.50	$ 90.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks	6.00	11.00	52.50	100.00
Broiler Ch'ks Asst H.B.	5.50	10.00	47.50	90.00
Broiler Chicks Asst L.B.	5.00	8.00	37.50	70.00

Order direct. Prepaid 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Bank reference. Circular free.

THE VALLEY HATCHERY, R1, Box 8, Richfield, Penna.

CHICKS FOR JULY AND AUGUST
S. C. W. Leghorns, 8c Rocks, 10c; Mixed 7c Postpaid. 100% delivery guaranteed. Circular free.
L. E. STRAWSER, BOX 30, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

LARGE STOCK Fine Poultry, Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Guineas, Bantams, Collies, Hares, Day Chicks, Eggs, low, catalog. PIONEER FARMS, TELFORD, PA.

To benefit by our guarantee of ads You must say "I saw your ad in American Agriculturist"

Treating Coccidiosis in Chicks

COCCIDIOSIS is a chick disease which is most likely to appear in the flock when they are between the ages of 4 to 8 weeks, though it sometimes occurs before and after this age. The disease is caused by a parasite which the chicks get from infested ground. Crowded range is a condition very favorable for the disease and dirty colony houses increase the virulence of the disease.

The first symptoms of the disease is a general lack of thrift and shrinkage and loss of color in the comb and wattles. A poultryman who watches his chicks closely may detect the disease before others would know they are sick. The loss from the disease is likely to be high. A pronounced diarrhoea is a symptom of the disease and droppings are sometimes streaked with blood. When dead chicks are opened the two caeca, usually called the "blind guts" will be found distended and filled with a mass of brown or yellow matter. There may also be whitish patches on the liver.

The treatment will be more successful if the chicks can at once be moved to clean ground. Houses should be cleaned once a week, disinfected thoroughly and if the chicks cannot be moved the ground around the house may be scraped off and covered with fresh soil.

Skim Milk Powder Good

The treatment is mainly one of feeding. Some experiment stations have had good results from feeding a ration containing 40% of skim milk powder. This makes an expensive feed but it will not usually be necessary to feed it over two weeks. Only one-third to one-half as much mash as gran should be fed. Green feed or cod liver oil, 1 pt. to 100 pounds of mash, should also be fed.

The Connecticut station uses the following treatment. The chicks are given no feed except a mash of bran and charcoal for three days. The first day a rounding teaspoonful of baking soda is added to each quart of drinking water. The second day copper sulfate is dissolved in the drinking water at the rate of 1 oz. to each ten gallons of water. This solution is given for at least a month and longer if they seem to need it.

Feed the chicks a little grain the second day of the treatment and get back to normal feeding about the fourth day. Give them a little less than usual for a few days. One of the important points in treating this disease is to recognize it before the chicks get too sick.

Crop Bound Hens

Is it worth while to try to open and clean a hens crop that has become impacked? T. W., New York.

IT is possible to do this successfully. We tried it once and the hen recovered but had the same trouble a year later and we killed her. On another occasion the hen died after the operation but she had gone longer before opening it and was weak before it was opened. There is some evidence that this condition is an indication of weak vitality and it is doubtful if it is worth while to make the attempt unless the hen is valuable.

If taken in time it may be possible to hold the hen by the feet and work the material out through the mouth.

Beets for Toe Picking

I noticed in A. A. of May 15 an article about toe picking. Your recommendations may be all right. We have found red beets chopped fine very helpful. Run through a food chopper and throw in the litter. They eat them greedily. When the chicks are 3 or 4 weeks old they will eat them if cut in halves.—C. B. G., Penna.

Sunny South

Powdered Poultry Select Lump

CHARCOAL

All prepared sizes of Superior quality

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and
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THE BIG FLUFFY KIND that jump out of the box when you get them. From pure-bred, high egg record, inspected and culled flocks. Live delivery guaranteed. We ship C. O. D.

Prices On:	25	50	100
S. C. White, Brown Leghorns	$3.00	$5.50	$10.00
Brd. Plymouth Rocks, R. I. Reds	3.50	6.50	12.00
Wh. Plymouth Rocks, Wh. Wyandottes	4.00	7.50	14.00
Broiler Chicks	2.50	5.00	9.00

Catalog giving full particulars and prices on larger lots free on request. Write now.

Nittany Valley Hatchery, Box 105, Bellefonte, Pa.

FROM PURE BRED FREE RANGE BREEDERS BRED FOR EGG PRODUCTION

CHIX

Price per 100—	June	July	Aug.
Mixed	$9.00	$8.00	$8.00
Wh. & B. Leghorns	10.00	9.00	9.00
Barred Rocks	12.00	11.00	11.00
R. I. Reds	13.00	12.00	12.00
Marcy Strain Black Giants	23.00	20.00	20.00

Orders for less than 100 add ½c per chick.
Orders for 500 or more deduct ½c per chick.
Orders for 1000 or more deduct 1c per chick.
Money refunded for dead chicks. Orders filled promptly. We pay postage, also special handling stamp. Let us book your order early. Reference Richfield Bank.

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BABY CHICKS C.O.D!

Send no money. Just mail your order. We ship C.O.D. and guarantee live delivery of chicks. From pure-bred inspected and culled flocks.

Prices on:	25	50	100
S. C. Wh. & Br. Leghorns	$2.75	$5.00	$9.00
Bd. Rocks, R. I. Reds	3.00	5.50	10.00
White Rocks, Wh. Wyandottes	3.50	6.50	12.00
Broiler Chicks	2.50	4.50	8.00

MINGOVILLE POULTRY FARM, Box 212, Mingoville, Pa.

QUALITY BABY CHICKS

$10.00 per 100 up, according to breed and age. Twelve varieties. Thousands hatching daily all year around with plenty on hand for immediate delivery. Better buy your chicks direct from our incubators. Postage prepaid. Live delivery guaranteed. Send for folder at once or call at our hatchery. Inspection invited.

SCHOENBORN'S HATCHERY,
335 Main St. - Hackensack, N. J.
Phone 1604 or 337.

June, July and Aug. Chicks

S. C. White and Brown Leghorns 9c each, $80.00 per 1000. Barred Rocks and S. C. Black Minorcas 10c each, $90.00 per 1000. S. C. Reds 12c. Black Giants 18c. Heavy breeds mixed 9c. Light Breeds mixed 7c Order now $1.00 will book your order. Catalogue on request. Our 16th year

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BABY CHICKS

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NUNDA POULTRY FARM Desk H, NUNDA, N. Y.

RELIABLE CHICKS

OUR 10TH YEAR

$7.00 PER 100 AND UP

From good healthy free range stock. Rocks, Reds, Wyan., Leg. Mixed. Send for Catalog and Price List. Delivery guaranteed

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Box 12 - - - Millerstown, Pa.

BABY CHICKS

From heavy laying free range flocks.

S. C. White Leghorns	$ 8.00	Per 100
S. C. Brown Leghorns	8.00	" 100
Barred Rocks	10.00	" 100
S. C. Rhode Island Reds	10.00	" 100
Broilers or Mix Chicks	7.00	" 100

Special Prices on 500 & 1000 lots. 100% prepaid safe delivery guaranteed.

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PURE NORWEGIAN COD LIVER OIL—Highest grade. 1, 5, 10 gal. cans. 30 gal. drums. Low Prices.
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is the title of a book which everybody should read. This boy started small in backyard when at school with no money, now has $30,000 plant, ships to N. Y. 150 barrels squabs yearly, paid $75-$100 bbl. You can do the same. Price of book is 50c but we will mail it to you for names and addresses of four of your friends and only ten cents silver or U. S. stamps. Write today. PLYMOUTH ROCK SQUAB CO., 434 A St., Melrose Highlands, Mass. Established 26 years.

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Also a few heifer calves of the same lines of breeding.
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FOR SALE
T. B. tested cows,—
GUERNSEYS and HOLSTEINS
—Also service bulls.
A carload always on hand
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FOR SALE: Ayrshire bull, two year old ready for service. Iroquois Salesman, Sire; Monstone Matador, Dam; Iroquois Pretty Peggy, Granddam; Ringmaster Peggy.
IROQUOIS FARM,
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Breeding Stock for Sale
The Bar None Ranch herd of this ideal milk and beef breed is founded on the most popular blood lines. Our stock is bred for type and production combined, and has been highly successful in the show ring and at the pail.

The breed that brings two checks instead of one—the milk check and the beef check.
COME AND SEE THE HERD
BAR NONE RANCH
Maurice Whitney, Berlin, N. Y.

FORGE HILL FARM GUERNSEYS
Bull calf born February 20, 1926. Sire a prize winning son of Ultra May King out of one of Florham Laddies first A. R. daughters. Dam of this calf is Hazel Orsbee 100859 A. R. with record of 12,704 lbs. milk and 603 lbs. butterfat. Price of calf $100. Write for extended pedigree. Other bull calves as low as $50
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CHAS A. SLATER, FORGE HILL FARM
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Tuberculin Tested grade Holstein and Guernsey cows and heifers, that show quality and milky type, 60 day retest guaranteed.
I. T. & C. A. WELCH
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Reg. Jerseys of Oxford Breeding. Herd sire grandson of OXFORD YOU'LL DO
Cows, bred heifers, and young bulls at farmers prices.
Herd Accredited *Watch this space*
HEDGES HOMESTEAD STOCK FARM
East Durham, N. Y. C. H. Jennings, Owner

Butter and Cream Involved In Dairy Scandal

THE investigation into New York City's Board of Health scandal has taken a new turn. Evidence has been secured to show that graft has included the inspection and sale of butter and cream as well as whole milk.

It is charged that a former Health Department employee was partial owner of a plant where "synthetic" cream was manufactured. Dr. Harris reports that this cream was made from skim milk, cocoanut oil and a small amount of butter. A machine was used to mix it so thoroughly that the cocoanut oil would not separate out for several days.

One Health Department inspector collected so much graft on "watered" and "oiled" butter he became known as the "Million Dollar Kid," according to information received by Health Commissioner Harris.

This bogus cream was sold to retail dealers under the promise that they would be protected if arrested. Chemists in the employ of the Health Department who were also in the employ of the graft ring would return a report that samples they tested were up to the requirements of the law. The records of the Health Department fail to show that any dealer buying this so called cream was ever prosecuted.

Water and Vegetable Oil

The adulteration of butter is alleged to have been of two kinds. Some butter had vegetable oils added to it while some had the water content raised. Butter usually contains about 16% of water while it is said that some butter sold in New York has had as high as 37% of water. This new evidence is expected to result in several indictments.

It is said that the conviction of Clougher has frightened many milk dealers and that they show more anxiety than formerly to cooperate with the Department. Evidence voluntarily brought by some of these dealers is expected to result in the indictment of a man known as the "fixer" of the milk graft ring. This man has eluded the authorities up to date. He is said to be a friend of Clougher's.

Eighteen dealers called by Dr. Harris for questioning made charges and counter-charges against each other. The inquiry developed that several hundred thousand pounds of adulterated butter had been sold each week in New York for many months past, through connivance of crooked Health Department employees.

From 25 to 50 per cent. of the butter samples taken by Health Department inspectors during the last year were found adulterated, Dr. Harris said. This was a much larger proportion than was found for milk and cream.

Fifteen Inspectors Suspended

The number of inspectors suspended since the beginning of the investigation has reached fifteen and it is expected that three more will be suspended this week. Commissioner Harris has admitted that the loss of these inspectors has crippled his force, but says he will meet the emergency by transferring men from other divisions until they can be replaced by civil service appointments.

In a beginning of a reorganization in the food inspection work, Dr. Harris has placed James Thompson at the head of a new division called the Dairy Products Inspection Division. During Clougher's trial it was brought out that inspection of western sources of cream had been taken from the regular inspectors under Mr. Thompson and had been given to a so called "special service squad" who reported to Clougher.

The discovery of the machinery used in adulterating butter in the plants of several dairy concerns has led Dr. Harris to issue a regulation forbidding dairy concerns to have such equipment.

for profitable poultry feeding

The poultry ration, no less than the dairy ration, must have a sufficient content of digestible protein if it is to be productive.

A good many poultry feeders are making the mistake of relying upon expensive animal feeds for most of their protein. This is unnecessary. The substitution of

Diamond Corn Gluten Meal

for ½ or more of the meat scraps or other animal feed which is in your ration now, will effect a real saving on your feed bill.

Diamond, though made entirely from corn, carries 4 times the protein of the whole grain. Diamond carries 84% total digestible nutrients. Diamond is not too coarse nor too fine, but of the right granulation for poultry feeding. Diamond has been popular for many years with good dairymen. Perhaps you are one of them. Feeding Diamond to poultry is not an experiment but a sure step toward increased profits. Try it and see.

40% Protein

Free Service on Rations: We'll tell you the best ways to feed Diamond with your homegrown grains and other feeds.

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Registered O. I. C. and CHESTER WHITE PIGS, Either sex, bred from best strains obtainable and prices right. —The best breeds for the farmer, gentle and prolific.
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MILK GOAT BUCK KIDS, $15.00
Toggenburgs, Grade, Pure.
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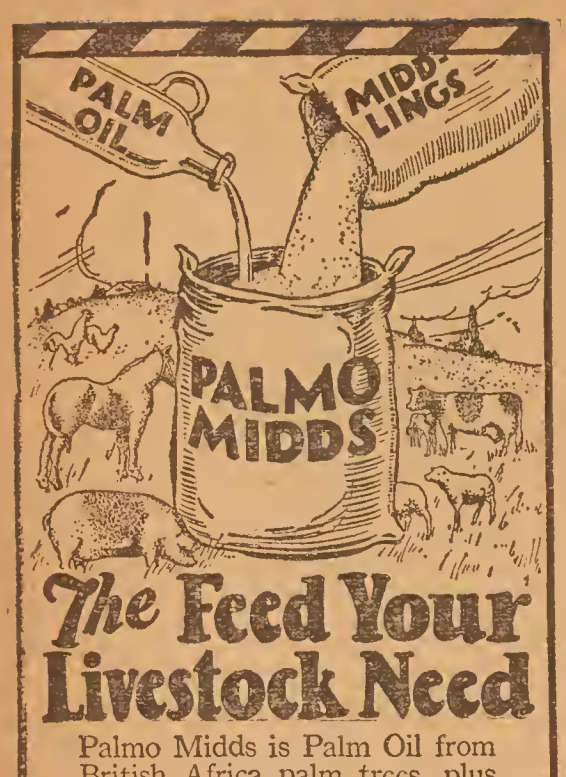

The Feed Your Livestock Need

Palmo Midds is Palm Oil from British Africa palm trees, plus high grade Middlings. Only two ingredients, but they mean fatter hogs in shorter time, fatter sheep, more high test milk, better conditioned horses, and a poultry feed that always produces splendid results.

PALMO MIDDS
"Better Feeding Results For Less Money"

This great twelve-year old feed runs low in moisture and high in solid feed value. Expert analysis proves Palmo Midds worth one-fifth more than wheat middlings. Yet it costs you less than middlings. The Palm Oil in a single sack of Palmo Midds is alone worth $1.75. But the Palm Oil costs you nothing and increases the feed value of the high grade Middlings used.

Palmo Midds is ideal as a full ration or with home grown grains. As a dairy feed it increases milk flow and produces higher butter fat content. Use Palmo Midds and you will make cheap pork. Fibre content low—digestible fat high. It is the lowest priced high class feed on the market. And thousands of feeders have proved it by experience.

Try it!

For liberal protein, high fat, low fibre and little moisture, try a few sacks of Palmo Midds. The results will surely surprise you. See your local dealer. If he cannot supply you, send us his name and we will arrange with him to get Palmo Midds to you.

The Newsome Feed & Grain Company
105 Fifteenth St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

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20-30-40 qt. sizes

We sell only makes of high quality — yet our prices are reasonable.

Progressive dairymen have bought supplies and equipment from us since 1889.

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Eggs, Etc. — Small consignments from producers in your territory bring very attractive prices NOW. Prompt returns always. Refer to Dun or Bradstreet. Ship us your next case. ZENITH BUTTER & EGG CO., 170 Duane St., New York, N. Y.

Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

MILK PRICES

THE following are the June prices for milk testing 3% in the basic zone of 201-210 miles from New York City:

Class		Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers	Non Pool Co-op.
1	Fluid Milk	$2.75	$2.80	$2.70
2	Fluid Cream		1.90	1.90
2 A	Fluid Cream	1.68		
2 B	Ice Cream	1.93		
2 C	Soft Cheese	1.88		
3	Evap., Cond., Milk Powder, Hard Cheese		1.75	
3 A	Evap. and cond. milk	1.80		1.80
3 B	Milk Powder	1.80		1.80
3 C	Hard Cheese	1.70		
4	Butter and American cheese	Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American cheese.		

The Class 1 price for June, 1925, League and Sheffield, was $2.33; Non-pool $2.23.

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average.

Interstate Producers

The Interstate Milk Producers Association (Philadelphia Price Plan), announce the receiving station prices or the price to the farmer in the 201 to 210-mile zone from Philadelphia for 3% milk is $2.19. In the 101 to 110 mile-zone, the price is $2.29.

BUTTER MARKET FIRMER

CREAMERY SALTED	June 22	June 15	June 22 1925
Higher than extra	41¾-42¼	41¾-42¼	43 -43½
Extra (92 sc)	41 -41¼	41 -41¼	-42½
84-91 score	36 -40¾	36½-40¾	39½-42
Lower G'd's	34 -35½	35 -36	38 -39

The butter market turned decidedly firmer following the stubborn market that characterized the week ending the 19th. During that week receipts were very heavy and buyers had a slight advantage which they endeavored to make the most of. However, there was extremely stubborn resistence to any further decline below 40¾c for extras (92 score) and there the market held. The resistence on the part of the receivers was indicative of the confidence in the situation. On the 19th the air began to clear and a firmness crept in steadily gaining over the week-end and becoming more apparent on the 21st and 22nd with extras finally settling at 41 to 41¼c. Receivers are not prone to push the market much harder being content to keep stocks moving in view of the extremely heavy receipts which prove without a doubt that we are now at the peak of the flush.

CHEESE CONTINUES UPWARD

STATE FLATS	June 22	June 15	June 22 1925
Fresh fancy	21⅞-23	21½-22½	22 -24
Fresh av'ge	—-—	—-—	21½-
Held fancy	27 -28	27 -28	27 -27½
Held av'ge	26 -26½	26 -26½	26 -26½

The cheese market continues to gain slowly but surely. We are still slightly below the market of a year ago. But when we consider the enormous storage stocks on hand which are about 800,000 pounds above the 1925 figures, we are in a relatively firm position. This fact is strengthened when we consider the into-storage movement is only about half what it was a year ago. Production in New York State is behind last year's figures and buyers are competing strongly for the small up-state make with the result that the market here in the East is slightly above par with Wisconsin. Taking all these factors into consideration the outlook is considerably better than a couple of months ago.

BROWN EGGS HIGHER

NEARBY WHITE	June 22	June 15	June 22 1925
Selected Extras	38 -39	38 -39	44-45
Av'ge Extras	36 -37	36 -37	41-43
Extra Firsts	34 -35	34 -35	37-40
Firsts	32½-33½	32½-33½	34-36
Gathered	31 -35	31 -35	34-39
Pullets	32 -	32 -	—-—
BROWNS			
Fancy	35 -39	34 -38	—-—

The outstanding feature of the market during the past week has been the relatively higher market on brown eggs. Real fancy browns have been consistently higher and in slight demand. Nearby whites have been in fair supply right along and the market has been more or less irregular.

Your reporter has been down in the market and in a number of instances buyers who made returns on the basis of 34c for average round lots were willing to take a straight 2-cent loss in order to move stocks. Quite a bit of stock has been going into storage on the part of buyers who preferred to take a chance on a long hold rather than to take their loss now.

BROILER MARKET BREAKS

FOWLS	June 22	June 15	June 22 1925
Colored	—-—	29-32	-30
Leghorns	—-—	31-32	26-27
BROILERS			
Colored	33-37	35-45	37-40
Leghorns	25-30	25-30	30-36

On the 22nd the broiler market suffered a severe break due primarily to the heavy receipts. During the week ending the 26th it was estimated that there would be at least 200 cars arriving up to Friday night. On top of this the demand has not been extremely active with natural consequence. Fancy large colored broilers were just about turning at 37c with a 3c-premium being paid for Plymouth Rocks. Leghorns went as low as 25c. Your reporter consulted one of the best authorities in the market and although he was much discouraged over the turn in the market he expressed the conviction that he confidently expected an improvement before the advent of the Fourth of July trade. There are still four or five days for the market to regain strength. However, it is very evident that there are going to be heavy carryovers from the 26th to the 28th. Western shippers made sure that they would hit the market early in contrast to the Decoration Day trade, when they landed late.

FEEDS AND GRAINS

FUTURES (At Chicago)	June 22	June 15	Last Year
Wheat	1.37⅞	1.40⅛	1.55½
Corn	.69¼	.71⅜	1.04⅞
Oats	.39⅞	.42	.47⅞
CASH GRAINS (At New York)			
Wheat No. 2 Red	1.72¾	1.73⅛	2.01½
Corn, No. 2 Yel.	.84⅛	.85⅛	1.26
Oats No. 2	.51	.52	.59½

FEEDS (At Buffalo)	June 19	June 12	June 19 1925
Gr'd Oats	30.50	26.00	——
Sp'g Bran	25.00	31.00	——
H'd Bran	26.50	28.00	——
Stand'd Mids	25.00	26.00	——
Soft W. Mids	31.00	32.00	——
Flour Mids	29.00	29.00	——
Red Dog	33.00	33.50	——
Wh. Hominy	28.25	29.00	——
Yel. Hominy	28.25	33.50	——
Corn Meal	30.50	——	——
Gluten Feed	37.25	37.25	——
Gluten Meal	47.25	47.25	——
36% C. S. Meal	35.50	35.00	——
41% C. S. Meal	38.50	38.00	——
43% C. S. Meal	40.00	39.50	——
34% O. P. Linseed Oil Meal	47.00	46.50	——

MEATS AND LIVE STOCK

The live calf market has turned considerably weaker and values are from 50c to a dollar below a week ago. Only the very choicest marks will bring $14 per hundred with most of the receipts selling anywhere from $11 to $13.50.

Live lambs are meeting a good market, bringing $17. A lot of stock is selling at slightly lower figures, however, while occasionally a car of strictly choice stock has turned at $17.50.

Live hogs are meeting a steady market with unchanged prices. Fortunately receipts have been light because the demand has slowed up somewhat. Yorkers weighing from 100 to 150 pounds are still bringing from $15 to $15.75 with heavier weights up to 200 pounds ranging from $14.50 to $14.75. Marks over 200 pounds are selling around $13.75 to $14.50.

Country dressed veal is in about the same position it was about a week ago. However, the market is ruling firmer and top quotations we reported are more easily obtainable, primes ranging from 17 to 18c with common to good stock anywhere from 12 to 18c.

HAY SLIGHTLY EASIER

The hay market has eased off a little from the strong position it held for the last few weeks. Offerings have been more liberal and buyers have been more critical and reluctant to pay top quotations. There is a good demand for top grades which are extremely scarce but undergrades are moving very slowly. No. 1 is scarce and worth $30 when it shows up with No. 2 anywhere from $28 to $29. No. 1 alfalfa ranges from $30 to $31.

POTATOES HOLD FIRM

The potato market holds firm in spite of liberal arrivals from North Carolina and Virginia. The Eastern Shore has started to ship and their fancy Red Stars have been bringing $6.75 a barrel. The best Carolinas can do is around $6.50. These are of course, for the fanciest marks, the average of the market running from 25 to 50c lower. The South Carolina deal is done and the trade is gradually moving northward.

Advices that we have been able to obtain indicate that the crop is going to move into the North Atlantic states in a very good condition and meet a good market. Virginia and the Eastern Shore have got a very good crop, not over heavy. The Jersey crop is light but of very high quality. Of course, everything depends on the weather but it looks as though the deal is going to move into the northern states in a strong condition, much as it did a year ago. We all realize however, that most anything can happen between now and digging time but the outlook is good.

BEANS UNCHANGED

The bean market has not changed to any marked degree since our last report, quotations are as follows: Marrows $6.50 to $7.50, peas $4.50 to $5.25, red kidneys $8.75 to $9.50, white kidneys $6.25 to $6.85. It will be observed that the change has been in white kidneys, the very choicest grades of which have advanced 10c per hundred.

Seasonable Crop Talks

(*Continued from page 5*)

applied when the vines are from 8 to 10 inches high and again every 10 to 14 days. Weather conditions may affect this. Blight spreads rapidly during warm rainy days. The spray sticks to the leaves for some time but for complete control new growth must be covered with a film of bordeaux as it appears.

Buckwheat A Good Emergency Crop

BUCKWHEAT has been frequently referred to as "the only crop that will turn into cash within three months after planting." As a crop, it has its good points, not the least of which is that it will grow on land which fails to produce crops of some of our more widely advertised cereals.

Buckwheat is able to use minerals in a relatively unsoluble state which makes it a good crop to use on newly cleared land. It grows so rank that weeds find it difficult to compete with it and there is something about the crop which always seems to leave the land in a particularly friable condition. Some fertilizer is practically always used but frequently it is of low grade. Acid phosphate will, perhaps, pay as well as anything. The ground sowed to buckwheat is commonly heavy and the clay contains a good supply of potash. Too much nitrogen makes the crop lodge and so the principal need of the crop is for phosphorus.

The States of New York and Pennsylvania produce two-thirds of the buckwheat grown in this country. Although the total production is very small when compared to that of other cereals, the crop will no doubt continue to be an important cash crop on many hill farms in these states. It also fits in well in an emergency on valley farms and the flour itself is the "real thing" when it comes to pancakes. There is nothing "just as good." The return per acre is not high but the cost of growing is also low. Twenty bushels per acre is about the average yield, though thirty is not uncommon.

Among the Farmers

Resolutions Passed at D. L. C. A. Annual Meeting

RESOLUTIONS were adopted at the annual Dairymen's League meeting at Buffalo touching on the following subjects:

1. Favoring the retention of the office of sub-district president.

2. Prescribing the manner of electing members of the resolutions committee and favoring a meeting by them two days before the annual meeting so that mimeographed copies of the resolutions will be in the hands of all delegates at the annual meeting.

3. In appreciation of the efforts of John D. Miller in increasing the tariff on butter.

4. Endorsing the Lenroot-Taber bill which will require the same inspection of milk and cream produced in foreign countries and imported to this country as are required of domestic producers.

5. Commending the work of the membership auditing committee.

6. Ratifying and confirming the acts of the directors, officers and executive committee and expressing the appreciation and confidence of the members in the officers, directors and executive committee.

7. Congratulatting Health Commissioner Louis Harris for his efforts to secure for New York City a milk supply of the greatest purity and highest quality and pledging him the support of the organization and individual dairymen and their cooperation in maintaining the quality of milk and assuring him that the present New York milk shed can maintain at all times an ample supply for the city's needs.

8. Suggesting a suitable observance on October 1, 1926, of the tenth anniversary of the 1916 milk strike.

9. Paying tribute to "that great and unassuming man who aided us in the hour of need, our departed friend, Albert Manning."

10. Providing that the 1927 annual meeting be held at Binghamton, N. Y.

An Exposition On Wheels

FARM people along many different railroads throughout the East will have an opportunity this fall for visiting a remarkable and unusual industrial agricultural exposition on wheels. This will consist of a train containing fifteen exhibit cars traveling over sections of New York, western Vermont, New Jersey and eastern Pennsylvania, making sixty exhibition stops. The first stop on Monday, September 27, will be at Paterson, New Jersey. The tour will end on December 4, at Wallkill, New York.

The train will contain exhibits of special interest to farmers, dairymen, fruit growers, livestock and poultry raisers, and housewives. The latest and best exhibits will be shown of fertilizer, roofing, plumbing fixtures, paint and varnish, tractors, wire fencing, milking machines, electric fixtures, washing machines, seeds, fruit packages, pumps, and, as the auction bills say, "other things too numerous to mention."

Further particulars and the schedule will be announced in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST later. The exhibit is under the direction of the Traveling Exhibition Corporation, of which Albert R. Rogers is President and Mr. R. W. Quackenbush as General Agricultural Agent of the New York Central Railroad.

Canandaigua Milking Shorthorn Sale

AT the Canandaigua Milking Shorthorn Sale on June 3rd, fourteen cows averaged $96, seven bull calves averaged $86, and seven heifer calves averaged $75. Frank Brundage of Bath, N. Y., was the heaviest buyer, taking four head, including Cinderella Clay, the cow that topped the sale at $155. Two animals also went to the Donald Woodward herd at LeRoy, N. Y. Most of the buyers were New York State breeders.

In spite of a cold stormy day and the depression following a late spring, the crowd on the Canandaigua Fair Grounds, proved without doubt the growing interest in Milking Shorthorns.

New Jersey Has Farmer Owned Market

New Jersey fruit and vegetable growers have organized the North Shore Market Growers Cooperative Association and have opened the first large scale market owned entirely by farmers in New Jersey. The market is located near Bradley Beach and covers two acres. The association will grade all produce sold so that no inferior produce is released under its name.

The manager of the association is L. B. Lincoln. The officers are: president, James Ketchum, West Farms; vice-president, J. H. Morris, Farmingdale; treasurer, Howard M. Slocum, Belmar; and secretary, C. S. Roselle, Farmingdale. The directors are: Elias Kesler, Allenwood, Martin Nist, Farmingdale, Harry Martin, Lendola, Leslie Ulich, Colts Neck, Rinold Heidenreich, Farmingdale, Dominicko Maida, Eatontown, and Charles Bowne, Wayside.

New York Refuses Recognition to New Registry Association

PENNSYLVANIA, Ohio, Michigan, Maryland and Minnesota have already refused to accept registration of an animal with the recently formed Holstein Friesian Registry Association Inc. of Harrisburg, Pa., as a basis for paying indemnity for T. B.

New York State is the latest to join this list. Assistant Commissioner, H. J. Henry of the Department of Farms and Markets stated that only one such animal had come to their attention and that after investigation they had decided that the certificate of registry did not prove "beyond reasonable doubt" that the animal was pure bred.

WGY Agricultural Program July 5

FOR the convenience of the farmers within listening distance of WGY, the Sechenectady station will in future broadcast the weather forecast at 12:01, eastern standard time, instead of 11:45, a. m. as in the past.

G. W. Peck, of the New York State College of Agriculture will discuss thinning as a means of improving the quality of apples during the farm program of WGY, Monday night, July 5. A. A. Hansen, of Purdue University will give an address on "More Weeds than Grass." The program will also include a progress talk, the weekly crop summary, by the New York State department of farms and markets and news items, furnished by the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Farmer's Meetings

July 15—Demonstration at 9 A. M. of garden tractors, cultivators, orchard dusters and wood saws at the State Institute of Applied Agriculture at Farmingdale, L. I.

August 7—Greene County Farm Bureau Picnic at Cole's Glen Lake.

We still have a few copies of the Reference number of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. They will be sent to those sending in requests for them as long as the supply lasts.

The Protein Feed That Pays

For nearly forty years Corn Gluten Feed has been recognized as the feed which always supplies total digestible nutrients at the lowest cost.

In New York where feed costs must be watched very closely, the dairymen are feeding 150,000 tons of Corn Gluten Feed per year because it pays them to do so.

Corn Gluten Feed contains 23% or more protein, also valuable minerals and vitamines. It is nearly all digestible. This is why it produces more milk at a lower cost per gallon.

For Feeding Poultry

Corn Gluten Feed is just as good for poultry. J. C. Dunn of Waterford, Conn., fed a bunch of cockerels two months and they averaged 6.8 lbs. when dressed. He fed the following mash:

Corn Gluten Feed, 300 lbs.; Corn Meal, 100 lbs.; Ground Oats, 75 lbs.; Middlings, 200 lbs.; Linseed Meal, 100 lbs.; beef scrap, 100 lbs.; salt, 5 lbs. This is a wonderful mash for market fowls or developing early layers.

A Good Book For You

Read the experience of practical feeders as given in our new 64-page book, "The Gospel of Good Feeding," which we will be glad to send you, free of charge.

Buy Corn Gluten Feed from your dealer. If he does not sell it any manufacturer will be glad to supply it. But write for the book today.

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FEEDING PIGS

PIGS FOR SALE

FEEDING PIGS either Chester and Yorkshire cross, or Berkshire and Chester cross, 6 to 7 weeks old, $6.50 each; 8 to 9 weeks old, $7 00 each. Good healthy stock, free from disease, the kind of pigs that make good porkers. Also 35 Pure bred Chesters, $7.50 each.

Safe Delivery Guaranteed

Shipping crates supplied free. Will ship any number of either lots C. O. D. which enables you to examine pigs at your depot, and if they prove unsatisfactory on arrival: return at my expense.

A. M. LUX, 206 Washington St., WOBURN, MASS. Tel. Wob. 1415

Feeding Pigs for Sale

Chester and Yorkshire cross and Chester and Berkshire cross, 7 weeks old, $6.50 each; 9 week old pigs, $7 each. Also some nice Chester pigs A1 stock. Barrows, Sows or Boars, 7 weeks old. $7.50 each. Sold to you on approval, and if you are not satisfied with them after you have them 10 days, return them at my expense and your money will be refunded. Sold C. O. D. No charge for crating. *Guarantee safe delivery.*

MICHAEL LUX, 9 Lynn Street, Woburn, Mass. Box 149.

FEEDING PIGS FOR SALE

Cross between Chester and Berkshire and Yorkshire and Chester cross pigs, 6 to 7 weeks old, $6.50 each. 8 to 9 weeks old, $6.75 each. All good feeding pigs. Also 50 pure Chester White barrows, boars or sows, 6 weeks old, $7.50 each

SAFE DELIVERY GUARANTEED

No charge for shipping crates. I ship all pigs C. O. D. to you on approval, and if you can not examine pigs at your depot, keep them a week, and if not satisfactory, return pigs at my expense and your money will be returned.

WALTER LUX, 388 Salem Street, Woburn, Mass. Tel. 0086

PIGS FOR SALE Size, quality, breeding and good feeding pigs, big type stock. Pigs 7 weeks old, $6.50 each. Pigs 9 weeks old $6.75 each. Will ship from 1 to 100 C.O.D. Keep them a week or 10 days and if not satisfactory, return pigs at my expense and get your money back, or you have the privilege of returning them from your depot if you are not satisfied. Purebred pigs, Chester or Duroc Sows, unrelated Boars, or Barrow pigs, 7 weeks old, $7.00.

CLOVER HILL FARM, R. F. D., Box 48, WOBURN, MASS.

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FISHKILL MAID HENGERVELD INKA

Born April 8, 1926

Fishkill Maid Hengerveld Inka is out of a daughter of Dutchland Colantha Sir Inka, one of the best sons of that great milk sire, Colantha Johanna Lad.

The sire is from a large record daughter of King Segis Pontiac Hero, who is a full brother to the noted King Segis Pontiac Count.

The price of this bull is $100 F.O.B. Brinckerhoff. He can be bought on time. Dairymen's League Certificates will be accepted in part payment. Write for further particulars to

FISHKILL FARMS

Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Owner
Hopewell Junction,
Dutchess County, N. Y.

TAYLOR FARM JERSEYS

We are offering 20 heifers ranging from 3 months to 20 months old. Nearly all are from Register of Merit dams, and several are already bred to a beautiful son of the White Cid. They are priced for quick sale. 'Phone or write for more complete description.

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Be sure to say that you saw it
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The Carolinian—*By Rafael Sabatini*

HE had fatuously imagined that she but presseds him so as to force him to disclose himself, and thus satisfy her that her acumen had not been at fault. But there was no easing of her hardness.

'The one must follow upon the other,' she informed him coldly.

'What!' It was a cry of sheer horror. 'You would betray me? Me, Myrtle?'

'Isn't betrayal the purpose for which you are here?'

'No,' he answered her with convincing emphasis. 'It is not.'

'What else, then?'

'What else?' He was almost indignant. 'Can't you imagine it, considering your father's state? I had word of his condition, and I came at once out of solicitude for him, to do what I could. My solicitude was the sharper because I knew that he had no other kin at hand to stand by him, perhaps in his extremity. That is my offense, Myrtle.'

If he thought to melt her with that story, he was wrong. 'You had word of my father's condition, you say. That is an admission that you had been in communication with him.'

'Why not? We are kin, after all. What is there unnatural in our communicating?'

Remembering her father's announcement that he had made Mandeville his heir, she imagined that she held the explanation of his presence. But there was something else here that she did not understand.

'When did you learn my father's condition?'

'A month ago.'

'Where were you at the time?'

'With Prevost at Savannah. I am serving with him now. I was with Clinton, but I exchanged when Prevost's army was ordered South.'

She shook her head and smiled a little scornfully. 'And you would pretend to me that you grew that beard in a month? Nay, in less than a month, for it must have taken you at least a week to get here.'

'No. I don't pretend that.'

'Then how do you reconcile it with the story you have told me?'

He looked at her between vexation and wonder. 'You are too shrewd for me,' he said.

'Shrewd enough to know where my duty lies, and so are you, Captain Mandeville.'

If he was alarmed, he did not betray it.

'Your duty to whom? There is a duty to your father, to your family, and even perhaps a little to myself, Myrtle.' He spoke quietly, almost humbly.

'And the duty to my husband? For you will remember that I am the wife of Major Latimer of the Continental Army.'

His dark eyes grew wistful.

'If you feel it inevitably your duty to denounce me, I will give you the last proof of my regard by submitting. But it is to punish me a little heavily for the affection for your father which has brought me here into the lion's den. I knew that I was risking my life when I came. But hardly thought that yours, Myrtle, would be the hands to destroy me.'

That softened her. It brought back memories of the past, of all that she owed to Mandeville, of all, indeed, that Harry owed to him, although Harry, blinded by prejudice, would not admit the debt, and the subject had been a fruitful source of disagreement in the unhappy early days of their married life. For she had never abandoned the persuasion that Mandeville—out of concern for herself—had repeatedly shielded Harry, and that it was to Mandeville's influence with Lord William that Harry owed the respite which had enabled him to leave Charles Town after the Featherstone affair.

'What am I to do?' she asked, and clenched her hands. 'If I could be assured that you have not come here to spy . . . But I can't be. My reason tells me that you have, and if I don't denounce you, I become your accomplice.'

'If you do, you are my executioner.' Gently he smiled. 'Poor Myrtle! The choice is difficult, I know. At least, I hope it is. I hope you would not lightly sacrifice it in your service.' And then he changed his tone, to one of argument, as if all his purpose were disinterestedly to help her in the parlous choice with which she was confronted. 'Listen, Myrtle. You say that I am here to spy. But to spy out what? What can I learn here that we do not already know? What information that I may bear back to Prevost can affect that which is inevitably to happen?'

'What is to happen?' she asked him breathlessly.

He made a little gesture of pity for a blindness that could not perceive what he had to tell.

'At Savannah, Prevost is in sufficient strength now to drive through to Charles Town when he pleases. What is there to withstand him? A handful of steady Continentals and a rabble of undiciplined militia led by an incompetent commander. Yet to make quite sure, Prevost awaits reinforcements. In a month, perhaps, in two months at most, he will move. And then it will be a march. Nothing more. Within two months the British Southern Army will be in Charles Town. Be quite sure of that. For there is nothing to dispute our passage. Can anything that I might have gleaned here—assuming that I am, indeed, the spy you insist upon thinking me—alter or avert that fact? Answer the question for yourself, Myrtle. Ask yourself what advantage to your husband's side can result from handing me over to be shot or hanged. And ask yourself at the same time, if it might not be well in the hour when Prevost arrives that you should have in his immediate following a friend as devoted and loyal as myself. I have saved your husband aforetime, Myrtle, although you may little have guessed quite all that I was sacrificing when I did so.'

'Sacrificing? What do you mean? What . . . sacrifice?'

He pondered a moment, then took the plunge. It could do no harm, and it might serve his desperate turn. His knowledge of humanity assured him that the woman did not live who could listen unmoved to an avowal of love.

'I mean, Myrtle, that you were, and still are, dearer to me than anything in all this world. In those old happy days here in Charles Town, when first I knew you, when I was so often in your company at Fairgrove, the world became for Robert Mandeville a very different place from anything that it had ever been before or that it could ever be again. Yet I, who would have given my life for you, loved you so devotedly, so selfishly, that I gladly gave life to another man so that he might rob me of you. That was because . . .'

'Don't, Robert!'

It was like a cry of pain, and instantly obedient he ceased. The glow passed from his face as if he had put on a mask. Impassive once more, his head slightly bowed, he stood before her.

'Robert. I never knew . . . I never dreamed . . .'

'And I have done wrong to tell you now. I was carried away by an impulse I should have resisted. God knows I have resisted it often enough in the past. Forgive me.'

'Oh, what am I to do? What am I to do?' She was white to the lips in her emotion and distress. She crushed fist into palm, and wrung her hands in an agony of doubt and indecision.

'Do?' he said. 'Why, that, at least, is simple. Repay the debt that lies between me and Harry Latimer. Give me the same respite that I gave him. Leave to depart. He had forty-eight hours through my intervention. Twenty-four will suffice for me. If I am not gone by to-morrow, then denounce me to your Governor. Am I asking too much? If so . . .'

'No, no, Robert.' She faltered and paused, looking at him in distraction. 'If . . . if I do this . . . if I let you go now, and say no word to any one . . . will you, on your side, pledged me your word that you will not return to Charles Town or attempt to hold communication with my father while the war lasts? Will you do that?'

'Not to return, yes. I pledge you my word freely and sincerely. But as to holding communication with your father . . .'

'You must promise that, too. You must. It is the least, the very least, upon which I can concede so much.'

He bowed his head. 'Very well. I promise it. I will leave to-night.'

This you will remember, had happened a [illegible] ago, whilst Harry Latimer was with Moultrie at Purysburg.

What Happened in the Story Thus Far

HARRY LATIMER, a wealthy young tobacco planter of South Carolina is a leader in the Colonial party. His political leanings are responsible for the breaking of his engagement to Myrtle Carey, the daughter of Sir Andrew Carey, a staunch Tory. Because of his rebellious activities in Charles Town, Latimer faces arrest. Myrtle relents and her love rekindled, she consents to marry him if he will leave Charles Town. Their marriage infuriates Sir Andrew who forces Latimer into an unfair duel. Carey's fury is further aroused by Captain Robert Mandeville, a distant relative of Myrtle's and the British Governor's aide. Latimer foils the plot by not returning Carey's shot in the duel, thereby preventing further challenges and attempts on his life by Carey. Under these circumstances Myrtle and Harry leave for his plantation in the back country.

War breaks out. The Governor and Mandeville flee. Latimer is soon recalled to Charles Town and is given a commission in the army of South Carolina. The Tories in Charles Town burn his home and Myrtle goes to live at the home of Gen. Moultrie, Harry's superior officer. Rutledge, the Colonial Governor, questions the wisdom of this since Myrtle has been seen visiting her father's home where there is a mysterious visitor by the name of Jonathan Neild. Myrtle penetrates the disguise of Jonathan Neild and discovers that he is Robert Mandeville.

CHAPTER VI

Prevost's Advance

MOULTRIE went home from his interview with Rutledge, through a street that was seething with an activity very different from that of which it had been the scene in the old days. And it wore a different aspect in itself. The devastating fire of two years ago, which had devoured the houses at its foot, left a wide gap through which there was a clear view of the Bay and its shipping.

Soldiers thronged the thoroughfare: raw recruits from the country on their way out to the race-course to be drilled, trailing a brass field piece after them; men from the battery on Hadrell's Point, men up in town from Fort Moultrie, which was now garrisoned by Marion's force; rangers, infantrymen, artillerymen, and engineers; a few Continentals with the formidable, competent air of veteran soldiers, and a preponderance of militia, than whom no men could have looked less military.

And woven into this warlike pattern were the ordinary townsfolk: a few fine ladies, escorted by officers, women of the humbler class escorting the rank and file; with here and there an elderly prosperous planter, too old or too loyal in principles to don a uniform and take the field.

Some wore anxious faces. But in the main the crowd was gay and light-hearted. The clouds of war were as yet remote. The invader's only attempt to set foot on Carolinian soil had been whipped back by Moultrie, and whilst it was already known to be Prevost's intention to march on Charles Town, yet it was also known that General Lincoln was in sufficient force at Purysburg to hold him. Moultrie's confident assurance that the British would have to ask leave to cross the Savannah had been communicated to the people, and was unquestioningly accepted by them.

It was the dinner hour when the General reached home, and he found Myrtle and Harry awaiting him to go to table.

Not until dinner was at an end, and the decanters, which Moultrie eyed fondly, but from which his gout debarred him, were on the board, did he broach the matter, fatuous though he deemed it, that was agitating Rutledge.

'Myrtle, my dear, I hear that you are at last reconciled with your father.'

She faced him, with a frank, open smile.

'Yes. I have just been telling Harry, and she looked fondly up at her slim, straight husband standing immediately behind her chair. 'And it has made me so happy, General. It has brought me a peace that has been absent from my heart for years. For although latterly custom was dulling the ache, still the ache was ever there, underneath all.'

'I am glad, child, and so will you be, Harry.'

'Indeed, I am. Nothing since our marriage has made me happier than this knowledge.'

'But Sir Andrew has not yet made his peace with you?'

Myrtle did not give him time to answer. —'That will come, General. I am sure it will come. Down in his heart my father has already loved Harry, and it is my hope that presently, perhaps when this dreadful war is over, he will take him back into his affection.'

Moultrie mumbled amiabilities, and dragged up a foot-stool to ease his foot that was partucularly troublesome to-day. Then, rather ashamed of himself, and feeling singularly mean, but true to his promise to Rutledge, he set himself further to question her, a cloak of interest upon his prying intentions.

'Tell me how it came about, my dear. Did you take your courage in both hands and go to him, or did he bend his stiff old neck at last, and send for you?'

With the same candour as before, she gave him the story of how the event had been brought about by Dr. Parker.

'I see,' said Moultrie, when she had done. 'Well, well! I am glad it should end so.' He helped himself to leaf from the box Harry pushed towards him. Whilst filling his pipe, he went probing on with a skill in masking his approach which filled him at once with self-admiration and disgust. 'Odd how the habits of a lifetime cling! No sooner has the old man recovered strength enough than his thoughts and such energy as he commands must be turning to trade again.'

'Yes,' she agreed. 'And it has been a rare medicine to him. The occupation has restored him wonderfully.'

'It must ha' done to enable him to be transacting business in person as I am told he is doing.' Moultrie lighted his pipe from the kindled taper. Casually he asked: 'Have you met many of his trader friends on your visits to him?'

'I have seen a few of them,' she replied as casually.

'There's a Quaker who comes to sell him tobacco. A fellow from Virginia, I am told. Have you ever met him there?'

Was it mere chance that her eyes fell away from his own at that moment? And was it merely his fancy that the movement of her bosom became perceptible an instant later? Was there really a pause, or did it merely seem so to his ears that were straining so keenly for the answer? Those questions he asked himself with the instan-

(*Continued on page 13*)

Is the Tuberculin Test Reliable?

(*Continued from page 3*)

membership. Without a doubt this has happened in the tuberculosis work. There is, however, enough facts when they are once clearly understood by dairymen which speak so strongly for themselves that there is no need of exaggeration or misrepresentation.

In years past, there has been a feeling on the part of many that the test was not honestly conducted. Some herds, notably one near Syracuse, had a bad reputation. Perhaps the veterinarian was honest; perhaps he was not. At least it is a fact that there is much less chance for dishonesty now under the accredited herd plan and the area plan than formerly.

Without a doubt also there has been dishonest farmers who have had their cattle tested with the hope that they would get more than they were worth from the state and federal indemnities. In other words, they tested merely to "sell" their cows to the state. As long as human nature is as it is, there will always be a dishonest few who will take advantage of every opportunity to cheat, and in years past, there has been some opportunity for this in tuberculosis work. However whatever a man's motives are he is not dishonest if he follows all the regulations.

Dishonesty is not likely under the accredited herd and area plans. Under the area plan all of the neighbors are in the same work. They know each others' cows and their approximate values, and any dishonesty would very quickly be apparent. Moreover, in the area work, there is much closer supervision from the start to the finish of the testing by the local and state authorities than ever before.

Most scientists are agreed that there has never been any evidence in any way, shape or manner that tuberculin has any permanent effect, injurious or otherwise, upon healthy animals.

The answer is that it will and does attack children, but that it seldom has any effect upon adults. Dr. V. M. Parkinson, Superintendent of the Pine Crest Sanitorium, in New York State, states that with children under the age of 5, 61 per cent of cervical (glands of the neck), 58 per cent of abdominal tuberculosis, 66 per cent of generalized tuberculosis and meningitis and of alimentary origin, are caused by bovine virus. Investigations have shown that 18.4 per cent of the children under ten years of age who died of tuberculosis or other causes were infected with bovine tubercle bacilli. In a series of cervical gland cases investigated, 71.4 per cent of the children under ten years, 38.5 per cent of those between ten and fifteen years, and 29.6 per cent of persons over fifteen were found to have been infected with bovine tubercle bacilli. In adults, fatal bovine infection, if it does occur at all, is so rare that it is of very little significance. Only in children under five years of age are the bovine bacilli apt to cause disease.

The Niagara County Farm Bureau made a little investigation of what became of the milk of 292 tubercular cows of that county before these cows were eliminated from the herds. They were in two townships and the milk from these herds was consumed by 142 rural families without any safeguards. It was also going to hundreds of families in the rural villages and the cities of Niagara County.

"It is impossible," says the statement, "to get accurate figures as to how many individuals may have been exposed to bovine tuberculosis through milk from these herds, but as milk is largely mixed from many herds by milk distributors, it is probable that this milk in small quantities reached thousands of consumers both on farm and in the city."

Next week the question of the appraisal of tubercular animals and the indemnity received for them will be discussed.

"I Made up My Mind Not to be Discouraged"

(*Continued from page 3*)

quired. Cull beans are purchased and fed to brood sows and ewes during the winter.

Six cows are kept, the milk is separated and butter is made. Mr. Gruschow has no silos and feels that the cost of filling them is excessive. Alfalfa hay is practically the only roughage they get. An unlimited supply of cold water to keep the cream cool comes from a spring back on the hill. It comes with such force that the flow is used to run a water motor to run the churn and washing machine. The overflow runs to the barnyard.

The principal sources of income from animals is from the hogs and sheep already mentioned. The wool is pooled with the New York State Sheep Growers Cooperative. The cash crops grown are potatoes, wheat and some alfalfa.

In addition to doing pioneer work in raising alfalfa, I learned that tuberculosis eradication work was started at a farm bureau meeting at his home as well as the work of woodchuck eradication. Mr. Gruschow's willingness to spend time in showing me about the farm and his evident enthusiasm and pride in his work gave me a very pleasant afternoon. I did not blame him for being enthusiastic. He bought the farm eleven years ago. He and Mrs. Gruschow have very nearly paid for it and in addition its market value is at least double the price paid for it. They value it at $20,000. Not so bad for eleven years.

The house is a fine old building and has been improved by the addition of a front porch, the installation of running water, a bathroom and a gas furnace. A gas well was recently drilled on the farm and although there is not enough gas to pay to pipe it to the village, there is plenty for the use of the farm. All of the buildings were roofed soon after the farm was purchased and the shingles for the roofs were sawed on the farm. The roof on the main barn has been raised to make more room for alfalfa, a case where alfalfa literally "raised the roof."

The barnyard is enclosed by sheds which are used to house the ewes during the winter while the brood sows are allowed the range of the open space in the center.

The investment in tools and equipment is not as large as on many farms of equal size and yet this does not mean that the work is done in the hardest way. The fields are rather steep and so a tractor is not used. Late in the afternoon of the day I was there it stopped raining and I noted that the hired man started out to drag with a four horse team. The farm is equipped with a stationary gas engine which is used for belt power.

As might be gathered from what I have already written, this is a diversified business of a type not common in the neighborhood. It has good size, good yields and efficient management. Perhaps it would not be possible for everyone in the neighborhood to follow all of Mr. Gruschow's methods. They have followed some of them and the results he has secured show that they are the right methods for him. He has increased the fertility of the soil, has cleared brush, stocked the farm, improved the buildings and has built up a profitable business and a real home. What more could anyone ask?

Safety at the crossing

Travel by railroad is only a third as hazardous as it was thirteen years ago. The number of passenger fatalities was reduced from 441 in 1913 to 175 in 1925. Railway employment, likewise, is only a third as hazardous as thirteen years ago. The number of employee fatalities was reduced from 3,715 in 1913 to 1,523 in 1925.

The New York Central Lines were among the pioneers in the promotion of organized safety work in the United States. Carrying 10 per cent of the passengers and having nearly 10 per cent of the total number of railroad employees, this transportation system has contributed substantially to this remarkable safety achievement, which was largely the result of a cooperative spirit obtaining between employer and employee.

Crossing accidents present a new problem. Last year 22 per cent of these accidents were due to automobiles running into the side of trains. A large majority occurred in daylight where the approaching train could be seen, and at crossings in the locality where the driver resided.

Full cooperation on the part of motorists will reduce crossing accidents to a small number. Approach crossings prepared to stop and know that the way is clear before attempting to cross.

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A Guide for Locating Sewing Machine Troubles

The Fifth and Last of the Series on the Operation, Care and Adjustment of the Sewing Machine

By F. G. BEHRENDS

HAVING previously discussed cleaning and oiling, how the stitch is made and how to adjust tensions, I wish now to leave with you a guide that should materially assist you in locating the cause of some of the more common sewing machine troubles. Probably, you are not now interested in the various troubles you may have some day. Then why discuss them at length now? My suggestion is that you clip this article, keep it in the machine drawer and then later when a trouble develops you may be helped by referring to and following the chart.

Since any one trouble may be the result of any one of several different causes, not even an expert can tell which it is without carefully checking through the various things that might be the cause of the trouble.

Because of this fact it is recommended that the following procedure be used when you have occasion to refer to the trouble guide.

1. Refer to the specific trouble.
2. Begin with the first cause listed. Check over that part of the machine directly concerned.
3. Check over each of the other causes in the order listed until the cause of the trouble is found.
4. Make the necessary adjustments or replacements.

Directions for making most of the adjustments and the names and location of parts are usually given in the instruction book. If no directions are given, the method of making the necessary adjustment can usually be determined after careful observation of the construction and working of the part in question. If you have no instruction book one can usually be procured by writing the manufacturer of your machine giving the number and style of the machine.

I (a) UPPER THREAD BREAKS

Cause:

1 Upper tension much too tight.
Remedy: Loosen the upper tension.

2 Machine threaded incorrectly (see your instruction book).

3 Needle set wrong side out.
Remedy: Set the needle so that the long grove in it is on the side from which you thread the needle.

4 Needle too short or set too high. (See Cause 2 under X Skipping Stitches).

5 Needle too long or not all the way up in the clamp.

6 Needle threaded incorrectly (see your instruction book)

7 Bent needle (replace).

8 Dull needle (replace).

9 Sharp edges on the eye of the needle.
Remedy: Change the needle.

10 Needle too fine for the thread.
Remedy: Change the needle (see your instruction book for correct size of needle and thread).

11 Needle rubbing against throat plate, presserfoot or attachments.
Remedy for 4-11 incl.: See that the needle does not rub against the presserfoot or on the edge of the hole in the throat plate. The adjustments necessary may be (a) replace a bent needle, (b) adjust the presserfoot so that its slot is central over the hole in the throat plate or (c) on the White machines on which the needle bar housing is removable loosen the two screws at the back which hold it in place, slide the housing slightly back or ahead and then tighten the screws.

12 Rough or sharp places on the shuttle.
Remedy: Remove with fine emery paper.

13 Insufficient clearance between the shuttle carrier on the long bobbin machine.
Remedy: Tip head back, loosen screw which holds the shuttle and make the necessary adjustments.

14 Rough or sharp edges on the hole in the throat plate, caused by needle striking edge of hole.
Remedy: Usually get a new throat plate.

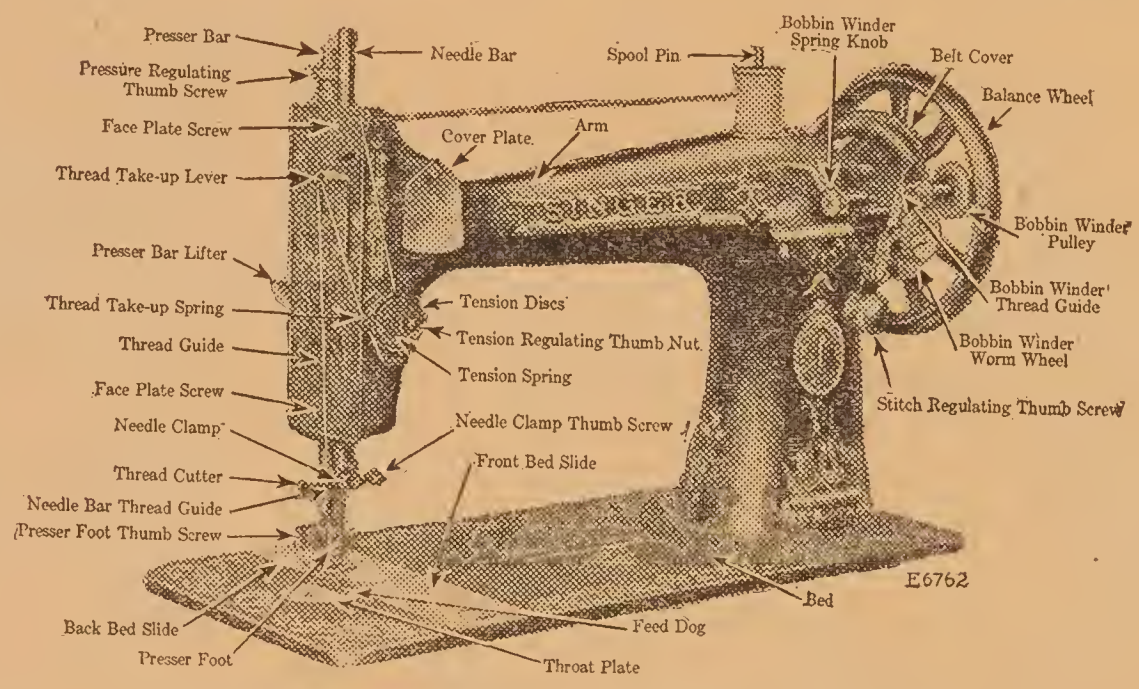


Fig. 1—Parts with names. Long shuttle vibrating machine.

15 Knot or bad place in the thread.

16 Tension discs worn so that the thread works in grove.
Remedy for 15 and 16: Install new discs.

I (b) LOWER THREAD BREAKS

Cause:

1 Lower tension much too tight.
Remedy: Loosen the lower tension.

2 Shuttle incorrectly threaded (see your instruction book).

3 Rough or sharp edges on the hole in the throat plate, caused by needle striking edge of hole.
Remedy: Usually get a new throat plate.

4 Bobbin wound too full.

5 Uneven winding of the bobbin.
Remedy for 4-5: If one end of the bobbin winds fuller than the other, bend the thread guide slightly. Fig. 2.

6 Spring on bobbin case or shuttle worn to sharp grove.

7 Rough places or sharp edges on the shuttle tension spring.

8 Sharp edges on the shoulders of the bobbin.
Remedy for 6, 7 and 8: Best to buy a new shuttle.

9 Accumulation of dirt in the shuttle cavity to such an extent as to prevent the bobbin from turning freely.
Remedy: Remove dirt with long pin.

II. GOODS DO NOT FEED THROUGH THE MACHINE

Causes:

1 Dirt under the throat plate and around the feed dog.
Remedy: Clean feed works.

2 The feed dog set too high or too low.
Remedy: Raise or lower the feed dog so that when the feed dog is at its highest point it extends above the throat plate a distance equal to the depth of the feed dog teeth. See instruction book or tip the head back and locate the screw or screws by means of which the feed can be raised and lowered.

3 Too much or not enough tension on the presserfoot.
Remedy: Loosen the spring. This is accomplished by turning the pressure regulating thumb screw which is around the presser-bar at top of the needle bar housing.

4 The length of stitch regulator may be set for the shortest stitch.
Remedy: Set the stitch regulator so that the feed mechanism is thrown into action.

III. IMPERFECT STITCH

(By an imperfect stitch is meant one in which the threads do not lock in the center of the goods.)

Cause:

1 Either or both tensions out of adjustment.
Remedy: See instructions for adjustment of tensions.

2 Either or both tensions not functioning properly.
Remedy: UPPER TENSION. Where possible take the upper tension apart, clean and polish the inner surfaces of the tension plates thereby removing any lint, dirt or rust spots. *Due to the difference in manufacturing there are some upper tensions the tension plates of which can not be separated for cleaning.*
LOWER TENSION. Take off the lower tension spring and remove any lint, dirt, pieces of thread or other foreign material.

IRREGULAR STITCH

The stitches lock in the center for a ways, then there is a straight thread either on the top or bottom, then the stitches lock in the center again, etc.

Cause:

Usually caused by dirt, threads or rust spots on the tensions.
Remedy: Take the upper tension apart and clean it. Take the spring from the lower tension and clean it.

Note: It may be that the upper tension has been improperly put together.

V. LOOPED STITCHES ON BOTTOM OF CLOTH

Cause:

1 Machine incorrectly threaded. (see instruction book).

2 Upper tension much too loose.
Remedy: Tighten the upper tension.

3 Thread catches on either a rough place on the shuttle or between the shuttle carrier and the shuttle in the long bobbin machines.
Remedy: See No. 12 and No. 13 under upper thread breaks.

VI. LOOPED STITCHES ON TOP OF CLOTH

Cause:

1 Incorrect threading of bobbin (see instruction book).

2 Bobbin tension much too loose.
Remedy: Tighten the bobbin tension.

VII. MACHINE RUNS HARD

Cause:

1 Lack of oil.

(Continued on opposite page)

If the Sewing Machine Does Not Feed Properly

The accompanying diagrams and illustrations were unfortunately omitted from the third of the series on the care of the sewing machine. Attach this article with that which appeared in the June 12th issue, in order that you may thoroughly understand the description given of the action of the feed.

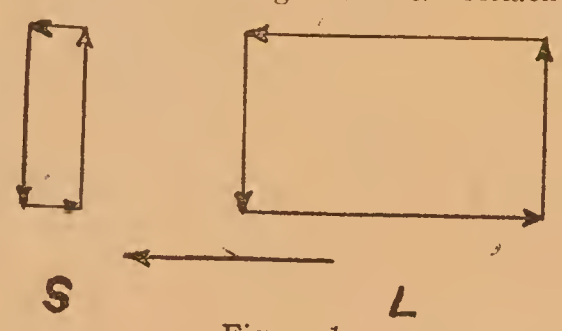


Figure 1

Figures 1 and 2 refer to the action of the feed and will help you to determine why the stitch is long or short. These diagrams illustrate the theory of the operation of the sewing machine and will help you to more thoroughly comprehend the article in the issue of June 12.

Figure 3 illustrates the means by which the presser foot on the fabric may be regulated, which also has a very immediate effect on the feeding action of the machine. It is the alternate trouble compared to the action described in figures 1 and 2.

Figure 4 illustrates how to overcome the difficulty of the goods not feeding when you start to sew. The thread may become knotted around the shuttle and the description accompanying figure 4 (in the June 12 issue) tells how to overcome that difficulty.

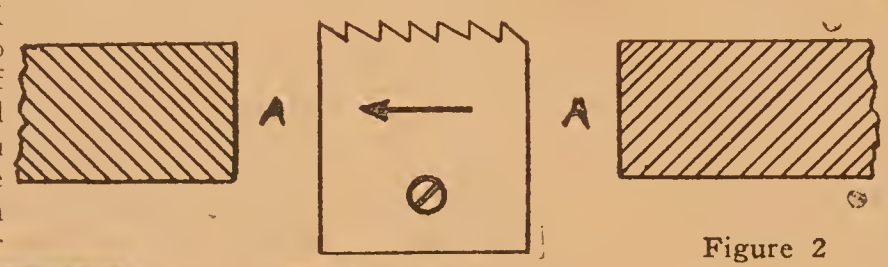


Figure 2

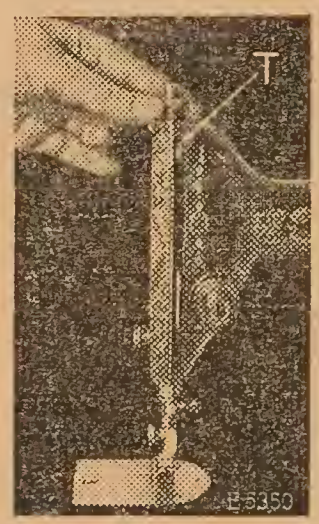


Figure 3

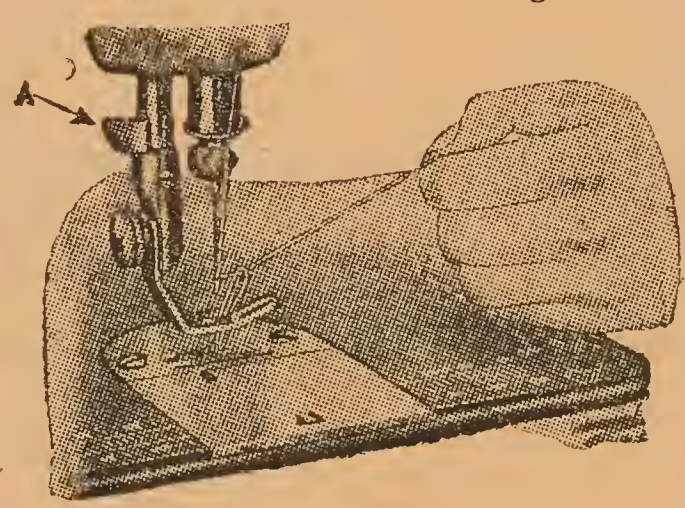


Figure 4

Shampooing Your Own Hair

May be a Matter of Beauty as Well as Health

THE busy housewife cannot always find time to go to the hairdresser's for a shampoo. At such times she would like to know how to wash her hair so that it loses none of its lustre and retains all its color.

Here is a good formula recommended and used by many beauty specialists: first, heat to a moderate temperature, a half cupful of pure olive oil. Rinse a turkish towel in hot water and wind it around the head, turban-fashion; remove and repeat the same process doing it about four times. When the scalp has been thoroughly steamed, apply the warm olive oil rubbing it well into the scalp with the finger-tips.

For the shampoo itself, liquid soap must be used. Applying a cake of soap directly to the hair is never wise. If no liquid soap is in the house, one can make her own by shaving a cake of pure soap into a half pint of water and allowing it to come to a boil.

When the olive oil has been used preliminary to shampoo, it is difficult to rid the hair of excess oil. In consequence, one must shampoo twice; that is, wash the hair, rinse well, then wash and rinse again.

The drying, while it is the last process, is, by no means, the least. Use a turkish towel, rubbing the scalp with a rotary motion. Not only will this dry the scalp but it will act as a massage. At frequent intervals, run the fingers through the hair. This permits a free circulation of air and makes the hair fluffy. While drying the "crowning glory" sit in the sun, if possible—nothing like Old Sol for giving golden glints.

When finished, take a peep in the mirror. You'll be surprised how clean and shiny your hair will look!—I. R. HEGEL.

Sewing Machine Trouble Guide

(*Continued from opposite page*)

Remedy: Locate all oil holes (see instruction book); clean them out and place oil in each. Tip the head back and oil the base of the machine, then oil the bearings on the stand.

2 Threads in either bearing of the band wheel.
Remedy: Remove the threads with a stilleto or other sharp instrument.

3 Threads wound around the hub of the balance wheel.
Remedy: Same as No. 2 above.

4 Belt too tight thus putting excessive pressure on the bearings.
Remedy: A belt should be run just tight enough so it will not slip.

5 Gummed oil or dirt in the bearings or between moving surfaces.
Remedy: Clean the machine as previously described.

VIII. NEEDLES BREAK

Cause:

1 Sewing heavy seams with too fine a needle.
2 Loose presser foot.
3 Needle not passing through the center of the presser foot and hole in throat plate.
4 Pulling on the cloth while sewing.
5 Pulling out the material before cutting the thread thus bending the needle.
6 Needle too long.
7 Sewing over pins.

IX. PUCKERED GOODS

Cause:

1 One or both tensions too tight.
Remedy: See instruction for adjusting tensions.

2 Stitch too long for material being sewn, especially on fine material.
Remedy: Shorten the stitch at the stitch regulator.

3 Dull needle.
Remedy: Change needle.

4 Incorrect size of needle (see your instruction book for correct size of needle for various sizes of thread).

X. SKIPPING STITCHES

Cause:

1 Needle too long or too short for the machine. With the needle in the machine see whether the point of the shuttle or hook is 1/16" above the eye of the needle when it passes the needle. If not:
Remedy: Change the needle.

2 Needle set too high or too low.
Remedy: Set the needle so that when the point of the bobbin or the point of the shuttle hook crosses the needle, the point or hook is 1/16" above the eye of the needle.

Note: In practically all modern machines the needle is set up against a stop pin in the needle bar. If the above trouble exists it is usually due to a needle of the wrong length.

3 Needle set wrong side out.
Remedy: Set the needle so that the long groove is on the side opposite from that which the shuttle point or hook passes the needle.

4 Incorrect threading of needle.
Remedy: Pass the thread through the eye of the needle toward the shuttle point or hook (see your instruction book).

5 Dull needle.
6 Crooked needle.
7 Needle too small for the thread. (See instruction book for correct size of needle.)
Remedy: for 5, 6 and 7 replace needle.

8 Excess oil on the shuttle or shuttle race.
Remedy: Wipe it off.

Note: This never occurs except after oiling.

XI. SEAM WILL NOT FEED THROUGH THE MACHINE

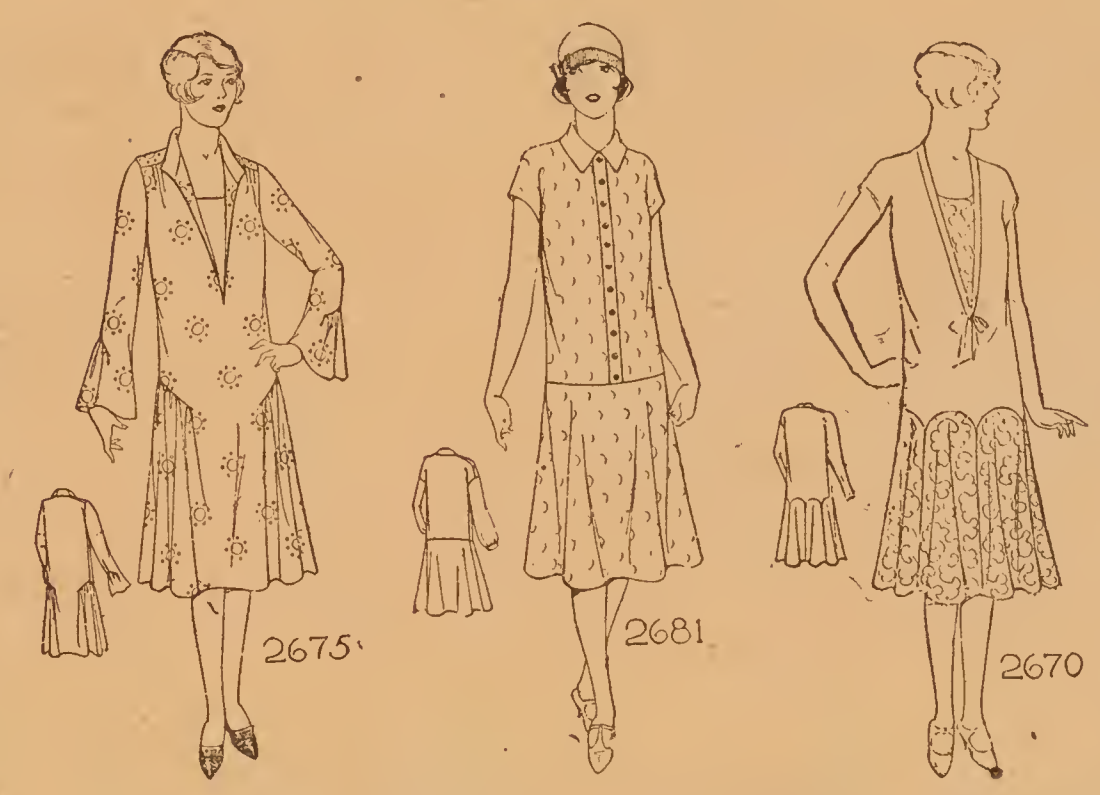
Cause:

Usually due to too much tension on the presserfoot spring.
Remedy: Turn up the pressure regulating thumb screw which is around the presser bar at the top of the needle bar housing.

XII. TREADLE NOISY

It is usually possible to tighten the screws on which the treadle is pivoted.

Attractive and Modish Frocks



Pattern 2675 *shows an unusual flare in both sleeves and skirt and fortunately this pattern comes in medium and large sizes. It cuts in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. The 36 inch size takes 3½ yards of 40-inch material with ⅜ yard of 32 inch contrasting.* Price 13c.

Pattern 2681 *shows an excellent style for sports wear and is extremely easy to make. The summer crepes, ginghams, cotton broadcloths or wash silks would just suit such a pattern. It comes in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. The 36-inch size takes only 2⅞ yards of 40 inch material with ¼ yard of 27-inch contrasting.* Price 13c.

Pattern 2670 *is a delightful design for a dress for special occasions. A combination of plain and printed voile, chiffon, georgette crepe, or some of the new figured dimities would carry out the idea of daintiness expressed in the scallops and rippling skirt. It cuts in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, and 44 inches bust. The 36 inch size takes 2 yards of 36 inch figured material with 1¾ yards of 36 inch plain material.* Price 13c.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern numbers and sizes clearly and correctly and enclose with correct remittance in stamps or coin (although coin is sent at own risk). Send all orders to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 461-4th Avenue, New York City.

The Carolinian

(*Continued from page 10*)

taneousness of thought before she made reply in a calm voice.

'I may have done. I have met one or two. What was his name?'

'His name?' He searched his memory. 'Neild, I believe.'

'Neild?' she repeated slowly, and after a pause she answered slowly, like one who is not very certain: 'Yes. I believe I did meet a man of that name.' She admitted it reluctantly, fearing dangers in complete denial. Abruptly she added the question: 'Why do you ask?'

He laughed good-humouredly. 'They grow good tobacco in Virginia, and good tobacco is becoming very scarce these days. If this fellow should happen to be about and have any fine leaf to sell, I should be glad to know it. But you don't particularly remember him?'

She shook her head slowly, making pretence the while to be thinking. 'No,' she said at last. 'Not . . . particularly.'

(*To Be Continued*)

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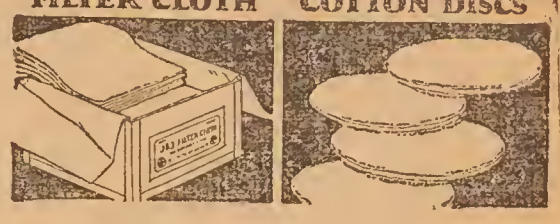

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CHICKS—July and August, White Leghorns, $12-100; Plymouth Rocks or R. I. Reds, $14-100. Address EMMANUEL KING, Myerstown, Pa.

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10 MILLION Cabbage, tomato and collard plants. 12 Early and Late varieties. $1.00 thousand; 5,000. $4.50; 10,000, $7.50. Cauliflower and sweet potato, $3.00; 10,000, $25.00. Pepper $2.50; 10,000, $20.00. Prompt shipments delivered safely anywhere. FARMERS SUPPLY COMPANY, Franklin, Virginia.

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MILLIONS CABBAGE, collard and tomato plants, $1.25, 1000. H. A. LANKFORD COMPANY WHOLESALE GROWERS, Franklin, Virginia.

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PURE BRED HAMPSHIRE Rams and Ewes of different ages for sale. L. G. TUCKER, Alfred, N. Y.

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DO YOU NEED FARM HELP: We have able-bodied Jewish young men, mostly without experience, who want farm work. If you need a good, steady man, write for an order blank. Ours is not a commercial agency. We make no charge. THE JEWISH AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, INC., Box A, 301 E. 14th St., New York City.

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REGISTERED O. I. C. Bred Sow, farrow in July and August. Best blood lines. GEO. N. RUPRACHT, Mallory, N. Y.

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BARREL LOTS Slightly Damaged Crockery, Hotel Chinaware, Cookingware, Glassware, etc. Shipped direct from Factory to Consumer. Write for particulars. E. SWASEY & CO., Portland, Maine.

PATCHWORK. Send fifteen cents for household package, bright new calicoes and percales. Your money's worth every time. PATCHWORK COMPANY, Meriden, Conn.

SAMPLE QUILT BLOCKS, over one hundred kinds, pieced quilt tops. MRS. J. QUELL, East Greenbush, N. Y.

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Service Bureau

A New Law on Forest Taxation

"We wonder if you can tell us if the Fisher Act of the New York Legislature, applies only to land recently reforested, or if it also applies to forests already grown and about ready to cut."—C. M. B., New York.

THE so-called Fisher bill which was passed by the Legislature recently provides that any tract of five acres or more planted since January, 1921 with an average of not less than 800 trees per acre, or under planted with an average of not less than 300 trees per acre, or any tract which may be so planted in the future is eligible to take advantage of this law. The provisions of this law shall not apply to land within 20 miles of a city of 175,000 population, within 10 miles of a city of 50,000 population, within 55 miles of any other city, or within one mile of an incorporated village.

The law provides that land which meets the requirements already mentioned shall be assessed on the basis of the land value without reference to the value of the timber which may be growing on it and that when the timber is harvested a tax of 6% of the estimated stumpage value must be paid to the Board of Supervisors before cutting.

When in the judgment of the Conservation Commission the yield of timber will average 40,000 board feet of merchantable soft wood timber, or 20,000 board feet of hard wood, they may notify the owner that 6% of the stumpage value will be due in two years and the land in question will be withdrawn from the benefits of this act. If the owner wishes to keep it in forest, he may cut some of the timber under the direction of the Conservation Commission in accordance with the principles of forest management after which the land will continue to be taxed under the previous basis. The owner may cut for his own use annually wood and timber not in excess of $25.00 stumpage value per acre and may make improved cuttings with the approval of the Conservation Commission.

The first step to take in taking advantage of this law is to write to the Conservation Commission for an application blank. After this is properly filled out, it should be filed with the assessors. If approved by the Conservation Commission the land will then be assessed in accordance with the provisions of the law, that is, on land value only.

A complete copy of the law may be secured by writing to Alexander MacDonald, Commissioner, Conservation Commission, Albany, N. Y.

Wants to Adopt Child

SOME time ago we had a request from one of our subscribers to try to find for them a boy to be adopted into their family. We ran a little notice of this request in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST and from the replies a boy was chosen for a good home.

We now have another request for a boy or girl to adopt so if you know of some worthy youngster that should have a good home kindly write to the Service Bureau of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City, giving us the facts and we will try to bring the parties together.

More About Egg Receivers

SEVERAL inquiries have been received by the Service Bureau during the past few weeks, asking for information relative to The Day Old Egg Company which was said to have been located on Duane Street, New York City. When a representative of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST called at the address given, he was informed that The Day Old Egg Company had ceased operations and that the individual who was the sole member of the company is now working for another egg receiver. Our subscribers who inquired about this outfit were very wise in first asking AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Service Bureau for a rating on this company.

We have received another complaint relative to the Gotham Farm Products Company located in the uptown section of New York. This concern is said to have operated a small store and received small shipments from individual producers. Efforts to locate the proprietor have failed—another instance where a promise of an extra cent led to the loss of the entire shipment.

State Cannot Take Land Without Pay

"Will you please answer this letter? They are building a State road through our two hundred and eleven acre farm without asking any permission. They went through our large wheat field and clover field and oat field and they are going to drain three big sewers on our best field. They are not following the line but leave about fifteen feet strip of our land on the other side of the road pretty near a half mile long. Please tell us what we should do about that. Don't you think the State should pay the damage or who should."

WE are of the opinion that the road builders complained of in your letter are guilty of violating your rights of ownership under the Constitution. The State cannot take, either directly or indirectly through its agents or otherwise, private property for any purpose without paying for it.

We suggest, therefore, that you consult an attorney and state to him that you want an injunction from the Court restraining the road builders from further molesting your premises until the proper condemnation proceedings have been instituted and payment for your damages is assured.

Federal Mail Order Company Bankrupt

BENJAMIN Kreeger, doing business as Federal Mail Order Company, Chicago, Ill., has been declared bankrupt and the case referred to Frank L. Wean, Referee in Bankruptcy. Sam Howard was elected Trustee in Bankruptcy at the First Meeting of Creditors.

The bankrupt has scheduled about 6500 small creditors who have claims for refunds, overcharges, etc., the amount of which claims, on the average, is less than $4.00 each. Many of these have written to the Trustee and Referee in Bankruptcy, asking that the merchandise purchased or the money sent for same, be refunded to them. Under the Bankruptcy Act, this cannot be done. However, you may file your claim against the estate and receive your proportionate dividend if any dividend is declared.

Anyone having a claim against this firm may file a claim which has been signed and sworn to before a Notary Public, with Mr. Frank L. Wean, Referee in Bankruptcy, Room 436, Monadnock Block, Chicago, Ill.

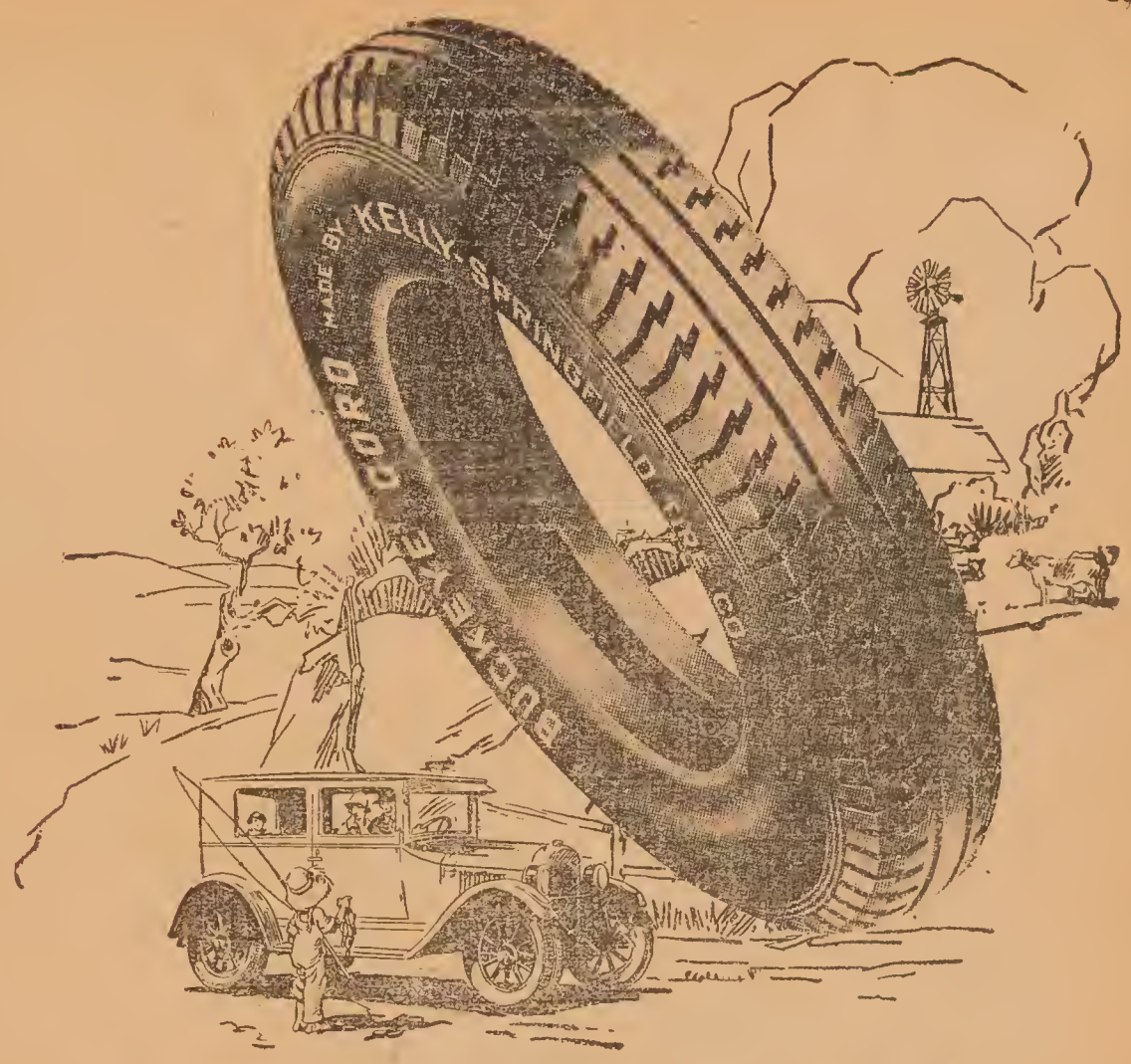
"Received your letter with the check. I wish to thank AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST most sincerely for the part they have taken in this matter."

* * *

"I received your letter and my check for $70.00 and was well pleased with the way my claim was taken care of. My foot still bothers me some, but I think it got along very nicely."—M. K. Harrington, Honeoye Falls, N. Y.

* * *

"I received the check for $40.00 and thank you very much. I am very much pleased with what I got from the Insurance Company. I sent the renewal for my policy the same day I got the check. I certainly want to keep that up."—Earl M. Braley, Jamestown, N. Y.



Here's a mighty good tire at a money-saving price

BUILT, branded and guaranteed by Kelly-Springfield. Full size, full ply and carefully built throughout. Not skimped to sell at a price; all four inch sizes are six ply as against four and five ply in the majority of tires in the same price class.

For the man who wants good, moderate priced tires, Buckeyes are the best tire value on the market today.

It doesn't pay to send away for tires when you can buy Buckeyes from your local Kelly dealer. He can sell them to you at prices that will save you money—and you get your tires without waiting.

Take a look at the Buckeye line—fabric, cord and balloon cord—the next time you are near the Kelly dealer's store.

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BUCKEYE TIRES
Built by Kelly-Springfield

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Auto-Oiled means that the gears run in oil and every part subject to friction is constantly flooded with oil. The gear case is filled with oil and holds a supply sufficient to keep every bearing perfectly oiled for a year or more.

The improved Auto-Oiled Aermotor, is a wonderfully efficient windmill. If you buy any windmill which has not stood the test of time you are taking a long chance. But you do not have to experiment. There is nothing better than the Auto-Oiled Aermotor which has demonstrated its merits wherever windmills are used.

CHICAGO KANSAS CITY **AERMOTOR CO.** DES MOINES OAKLAND DALLAS MINNEAPOLIS

Post Your Farm

Keep Trespassers Off

WE have had a new supply of trespass signs made up. This time they are of extra heavy linen on which the lettering is printed directly. There is no card facing to be water-soaked by the rain and blown away by the wind. We have had these new signs made up of extra heavy material because severe storms will tear and otherwise make useless a lighter constructed material. We unreservedly advise farmers to post their land and the notices we have prepared comply in all respects with the law. The price to subscribers is 95 cents a dozen, the same rate applying to larger quantities.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST - 461 4th Ave., New York City

Strange Wonders of An Ancient Land

(*Continued from page 1*)

tains. In the olden time there were large Persian rugs and carpets strewn on the marble flooring and very rich brocaded silks hung as curtains. There were no windows anywhere. The places where the games and sports were conducted and where the elephants used to fight with one another are still in good order. The entire fort is skirted by the river which in olden times made it an impregnable stronghold.

The Commissioner told us a few instances of Shah Jahan's administration of justice. Once when he was with thirty or forty of his concubines on the ramparts of the fort, they saw a ferry boat sink in the river and saw the struggles of the drowning passengers. To his great disgust all the women enjoyed this affair and showed their amusement by laughter and shouting. He asked them whether they thought it was such a pleasing sight and as they answered yes, he told them he would arrange so that they could see it again the very next day. He put all of them on a similar boat and told the captain that when the boat was in mid stream, he should pull out the sprout, jump off the the boat and let the women drown, which was done.

At another time some of the people came in and complained that the Chief of Police of Agra had doubled and trebled the usual exactions, and begged that the original scale of bribes be restored. He sent for the Chief of Police; and when he admitted his guilt, a cobra was produced and bit him in the presence of the complainants, so swift justice was administered.

In the afternoon, we experienced the greatest sensation we ever had and I doubt the greatest we will ever have when we had our first look at the famous Taj-Mahal. We were just spellbound after we entered the gate; and when the guide started to tell us about the inscription, I asked him to hush as it was too solemn for conversation. We felt ourselves in the presence of absolute, complete, undoubted perfection. One's whole system seemed to respond to the silent appeal made by its beauty and symmetry. This fine tribute to womanhood found its echoes in my own heart and seemed to represent my love and tribute for my mother, my wife, my daughters and all other good and fine women of the world.

The woman who inspired her husband to erect this building was called Mumtaz Mahall ("the Crown of the Palace"). At the age of nineteen years she was married to Shah Jahan and became her husband's inseparable companion on all his journeys and military expeditions. Tradition makes her famous and her beauty, her charity and her influence was frequently exercised in obtaining clemency for criminals condemned to death. She bore fourteen children, and died in childbed in 1631, at the age of thirty-eight. For two years the country observed strict mourning. No music or festivities were allowed; the wearing of jewels, the use of perfumes and luxuries of all kinds were forbidden. The month of Zikad, in which she died, was observed as a month of mourning for many years afterwards.

It seems that at the time of her death there was great attention paid to architecture and art, and the best architects and artistic workmen of India, Persia, Arabia and Central Asia had drifted to the Court of the Shah. As all the resources of a great empire were at the disposal of Shah Jahan, he could gratify his desire to make this monument of his grief one of the wonders of the world. The great popularity of the devoted wife inspired his leading subjects to join the Emperor in his pious intentions. According to the old Tartar custom a garden was chosen as a site for the tomb; a garden planted with flowers as emblems of life, and the cypress trees, the emblems of death and eternity. The crowds that gathered to construct this building must have been somewhat like the builders of the Temple of Solomon. The chief masons came from far off Bagdad, Delhi and other cities; the dome builders from Asiatic Turkey and from Samarkand; the inlay workers from Kanauj and from Bagdad; the principal calligraphist for the inscriptions from Shiraz. Every part of India and Central Asia contributed the materials: Jaipur, the marble; Fatehpur Sikri, the red sandstone; the Panjab, jasper; China, the jade and crystal; Tibet, turquoises; Ceylon, lapis lazuli and sapphires; Arabia, coral and cornelian; Panna in Bundelkund, diamonds; Persia, onyx and amethyst. Twenty thousand men were employed in the construction, which took seventeen years to complete.

Besides the lavish expenditures on the building much money was spent in providing the richest of Persian silk carpets, golden lamps, and magnificent candlesticks. A sheet of pearls was made to cover the sarcophagus. This was carried off by one of the conquerors of Agra in 1720 as part of his share of the spoils.

Much has been written about the Taj, but the finest criticism is that of Sir Edwin Arnold:

"Not Architecture! as all others are,
But the proud passion of an emperor's love
Wrought into living stone, which gleams and soars
With body of beauty shrining soul and thought;
. . . . As when some face
Divinely fair unveils before our eyes—
Some woman beautiful unspeakably—
And the blood quickens, and the spirit leaps,
And will to worship bends the half-yielded knees
While breath forgets to breathe. So is the Taj!"

Which—Machinery for Farm or Home?

(*Continued from page 5*)

it would be necessary for some of us men outside to assist, thereby interfering with the outside work or run a great risk of needing a physician. This, of course, is expensive. Secondly, if we had no labor saving devices in the home it would be necessary to hire extra help there, and as you know it is almost impossible to get a woman to come in to do work.

Above all the home is where we spend our best hours. Life without a home would not be worth much.—C. F. S.

Both Are Needed

WHICH are More Important, Labor Saving Devices for the Farm, or for the home? The selfish wife says for the house, the selfish husband says for the farm, but the husband and wife, who are trying to save each other, say we will work and have saving devices as soon as we can for both places, the farm and the home. They soon accomplish this by getting labor saving things for the farm first and by so doing they can raise better crops and have more money to buy the saving devices for both the farm and the home.—Mrs. J. M. M.

Seven hundred and fifty dairy improvement association members in New York own about ten thousand cows, and every cow is being watched and made to produce milk more cheaply.

After One Hundred and Fifty Years

From Thirteen Colonies to the Arbiter of the World's Affairs

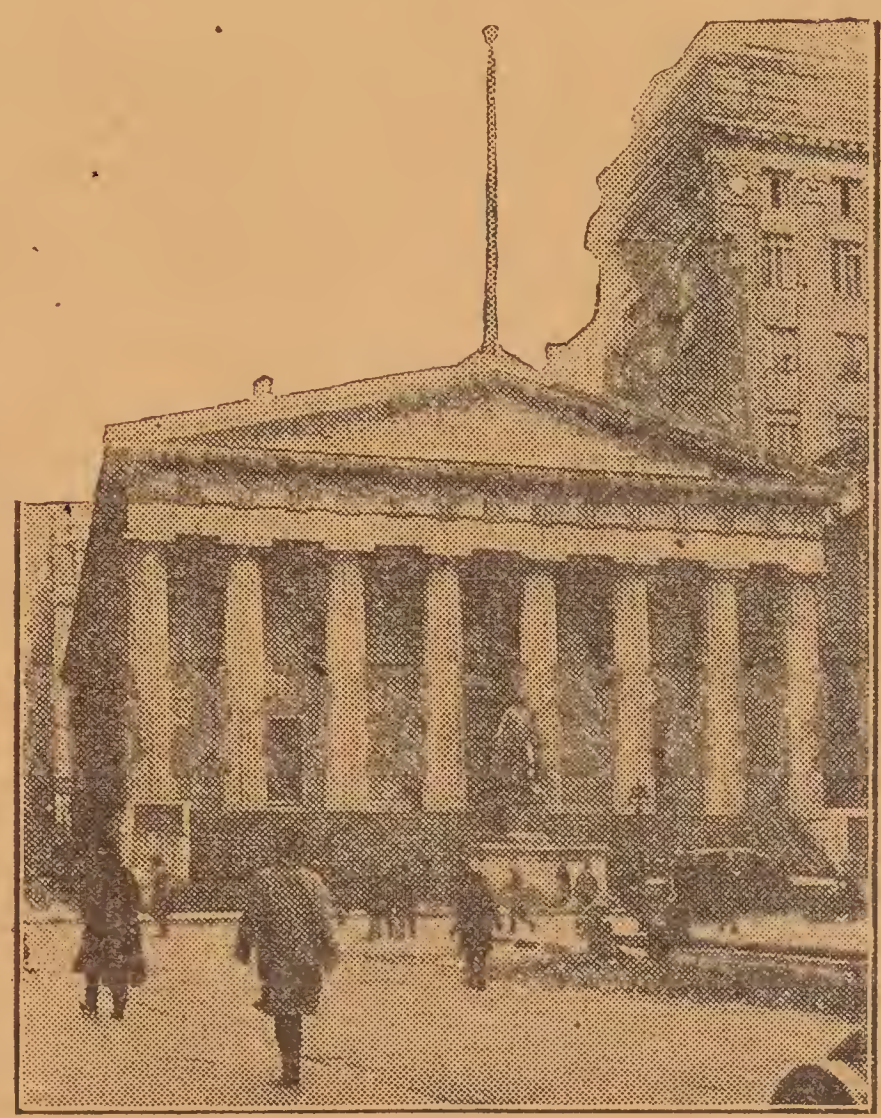
By HENRY MORGENTHAU Sr.

IT IS one hundred and fifty years since the British colonies, bordering on the Atlantic Ocean, having a population of about three million souls declared their independence, refusing to submit any longer to what they considered the autocratic domination of the King of England. They stated "that the history of the then King of Great Britain was a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having the direct object of establishing an absolute tyranny over them." Then followed in their declaration a bill of particulars of their many and varied complaints, which showed the tremendously strained relations that existed between the British authorities and the colonies. When one calmly reads the Declaration of Independence today one gathers therefrom how thoroughly dissatisfied the leading men of that day were with the treatment they were receiving. They had appealed to the native justice and magnanimity of their British brethren. They had "conjured them by the ties of their common kindred to disavow these various usurpations which would inevitably interrupt their connections and correspondence." They had found them deaf to the voices of justice and consanguinity. They, therefore, felt that it had become necessary for them to dissolve the political bonds which had connected them with Great Britain and to assume a separate and equal station amongst the nations of the world.

HENRY MORGENTHAU SR.

The signers of the Declaration of Independence and their associates were men of independent thought and great courage. They completely disregarded their material conditions when their liberty of thought and action was concerned. They determined that no cost or personal sacrifices would be too great for them to endure in order to procure for themselves and their descendants the right of self government and the privilege to pursue and accomplish their happiness in their own way. Most of them had left their homes in Europe and pioneered in this country, fighting the Indians, the severe winters and all the adverse circumstances of a virgin country. They had become hardened to all kinds of privations and hardships and had fought for a long time to reach the state of development they had attained. They vigorously resented and chafed under the constant interference with their progress by the British authorities and at last they made up their minds that they would no longer submit to absentee landlordship.

The die was cast; the fight of dissolution was on and had to be fought to a finish. When the victory had been gained and the new States thrown upon their own resources they were confronted with many serious problems. They concluded that with a people as backward as the Indians, assimilation was impossible and therefore they had to fight them step by step for their territory and to secure safety for themselves. That was a prolonged tedious task.


The sub-treasury on Wall Street in New York City. The statue of George Washington marks the spot where he took the oath of office as first President of the United States.

Rapid Progress Made

They had to reconcile great differences amongst themselves. For customers for their surplus productions and for the raw materials required for their activities as well as for many other things, they had to look to Europe. Fortunately they found a ready response there. The basis of our population and prosperity was not Indian-American but European-American. Our strides were rapid and wonderful. The great mass of European immigrants brought with them vitality, industry, courage and enterprise which, being properly and effectively utilized, produced unprecedented results.

Today thousands of gatherings are taking place amongst the one hundred and fifteen millions of Americans to celebrate these results and as a tribute to the statesmanship, courage and vision of those noble pioneers. Not many of us are sons and daughters of the American Revolution. Fortunately, the great blessings that were secured by that desperate struggle have also been offered to us who have more or less recently relinquished the allegiance we owed to various potentates of Europe and availed ourselves of the hospitality extended by this country to immigrants from all parts of the world. We gladly fraternize with one another and are happy to gather on equal terms. We humbly though proudly join in offering thanks for the great privilege of participating in this wonderful experiment of maintaining a real republic; a republic based on that great document adopted on July 4th, 1776, and supplemented by our much respected constitution under which we have lived for these many years. It is fitting for us to stop and contemplate what a tre-

(*Continued on page* 16)

PAPEC

"The Cutter That Does Not Clog"

"YOUR new feeding device is a great addition," writes E. M. Smith, Southboro, Mass. Mr. Smith refers to our steel third roll and positive-action traveling apron which save one man and increase the capacity of the Cutter. "The machine is easy to get around and set up," he continues, "and works with little power compared to other cutters."

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Throws and Blows Saves One Man

Your Neighbor Has One—Ask Him

FARQUHAR POTATO DIGGERS—

The "Success Junior" Potato Digger is designed for the small grower. The point or shovel enters the ground and the furrow slice is divided by the breaker; the double mouldboard turns each half back over the wings and steel tynes. The ground passes through the tynes of the fork while the potatoes roll back over the end of the fork and remain on top of the ground.

Digger is strongly built, adjustable as to depth; has light draft, is easily operated and does nice clean work. A wonderful time and labor saver—saves its first cost on the first acre of potatoes. Low cost and immediate delivery. Ask for Catalog 225.

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Sour soil means poor crops. Experts agree fertilizer is useless on sour soil—it must have lime. The "Holden" Spreader makes bigger crops. Guaranteed to handle lime in any form, fertilizer, phosphate, gypsum, wood ashes or crushed shells. Cannot Clog. Try Spreader 10 days Free. The Holden Lime and Fertilizer Spreader will make your soil healthy and productive. Spreads twice as far as any other; 20 ft. Attaches to any wagon or truck. No holes to bore. Spreads evenly 100 to 10,000 lbs. per acre Handle material only once, from car to field. Get literature and low prices now and ask about 10 Day Free Trial.

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What about your soil?—your crops? Are they big and sturdy as they should be? Find out today with our free Litmus Test Papers—positive sour soil test recommended by all soil experts. Write for them now.

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What a University test proved

Capacity—size C, 17 to 30 tons per hour; power at 19 tons, .688 H. P. per ton, running at only 465 R. P. M. *Less power per ton than any other cutter tested.*

GEHL SILO FILLER Broke all Power Records at University Tests

Its record proves our claim of Big Capacity—Low Speed—let it show you on your own farm.

Low speed means less power—longer life because less vibration.

An all steel machine—steel boiler plate flywheel—can't burst—all gears inclosed and running in oil—absolutely self-feeding. The smoothest running cutter built. Give us the size and name of your engine and we will tell you about the right size Gehl Cutter for your requirements.

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Save Your ORCHARD from MICE!

BU-RO-DES, the inexpensive new poison station, exterminates tree-killing Mice! Approved by orchard authorities. All-glass, kept filled easily; unaffected by year-round weather. Stays put; no clamps necessary. Pests eat poisoned grain first, and die in open before able to damage fruit trees. Poison harmless to anything but rodents. Worth dollars to you, cost only a few cents apiece.

Write right now for Booklet "Orchard Protection."

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To benefit by our guarantee of ads
You must say
"I saw your ad in American Agriculturist"

Our Boys and Girls

A Western New York Farm and Home Talk

By M. C. BURRITT

TO my mind no part of our life and work as farmers is as important and worthy of our thoughtful attention as the interests and outlooks of our boys and girls, unless it be the income which permits us to train and educate them well. And yet I fear that many of us—even those of us who believe in the above statement firmly—become so wrapped up in the day's work and its ceaseless grind and anxiety that we neglect our children's interests.

M. C. BURRITT

Of all the ways of teaching children to work and play intelligently and to learn the real values of things, none appeals to me more than scouting and Junior Project or boys and girls club work. I am of course, thinking of activities outside of and supplementary to school. The ideals and the work laid out for the junior club boy and girl while they are equally educational are such as to help them to interest and better train themselves for their daily life and work. More than this, it leads them to understand better and to find more of interest in farm life and work.

Results of a Project

As an illustration take the poultry project. By carrying out this project for a year my boy has, first, acquired a real live interest and secondly a good working knowledge of rearing, feeding and caring for poultry. He has also acquired some knowledge of doing business and of costs and values of things, and incidentally keeps himself in spending money of his own. Starting with 27 chicks he raised 23, sold 10 cockerels and one grown rooster and 71¼ dozen eggs in a year from the time of hatching the chicks. He has paid for all feed and supplies and interest on the cost of the small poultry house which he has helped build and has $31.61 to the good for his own time and work. The amount is not so important however, as the job successfully done and the experience and knowledge gained. The girls get the same values out of their clothing, canning and gardening projects, though with a little less opportunity to earn money.

Not the least of the values connected with junior club work is the opportunity of the boys and girls to have contact with a great University and its teachers and to get the outlook to a larger education. Especially is the opportunity that comes each June to attend the Junior Field Days at Cornell, a wonderful one to those who go.

I commented on these days a year ago. Now, I have just returned from a second trip with ten members of our local junior club. More than 1300 boys and girls from all parts of the state attended. The University, the teachers, the events, the good times and the large numbers of boys and girls were an inspiration to every one. Who can measure the values in lives influenced, knowledge gained and the deep impressions for good made upon these young impressionable minds?

The officials of the State College are to be congratulated on the fine organization of their wonderful resources for the occasion. I think that one in particular should be mentioned. Professor Ralph Wheeler is a quiet efficient fellow, little in the limelight but a genius in organization of such events and with years of experience behind him. He is fully appreciated only by those few who really know what he does. Registration, eating, sleeping, instruction and recreation all moved off with efficient precision, leaving little to be desired in this regard.

Another year's observation of club work and of Field Days has gradually matured some convictions about it. I have already reviewed what seems to me are its values for farm boys and girls. I should like to cite some weaknesses which I believe can and should be corrected.

Discipline Needed

Generally speaking and with exceptions, club work is too loosely organized and conducted locally. Partly because of this the participants usually lack discipline. I think that Field Days at Cornell should be used chiefly or only as an opportunity for those who have earned it through selective training at home and meritorious work. Now, most of the counties send down mobs of youngsters, many of whom lack knowledge of the work, any training in it and who have not achieved anything. About all these see in the trip or get out of it is a good time. They do not respond to their leaders or teachers who call for quiet in instruction periods. They are out on a grand lark. They need the discipline of good leaders and of ideals, which will sort and train their ideas as to times for serious work and joyous play. This is a problem for local leaders who are willing to give their time to the organization of this work and to the training of the children, but they must have the help of the official county leaders.

It has been a good week for work in spite of some heavy showers. The beans are generally planted and many fields are up. Corn has had one cultivation. Cabbage setting has been started here. We have begun the first cutting of alfalfa. Orchard cultivation is about completed and it is time cover crops were sown. The last week in July should see haying and cultivation of corn and other hoed crops in full swing.

Rust Resistant Asparagus

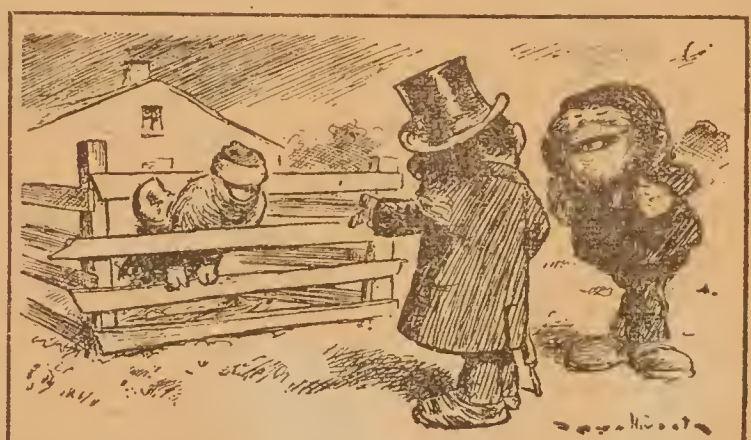
Are some varieties of asparagus more resistant to rust than others?—W. C., New York.

Martha Washington is commonly recognized as being a rust resistant variety of asparagus.

"Suckering" Sweet Corn

Does removing the suckers from sweet corn increase the yield enough to make it a profitable practice?—F. T., New York.

EXPERIMENTAL evidence tends to prove that "suckering" does not increase the yield of sweet corn.



FATHER FLYNN: *Why don't you have your pig-pen farther from your home, Grogan?*
GROGAN: *Phwat for, yer Riverence?*
FATHER FLYNN: *Because it's unhealthy.*
GROGAN: *Divil a bit, yer Riverence. The pig has [illegible] a sick day since he was born.*—LIFE.

Will Pasteurization Kill TB Bacteria?

More Questions Answered About Tuberculosis Eradication

PASTEURIZATION is the chief reason why farmers, and particularly their children, have less protection against infection from bovine tuberculosis than consumers in the large cities where pasteurization is generally practiced. Sometimes, however, pasteurization is not properly done and the germs are not therefore killed. One man in Pennsylvania with an accredited herd had a large number of reactors among his young stock. The cause was traced to the creamery where he was getting milk for his calves. This skimmilk was supposed to be pasteurized but it either was not done at all or else it was not properly done.

As every farmer knows, pasteurization requires special apparatus and skill and is impractical in the farm home. It would also be practically impossible to enforce it in small villages. It has been suggested that milk might be tested for the presence of bacteria and when found the animals can be slaughtered. The expense of this would be at least as large as the tuberculin test and the plan would be as difficult to work out as the present one.

The only plan of testing milk for bacteria that we know of is to inoculate guinea pigs with the milk and then kill the pigs to see if they have lesions. This method of control is followed in England, we are informed, and is called the Manchester System.

Farmers often raise the question as to whether or not the disease can ever be entirely eradicated. Some think that there is not much use cleaning up because it is impossible to keep the disease from coming back.

Dr. Aldridge, a veterinarian who has been working in Chemung County, says that several counties in Pennsylvania have such a low percentage of reactors that they are testing only once in three years and that as rapidly as counties reach this low percentage their cattle will be tested only this often. This may not be complete eradication, but it is practical eradication and it shows that the expense of the work may be lessened as soon as it progresses that far.

One of the troubles is that farmers are often careless about preventing re-infection. In the past, some men have not been as careful as they should about disinfecting. Under the area plan, however, county tuberculosis associations now check up and follow up to see that proper sanitary measures are taken to prevent reinfection. In Chemung County, for instance, either the veterinarian or the County Agricultural Agent inspects the barn after disinfection.

Some farmers also are careless about replacements. It is almost tragic for a man to get his herd all cleaned up and then through carelessness to introduce infection again when he buys new animals.

What about appraisals? Are they fair? Can they be secured at once? How long does an owner have to wait for indemnity money?

Suppose that you are a dairyman owning twenty-four grade cows and that sometime ago you decided to clean up your herd and signed the contract with the Federal and State departments on the accredited herd plan. The veterinarian has come and the first test shows that you had eight cows out of the twenty-four that reacted. What will be done with those cows? How much will you be paid for them, and when?

After the test by the veterinarian, your herd is quarantined until the arrival of the appraiser from the State department. This appraisal is now made soon after the test. Tuberculous animals are

(*Continued on page 7*)

Steps in the Present System For Eradicating Bovine TB. in New York

1—Dairyman requests that testing be done.
2—Then comes the organization and signing up on the accredited herd and area plan.
3—The actual test is made by veterinarians.
4—Veterinarian makes report, usually through the local Farm Bureau office, from three to five days after testing. This report is forwarded immediately to the Department of Farms and Markets at Albany.
5—Appraisal is made in from ten to fourteen days. Veterinarians are instructed not to get too far ahead of the appraiser. One man does the appraising. He is in the employ of the State Department and has about three counties to work in.
6—The reactors are shipped about five days after appraisal. In Chemung County, for instance, they are shipped to Buffalo.
7—The barn is cleaned and disinfected from seven to thirty days after reactors are shipped.
8—The barn is inspected by county agent or veterinarian in from two to ten days.
9—Dairyman signs vouchers furnished from Albany about a week after this inspection and gets indemnity money from the State from two weeks to a month later. Federal indemnity money comes a little later.
10—If a dairy has reactors, the herd is supposed to be re-tested in from sixty to ninety days.

The Land Where Potato is King

As It Appeared on the Farm Bureau Potato Tour in Nassau and Suffolk Counties

By FRED W. OHM
Associate Editor, American Agriculturist

ON June 23, 24 and 25 the Nassau and Suffolk County Farm Bureaus held their now justly famous Long Island potato tour. The tour has almost reached the stage of being considered an institution. This was the ninth annual event of its kind and every year finds it more firmly established. Its purpose, as stated on the program is *"To bring about a better understanding between the farmer who produces seed potatoes, the dealer who handles them and the farmer who grows table stock from them.* Every year the exchange of ideas and facts brought out in various demonstration plots along the line of travel, establishes more fully the great problem of the potato grower and the necessity for these field meetings, to talk things over right out in the lot where the crop is growing. Furthermore, the fact that so many growers from up-State New York, Vermont, Maine, Canada and other producing sections, take part in these tours is proof enough of its value.

The first day was spent in Nassau County, but a long needed rain made it impossible to do much except to drive from place to place and admire the crops. There was little complaint about the rain for conditions were getting quite serious down on the Island and the dry weather was making itself felt. The noon stop was at the Massapequa Grange where a bounteous meal was awaiting and the constituents of the party had a grand opportunity to discuss their mutual problems. Dr. H. C. Thompson was the main speaker at this time, the subject of his talk being based on the cultivation experiments that are being conducted at Cornell.

Dr. Thompson rather astounded many of those present when he stated that the only reason we cultivate is to kill weeds and that there are many times when we cultivate only to do more harm than good. This was very emphatically brought out on one of the stops on the trip, when the members of the party followed a man who was in the field cultivating. Dr. Thompson illustrated and proved his claims by reaching down and lifting literally hands full of roots that were being cut away from the young plants. There was not a weed in the field and it was only too evident that the man who was cultivating was doing absolutely no good and a whole lot of harm. He brought out that mulching has little effect of value, but that weeds were the great "crop-killers."

Naturally there was a lot of comment following Dr. Thompson's discussion. Joe Hurley, manager of the New York Cooperative Seed Potato Association, E. V. Titus, formerly president of the Nassau County Farm Bureau and the writer were discussing Dr. Thompson's talk. Mr. Titus said "It always used to puzzle me. We would stir up hay to get it dry and stir up the soil to keep it moist. The two didn't jibe."

The last stop on Wednesday was at the New York State School of Agriculture at Farmingdale where Dr. H. C. Huckett who is connected with the Long Island Vegetable Research Farm discussed flea beetle control, emphasizing the necessity of getting the control material down around the plants where the beetles are and getting it on early enough to anticipate the arrival of the beetles.

It's pretty hard to see these new "wrinkles" unless a fellow gets out on such affairs as the Long Island Potato Tour, where he can see facts that back up the written and spoken word.

What the weatherman failed to send Wednesday, he made good on Thursday and Friday. Conditions could not have been more ideal than those which prevailed when the party traveled through the great regions of Suffolk County.

Leaving the State School at Farmingdale about 8 A. M. daylight saving time, the party proceeded to the farm of J. L. Tilden at Greenlawn where the party was welcomed to Suffolk County by J. C. Corwith, president of the Suffolk County Farm and Home Bureau Association. The next stop was at the farm of V. F. Davis where Dr. M. F.

(*Continued on page 5*)

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST
Founded 1842

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Do Not Let Them Get Your Money

I am enclosing a clipping and would like to know what you think about it, as I believe it is of vital importance to the majority of rural people. This man has been very active in this county all winter and spring. Do you think he is what he claims to be and an "honest to goodness" friend to rural people, or is he just another "wolf in sheep's clothing" who sees a chance to make a little money at the expense of the rural population?

THE clipping contained an address of one of the officers of the so-called Rural School Improvement Society. It was for the most part a bitter attack upon all of the officers and farm organizations of the State. One sentence from this address will serve to show its whole tone: "We received congratulations and praise from all over the State for whipping the traitorous farm leaders of the so-called farm organizations."

The farm people who have joined this organization have done so sincerely, seeing what they hope to be an opportunity to improve their rural schools. Our correspondent, however, has the leaders sized up right. So far as we know, they have not made a single constructive suggestion for the real improvement of the schools and they have constantly solicited farm people for funds to carry on a malicious, misleading and destructive campaign against every organization and everybody who does not happen to agree with them.

Just before the time of the annual district meetings, this association sent out a letter to the districts all over the State asking for funds. This money and other funds that have been collected by the association have been used to pay the salaries and expenses of the leaders of the association to go up and down State under the guise of preserving the "little red schoolhouse."

So far as preserving the rights of rural school patrons in their schools is concerned, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST and the farm organizations of the State would be the first to object were these rights endangered. We have said repeatedly that we do not believe in a general consolidation of schools, or in any consolidation except where a majority of rural people want it. It would seem, therefore that the officers of the Rural School Improvement Society have been trying to raise a smoke screen behind which they can collect money from the already over-taxed rural school patrons of the State.

So far as the attack of the Rural School Improvement Society upon the farm organizations and their leaders is concerned, it is conceivable that one or two of these organizations and a few of the leaders might be wrong, but is it common sense to think that every farm organization in the State and every farm leader is out to injure the agricultural business of the State and the farmer?

In view of these facts, we earnestly advise our people to have nothing to do with the Rural School Improvement Society and in particular to contribute no funds to its support.

Committee of Eleven Recommends Conference Plan

ON Page 11 we report the meeting of the Dairy Committee of Eleven and print the details of the proposed conference plan which was adopted by the Committee at this meeting. The adoption of the conference board plan was not unanimous. We are informed that those who did not vote for it were not particularly opposed to it except that they thought that it would delay the formation of a more effective organization. These representatives on the committee favored one big, general organization which would represent all of the milk producers in the territory. Those who did not favor the one large organization plan claimed that dairymen are not yet enough convinced of the need of one single organization so that they would support it.

There is no question that one organization of producers would be much more practical and effective than several trying to do business in the same territory. But it is also possible that a lot of dairymen have not met grief enough yet through the lack of such organization to be convinced enough to join one. In the meantime, it seems to us that a conference board is at least a step in the right direction and will have some good effect in bringing the dairymen and their leaders together so at least a part of the foolish and costly quarrelling and rivalry that have been going on in recent years may be ended.

The Committee will report its findings back to another general meeting of dairymen to be called sometime probably in the early fall.

There is a growing feeling in the New York milk shed that the leaders in the different organizations have become so set on their own plan of organization that they are unwilling to meet any group half way in finding a general plan on which all can work. Without such willingness to forget differences and to compromise for the general good, no progress can be made in solving the milk marketing problem in this territory, and, if it is true that the officers of the different organizations are unwilling to unite on a general milk marketing plan, then it is time that the dairymen themselves took the matter into their own hands and appointed a committee from the ranks who will be willing to give impartial consideration to the merits of all proposals for a general milk marketing plan.

Choosing A Life Work

WHAT can you think of that is more like a monotonous treadmill or a grim prison than having to work all of your life in a job, trade or profession that you are not naturally fitted for and that you do not like? What are more tragic in life than the "round pegs in square holes?" And what thousands are deprived of pleasure that would otherwise come to them because they were unfortunate in finding congenial work! What a loss to the world in misapplied energy!

Yet with all of our boasted education, there is still comparatively little done to guide the young person toward the vocation in life that he is most naturally fitted for. In your family it may be that there is a boy or girl who has just graduated from high school or who will graduate in another year or two. If so, there now comes to them the responsibility for a decision which will have, at least to the boy, a great influence on life's happiness.

The choosing of life work for a boy is almost if not quite as important as choosing a life partner, and few of these youngsters have any idea of what they want to do. They need help and advice more than they have ever needed it before and possibly more than they ever will again. Here is where the counsel and the sympathy of the father and the mother may make or mar the life of the boy or girl. Here is where a great wisdom is needed not to force the boy into what you want him to do or to be, but to put before him all of the information and the help about the different trades and professions and business careers so that he will have the knowledge from which he can make a choice.

Now is the time, too, for both the parents and the son and the daughter to talk with the teachers, with the local doctor, with the pastor of the church, with the lawyer, and with all others who may be in a position to help, to get counsel and advice for choosing a life work.

"I Maka da Children Happy"

THERE are a good many problems that come when people try to crowd themselves together in large cities that farm folks do not have to worry about at all. One of the worst of these is a place for the children to play where they will not disturb some of the crusty members of the older generation who have long since forgotten how it feels to be young.

To be sure, children are annoying and they are at times particularly hard on those whose nerves have been frayed by long years of hard work or of illness. But it is natural and normal for youngsters to be active and to be noisy, and if you shut down too much on these normal reactions of childhood, you will get an abnormal child which may result in sickness or crime. Fathers and mothers on farms have no idea of the difficulty of parents who live in apartment houses or near neighbors in the city where there is almost always likely to be from one to several persons who have no patience with or understanding of children.

They are much like the testy-tempered old gentleman whose nature did not improve with age, who went out to drive away an organ grinder who visited a certain city neighborhood regularly.

"What excuse have you," he asked, "for making all that infernal racket around here?"

The Italian smiled, showing his white teeth, looked at the youngsters who were standing around enjoying the music and the antics of the monkey, and answered gently:

"I MAKA DA CHILDREN HAPPY."

Eastman's Chestnuts

AMONG all the other troubles which country editors are said to have, that of getting subscribers to pay up their subscriptions is said to be the hardest. The neglect in paying, however, is not intentional on the part of most readers of the country weeklies for there is no publication that comes into the average village and farm home that is more appreciated than the local paper. In most homes there is always a mild scrap among members of the family to see who will get the home paper first.

One of the things that I have regretted is the decrease in the number of country weeklies in recent years. The increased cost of paper, the difficulty of getting help at reasonable prices, and the slowness in making collections have made pretty rocky going for a lot of country editors.

A story goes that one of these who had an especially large number of delinquent subscribers hit on the following gentle advice for bringing the matter to their attention.

"There i$ a little matter that $ome of our ubcriber$ have $eemingly forgotten entirely. $ome of them have made u$ many promi$e$, but have not kept them. To u$ it i$ a very important matter—it'$ nece$$ary in our bu$ine$$. We are very mode$t and don't like to $peak about $uch remi$$ne$$."

Tioga County after the Bootleggers

Citizens of the County Organize to Prosecute Law-breakers

ON Thursday and Friday, June 24 and 25, prohibition enforcement officials, co-operating with the sheriff of Tioga County, New York, raided seven places in the northern part of the county, notorious for some time as bootlegging joints. The proprietors were arrested and arraigned and gave bond to appear for trial in Federal courts later. These raids will be followed by others, for the citizens of the fine old rural county of Tioga are determined that conditions which have existed in the county during the past two years shall come to an end. The evidence was secured and the arrests made on request from the citizens that the authorities concentrate their attention upon Tioga County until the bootleggers are driven out of business.

Immediately following these raids, on the suggestions of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, a conference of some of the leading officers and citizens of the county was called at Newark Valley on Monday, June 28th, for the purpose of organizing all of the citizens, all of the organizations and all of the officers of the county for a determined campaign to clean up the county and keep it clean.

This effort on the part of the aroused citizens of this county is so commendable and has such possibilities that we are describing it here in detail in the hopes that it will be carefully read by all of our people who are interested in maintaining the fundamental principles upon which this nation is established. We hope that similar efforts will be made in other counties to cooperate with authorities in in the maintenance of law and order and our American institutions.

The conference at Newark Valley was attended by Albert Vandiver, prohibition agent in charge of enforcement of that district, whose headquarters are at Syracuse; Nathan Turk, Tioga County Judge; H. W. Foote, Tioga County Pomona Grange; D. P. Witter, the veteran Assemblyman from the county; George Brown, president of the Tioga County Farm Bureau; Mr. Blanchard, county agricultural agent; Mrs. Mae Holden, secretary of the County Pomona Grange; G. D. Eastman, well known as "George Duff," weekly contributor to Dairymen's League News; E. R. Eastman, editor of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST; and by the following other prominent citizens of the county, Gilbert Purple, Frank G. Miller, C. H. Ackley and Joseph E. Nowlan.

The first part of the meeting was spent in reviewing the conditions that exist in the county in regard to the non-enforcement of the Volstead Act. It was pointed out that most of the law breakers were foreigners of Slavonic origin who had moved into the rural villages and on the farms for the distinct purpose of making money by violating the law. Most of these law breakers are not citizens and have no intentions of becoming citizens.

This is no criticism of those people from other lands who have come to America for the purpose of becoming citizens and of supporting our laws and institutions. There are many foreigners of this good type. To them America has always extended a welcome and a helping hand. Many of them have been great assets to the country and to the community in which they live. These are just as anxious as anyone that lawbreaking cease.

But the citizens of Tioga County and other rural counties are becoming greatly aroused about that element who are doing their best to break and drag into the mud our laws and principles of liberty and freedom for which other generations worked so hard and sacrificed so much.

For instance, it makes any American citizen's blood boil to hear of the sneering remarks that some of these scoundrels are making about the principles and institutions which we hold dear. The hotel at Newark Valley has been twice raided and booze found on the place destroyed. Indictments hang over the proprietor's head. In spite of this, it is constantly reported that he continues to sell booze and has made a boast that he was safe and that "the government is with him." Another of these, whose place was just raided has made his threat that he would "get the people responsible" for starting the investigation which led to his arrest.

It can be easily understood that it does not take many such instances as this to arouse rural people to the fighting point. The situation is fast developing to the point where it is unsafe to drive an automobile on the public roads especially at night time for fear of being smashed up by a drunken driver. The quiet old hills and valleys of the farm country of the East are now echoing to the noises of disorder and lawlessness that have never been known before in these sections since the pioneer fathers blazed their trails across the wilderness from New England and established their settlements and erected their institutions upon foundations on which a mighty nation has been built. The descendents of these men and women and the other good citizens who have come more recently are determined that this lawlessness shall be stamped out with a firm hand.

There is enough sentiment in every rural county which, if properly organized and concentrated, can cooperate with the officers to get rigid enforcement of the law. AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST took the first step in concentrating this sentiment in Tioga County. Arrangements were made at the first conference to perfect a local enforcement organization consisting of the leading citizens in every town in that county. This organization will work in close cooperation with all the Granges in the County, the County Farm Bureau, the County Home Bureau, with the churches, the Women's Christian Temperance Union, the Civic League, and every other institution and organization and citizens that stands for law and order.

Meetings will be held in every part of the county, evidence against violators secured, and this evidence placed in the hands of the law enforcement officers. These officers, including the Federal and the county authorities, are pleased that the citizens are aroused to the point where they are willing to work on this situation and quick action has been promised to close the places where evidence has been secured. It would look as if Tioga County will soon be an unhealthy location for bootleggers and others who are showing no respect for those things which all decent citizens stand for.

Stop the Lawlessness

NO AGE or generation in America has faced a more serious situation than that caused by crime and lawlessness that are now sweeping like wildfire over America. The situation is all the more dangerous because citizens accept with indifference and even with smiles the daily reports of the activities of criminals from the gunmen who terrorize the cities beyond the imagination of Jesse James to the bootleggers of our rural sections who sneer at our American institutions.

If we would save and hand untarnished to posterity the principles of liberty, justice and square dealing to all, which have made America great, there must be an aroused public opinion and conscience that will support and help our elected officers to drive the lawbreakers out of the country or put them in jail for long sentences and keep them there. The time for indifference towards and even maudlin sympathy for these enemies of society is past. Hang the murderers, jail the bootleggers, and put the fear of God in the hearts of gangsters who are defying the American government.

The citizens of Tioga County are aroused and are organizing to make war on criminals. Read about their plans in the article on this page and then consider what can be done in your county. —The Editors.

The Land Where Potato Is King

(*Continued from page* 3)

Barrus of Cornell spoke about the problems of the seed potato growers. Suffice to say they are sufficient and of such proportions that many are finding it impossible this year to continue the arduous work. When one considers the expense of treating seed and inspection service, only to have a crop disqualify or if it does pass to sell at a low price, it is not to be wondered that some of the men are dropping out. Dr. Barrus made a plea that those seed potato growers who have so well started the production of high quality stock "carry on" the great work they have started with a belief that it will eventually bear fruit.

At noon the party had reached Riverhead for lunch, proceeding immediately to the Long Island Vegetable Research Farm. It would take a small volume to adequately tell you, dear reader, all the wonderful and interesting things that we saw at the Research Farm. Those who failed to take part in the tour lost a most unusual opportunity to inform themselves on some very important facts in connection with their business. It is easy to see once you have been at the Research Farm and had the experiments explained to you why it is that more and more the "East End" growers are showing greater interest in the work being conducted at the Station. The experiments cover insect and disease control, diseases of seed, cultural problems, variety work and so on. Of course at this time of the year only half of the work can be seen, namely the growing crop, showing the effect of the treated and untreated plots. Next fall when these crops are harvested the final chapters will be written. It was here at the Research Farm that we actually saw Dr. Thompson's experiment in duplicate, showing cultivated, scraped and weedy plots, and proving that weeds are the basic excuse for cultivation.

From the Research Farm we went over to H. T. Talmadge's place where some very interesting experiments on fertilization are being conducted comparing home mixed goods of high analysis with high grade commercially mixed goods. Right here allow me to state that if any man wants to see potatoes this section around the Talmadge farm at Baiting Hallow is the place. Great expanses of nothing but potatoes greet the eye as far as it can see. The potato is king. Mr. Talmadge himself has 150 acres of potatoes this year.

From this section of Sound Avenue we proceeded across the Island to the "south fluke" where we stopped at the farm of L. E. Downs. Here again up-State growers and out-of-state growers had another opportunity to see great expanses of growing blooming potatoes with huge spray tanks at work putting on the first application. It was a sight that was a treat to the eye, at least to him who is not accustomed to large acreages of potatoes, a sight not soon forgotten.

It was on the farm of a neighbor of Mr. Downs that the party saw the beginning of a very interesting potato irrigation project. The topographical condition or the lay of the land is so ideal that the pump house which is established at the high spot makes it possible to divert water in any direction and with a very gradual slope carry it to the desired places. So for this year they have had no occasion to use irrigation but

(*Continued on page* 11)

BABY CHICKS

BABY CHICKS Hatched by the best system of incubation from high-class bred-to-lay stock. Prices after June 15th. White, Brown, Buff Leghorns, Anconas, $9.50 per 100. Barred, Buff Rocks, Reds, Black Minoreas, $11.50 per 100. White Rocks, White Wyandottes, $12.50 per 100. Heavy Broilers, $9.00 per 100; Light Broilers, $7.00 per 100. Write for prices on 500 and 1000 lots on less than 100 add 25c to order. Safe delivery guaranteed by prepaid parcel post. Member of International Baby Chick Ass'n.
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Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

MILK PRICES

THE following are the July prices for milk testing 3% in the basic zone of 201-210 miles from New York City:

Class		Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers	Non Pool Co-op.
1	Fluid Milk	$2.75	$2.80	$2.70
2	Fluid Cream		1.90	1.90
2 A	Fluid Cream	1.68		
2 B	Ice Cream	1.93		
2 C	Soft Cheese	1.88		
3	Evap., Cond., Milk Powder, Hard Cheese		1.75	
3 A	Evap. and cond. milk	1.80		1.80
3 B	Milk Powder	1.80		1.80
3 C	Hard Cheese	1.70		
4	Butter and American cheese	Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American cheese.		

The Class 1 price for July, 1925, League and Sheffield, was $2.33; Non-pool $2.23.

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average.

Interstate Producers

The Interstate Milk Producers Association (Philadelphia Price Plan), announce the receiving station prices or the price to the farmer in the 201 to 210-mile zone from Philadelphia for 3% milk is $2.19. In the 101 to 110 mile-zone, the price is $2.29.

BUTTER FRACTIONALLY LOWER

CREAMERY SALTED	June 29	June 22	June 29 1925
Higher than extra	41½-42	41¾-42¼	41½-42¼
Extra (92 sc)	41 -	41 -41¼	41 -41¼
84-91 score	35½-40½	36 -40¾	38½-40¾
Lower G'd's	34 -35	34 -35½	37½-38

The butter market is just a fraction lower than at the time of our last report. A number of factors have been at work to keep it where it is. The unusually heavy receipts would normally result in lower prices. Supplies have been very full, a considerable quantity of stock coming from Chicago, in addition to the regular supply. Western markets are considerably below New York. However, the influence of these heavy receipts was offset by the active buying of short interests to cover June options. As the month of June closes there seems to be a growing sentiment that the market is at slightly too high a level for its own good and quite a few buyers are holding off until the market finds itself. It is doubtful if we will see much of a change until a couple of days after the 4th of July holiday. The market will be closed on the 3rd as well as the 5th and naturally buying on the part of jobbers is heavy in anticipation of immediate trade needs.

CHEESE CONTINUES UPWARD

STATE FLATS	June 29	June 22	June 29 1925
Fresh fancy	22½-23½	21⅞-23	22 -24
Fresh av'ge	—-—	—-—	21½-
Held fancy	27 -28½	27 -28	26½-27½
Held av'ge	26 -26½	26 -26½	25½-26½

The cheese market continues to gain strength and although prices have advanced fractionally, still country advices maintain their strength and generally rule above the New York market. This strong condition in the country naturally has its effect in the city market, which shows the general desire to obtain good stock for a long hold. Although receipts are a little heavier than they have been, nevertheless these incoming stocks are short of the actual trade needs. On June 29 the condition of the market on fancy June state flats indicated that we would undoubtedly see a continued advance and by the end of the first week in July we would not be surprised to see the market up to prices of a year ago.

FANCY EGGS HIGHER

NEARBY WHITE	June 29	June 22	June 29 1925
Selected Extras	39 -41	38 -39	46-48
Av'ge Extras	36 -38	36 -37	44-45
Extra Firsts	34 -35	34 -35	41-43
Firsts	32½-33½	32½-33½	38-40
Gathered	31 -35	31 -35	35-42
Pullets	32 -	32 -	—-—
BROWNS			
Fancy	34 -40	35 -39	41-45

The market on fancy nearby eggs has steadily improved since our last report. We have anticipated this for some time and have urged our readers to exert extreme care in handling their eggs during the hot weather. Those who have been shipping fancy eggs have profited. On the other hand medium grade or average receipts have been standing absolutely still. The market as a whole on average grade goods is generally considered weak and operators have been seeking to affect larger outlets to relieve accumulations. Fancy eggs have met a very good outlet, showing an upward reaction in the price columns. Average receipts have come in strong competition with receipts from other sections and have experienced difficulty in holding their own.

The into-storage movement has been light of late due principally to the fact that only a small percent of the receipts have been good enough to go into storage. There has been considerable complaint of poor quality which necessitates a lot of rehandling in order to get stocks into condition for storage. Latest figures indicate that we are rapidly approaching the 1925 storage market as far as quantities are concerned.

POULTRY IN HEAVY SUPPLY

FOWLS	June 29	June 22	June 29 1925
Colored	—-—	—-—	29-30
Leghorns	—-—	—-—	26-27
BROILERS			
Colored	33-37	33-37	35-40
Leghorns	25-30	25-30	28-34

The hope that the market would recover in time for the 4th of July trade vanished into thin air on the 30th when the market was established at 30c for fowls and 35c for broilers. The situation was entirely due to the extremely heavy supplies that arrived. In spite of pessimism that prevailed on Wednesday there were those operators in the market who looked forward to a slight improvement on Thursday but from early appearances the hope is not very well founded.

Freight receipts for the week, according to advices were expected to hit the 200 mark. On top of that express receipts have been very heavy. In view of this the bears came out in full force and tried in every way possible to force the market down. Eventually quotations were established at 35c for colored fowls with real choice Plymouth Rock broilers occasionally bringing a 3-cent premium. A few sales of very choice closely selected Rocks were reported at 40c but these instances were most unusual.

FEEDS AND GRAINS

FUTURES (At Chicago)	June 29	June 22	Last Year
Wheat	1.32	1.37⅞	1.46⅛
Corn	.69⅛	.69¼	1.00¾
Oats	.37¾	.39⅞	.43¾
CASH GRAINS (At New York)			
Wheat No. 2 Red	1.62	1.72¾	1.83⅜
Corn, No. 2 Yel.	.84⅝	.84⅛	1.22
Oats No. 2	.49	.51	.56

FEEDS (At Buffalo)	June 26	June 19	June 27, 1925
Gr'd Oats	30.50	30.50	37.00
Sp'g Bran	24.00	25.00	30.00
H'd Bran	26.50	26.50	31.50
Stand'd Mids	24.00	25.00	32.00
Soft W. Mids	31.00	31.00	38.00
Flour Mids	30.50	29.00	38.50
Red Dog	33.50	33.00	45.00
Wh. Hominy	28.00	28.25	41.50
Yel. Hominy	28.00	28.25	41.50
Corn Meal	30.50	30.50	46.50
Gluten Feed	37.75	37.25	41.75
Gluten Meal	47.25	47.25	——
36% C. S. Meal	36.00	35.50	43.00
41% C. S. Meal	38.50	38.50	46.00
45% C. S. Meal	40.00	40.00	47.75
34% O. P. Linseed Oil Meal	47.00	47.00	47.00

Above feed quotations taken from weekly grain and feed letter issued weekly by New York State Dept. of Farms and Markets.

SOUTHERN POTATOES LOWER

Although the present potato market is of no great consequence to a majority of our readers, there is apparently considerable interest in the development of the market as it moves northward. For that reason we are continuing to report the progress of the southern crop.

Southern potatoes are becoming more plentiful on the market and in view of less active trade the tone has quieted down. The fanciest qualities of South Carolina are still bringing around $5 with a few at $5.25. North Carolina stock varies from $5 to $5.50 with poor quality selling as low as $4. Virginias from the Norfolk section cover about the same range as the North Carolinas while Eastern Shore are generally selling 25c higher. Although these prices show considerable reduction below those of our last report, nevertheless the market is considerably above that of last year. On June 29, 1925 the best Red Star brand from the Eastern Shore of Virginia was selling around $4.75, from 75 cents to $1 a barrel below this year. When we consider the satisfactory condition of the market last year and the fact that prices this year are from 75c to $1.00 better the situation certainly does look good.

NO CHANGE IN HAY

There is no change in the hay market to report. Prices are the same as last week with No. 2 timothy ranging from $27 to $28. There is comparatively little No. 2 hay in the market however, and little or no No. 1. There is an active demand for these better grades, with little or no stock to satisfy it. However, there is plenty of poor hay on the market and marks of that character are dragging.

SLIGHT CHANGE IN BEANS

The bean market is quiet on most of the leading varieties and although trade is very slow there is a general steady tone developing and more confidence apparent, especially on kidneys. Since our last report white kidneys have strengthened slightly. On the 29th quotations were: marrows $6.50 to $7.50, peas $4.50 to $5.25, red kidneys $8.75 to $9.50, white kidneys $6.25 to $7.00.

MEATS AND LIVE STOCK

The live calf market has been down and up since our last report but even on the 29th live calves had to be extremely good to bring better than $13.50 though occasionally $14 and even $15 was being paid for real prime.

The live lamb market broke since our last report and on the 29th only the strictly choice marks were bringing $15.50 most of the good stock selling in the neighborhood of $15, average stock down to $13 and $14.

Live hogs still hold their very satisfactory position, light to medium marks bringing from $15.65 with heavies working down to as low as $13.75.

$5 payable only AFTER free trial gets you this wonderful new type *portable* milker. Gas engine electric motor or hand operated—your choice of 3 types on free trial. So wonderfully simple! So easy to clean! So easy on the cows—and so easy for the dairyman to use! No pails, no pulsator, no pipelines. Yes, this

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They say I'm *"fussy"*

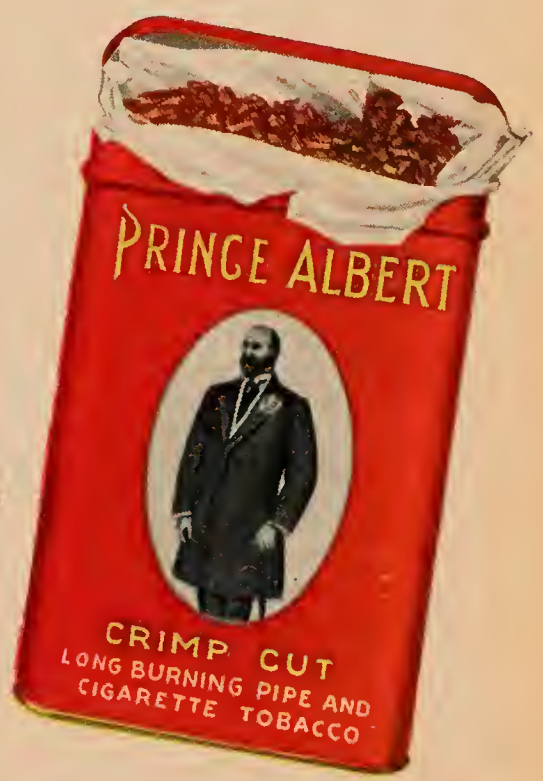
WELL, let that go. I'm ready to admit that so far as pipe tobacco is concerned, I've got ideas. And if insisting on a tobacco that won't bite the tongue or parch the throat is "being fussy," you can write "guilty" alongside my name, and I won't even appeal the charge.

I can't speak for anybody else, but personally I smoke *for pleasure!* So I smoke Prince Albert. I'll say I do. Right after breakfast, on up until I switch off the light for the night. Pipe-load after pipe-load. Day after day. Prince Albert treats my tongue as gently as a mother handles a brand-new baby.

They tell me it's the Prince Albert process that cuts out bite and parch. Fair enough. I'll testify before the well-known world that P. A. is the coolest, sweetest, most genuinely friendly smoke a fellow can get on this planet. You suspect *that* the minute you throw back the hinged lid on the tidy red tin and get a whiff of real tobacco.

Now, I'm telling you to be fussy about your smoking. Many a pipe-smoker has fooled himself when he should have been soothing himself with P. A. I say it pays to be fussy about anything that means so much to a man. What do *you* think?

P. A. is sold everywhere in tidy red tins, pound and half-pound tin humidors, and pound crystal-glass humidors with sponge-moistener top. And always with every bit of bite and parch removed by the Prince Albert process.



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News From Among the Farmers

Clougher Receives Sentence of From Five to Ten Years in Sing Sing

THOMAS CLOUGHER former secretary to Dr. Monaghan when he was Commissioner of Health of New York City and recently convicted of accepting bribes in connection with New York's milk scandal, was recently sentenced. Although convicted on two counts calling for a minimum term of five years each, he was sentenced to from 5 to 10 years in Sing Sing. In sentencing him the judge said that he did not believe the legislature intended a double punishment for the same act and that in order to obviate any question as to the justice or legality of the sentence he was imposing the lesser term.

Clougher's counsel asked for leniency, saying that Clougher had a wife and three children and that his crime was not "the kind of crime like robbery or burglary, where he should be sentenced." In reply, Judge Cohn said that corruption of public officials is one of the most serious crimes known to law.

Clougher's lawyer asked for a two weeks stay of sentence but later withdrew the request. The reason ascribed for this move was to the fact that if Clougher waits until after July first before beginning the sentence, he will be affected by the expiration of the parole law and will be obliged to serve a minimum time of five years. By entering prison before July first he will be eligible to parole after 3 years and 9 months. It is said that beginning his term at once will not prevent him from appealing the case. He is under indictment in Manhattan and may go on trial there next month. He is also under additional indictments in Queens and the Bronx but it is expected that these charges will not be pressed.

Committee of Eleven Meet

THE Committee of eleven, formed at Utica in March, for the purpose of bringing the various milk producers organizations together, held it's third meeting in Albany on June 29.

By a vote of 6 to 3 the Committee accepted a proposal for a milk conference board composed of existing organizations and such other groups as may be admitted.

The plan provides for two members from each group in any way they may decide. The first meeting will be at the Ten Eyck Hotel in Albany, the fifteenth day of the month after the plan is adopted. Future meetings will be decided by the conference board but must be at least once a month.

The duties of the conference board as outlined in the plan are:

Obtaining fair prices for milk. Organization of unorganized producers. Equitable distribution of surplus. Promoting friendly cooperation between groups. Elimination of price cutting among groups. Lessening of overhead expenses. Avoiding duplication of dealers plants. Protecting producers from unjust regulatory requirements. Promoting or opposing legislation. General betterment of dairy conditions.

The plan was submitted by Mr. Halliday of Sheffield Farms Producers. Mr. Miller, Mr. Slocum and Mr. Rhodes expressed no opposition to a conference Board except that in their opinion it did not meet the desires of farmers for a united dairy industry. Mr. Sargent was absent. The other members of the committee expressed themselves as believing the plan to be a start in the right direction.

Farm Relief Bills Defeated

ON Tuesday, June 29th, the United States Senate passed a bill authorizing the creation of a Cooperative Marketing Division in the Department of Agriculture All other legislation designed to help the farmer has been defeated.

The issue of farm relief has raised a great deal of excitement in Congress during the present session, the politicians fearing the effect back home of their failure to pass relief legislation. The most ambitious bill was the McNary-Haugen Bill which would have set up a government organization to buy farm crops with government money, which would have controlled the market by selling the surplus at a low price abroad.

This bill had the ardent and emphatic support of the Corn Belt farmers and farm leaders, but it was opposed by many farmers in other sections of the country and by the administration. In the final showdown, it was overwhelmingly defeated.

A farm aid plan supported by the administration which also failed to pass provided for establishing a government commission to encourage cooperative marketing of farm products through government money loaned, not given, to farm cooperative organizations. This plan was known as the Tincher Bill which later was amended in the Senate and called the Fess Bill. It also failed of passage on June 29th.

New Jersey Rapidly Getting Ready for State Amateur Horseshoe Pitching Tournament at Bridgeton

THE New Jersey amateur championship horseshoe pitching contest which is being staged jointly by the New Jersey State Federation of County Boards of Agriculture, the New Jersey State Grange and the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, is gradually but very definitely taking form. As the next few weeks pass, the preliminary contests that are now in the making will gradually merge into the grand final which will be "pitched off" at the annual farmers' picnic to be held at Bridgeton on July 29 under the auspices of the New Jersey State Federation of County Boards of Agriculture and the New Jersey State Grange.

Up to this writing, which is exactly one month to the day from the finals, there are six New Jersey counties which have definitely announced preliminary elimination contests. These local county contests will automatically determine the one who will represent the county at the championship contest.

According to H. C. Taylor of Freehold, Secretary of the New Jersey State Federation of County Boards of Agriculture, Atlantic, Middlesex and Monmouth counties are holding local county picnics at which time county championships will be decided. Atlantic County will hold its picnic on the 15th at Mays Landing. On the day following, July 16, Middlesex County holds its picnic at Cliffwood Beach, while on the 17th, Monmouth County Board of Agriculture holds its picnic at the farm of Charles D. Cleveland at Eatontown. As yet Burlington, Cumberland and Gloucester Counties have not announced the date of their local contests. It is expected that these counties will decide their respective issues on some Saturday afternoon in the very near future. Local aspirants in these last three counties are urged to watch for announcements, or better still, communicate with the local county agricultural agent. All contestants at Bridgeton must be endorsed by the local county agent.

As previously announced, the final championship contest will be held at the Annual Farmers' Picnic at Bridgeton, July 29. The exact location of the picnic is Tumbling Dam Park. In view of the fact that the contest must be started not later than 10 A. M., contestants who are eligible to enter the championship contest are urged to make arrangements which will permit them to stay overnight at Bridgeton and thereby insure their presence when the starting gun is fired. It will be impossible for contestants to take part in the morning tour which starts at Woodbury. North Jersey farmers will assemble at Princeton at 8 o'clock and under the guidance of Senator Agans, proceed to Woodbury where they will join the main party going from Woodbury to the main picnic grounds at Bridgeton.

There has been some inquiry of late relative to official horseshoes. These may be made by the local blacksmith as long as the proper dimensions are adhered to. Shoes may be purchased from some of the larger mail order houses or from manufacturing companies that specialize in official shoes. The names of these companies will be supplied upon request.

The Land Where Potato Is King

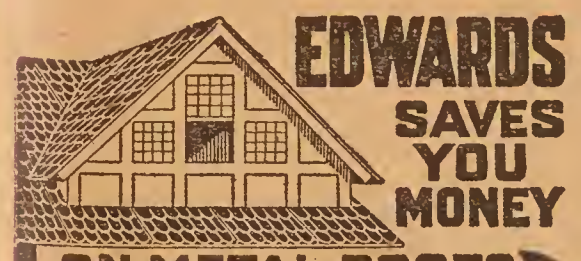
(*Continued from page 5*)

as "Pete" Corwith said when we were looking it over, if the thing works it is mighty good insurance.

Leaving the Downs farm, the party proceeded through the potato sections of Water Mill, Wainscott and Bridge Hampton, returning to Water Mill to enjoy dinner served by the ladies of the Water Mill Community house. Following the repast N. A. Talmadge acted as chairman of a most interesting program.

Friday's trip started from Riverhead and took in that choice bit of farm country that Dame Fortune has seemed to smile upon, Sound Avenue and Orient. This part of the trip took the party to the farms of H. J. Reeve at Mattituck, R. C. Horton, Henry Jennings at Southhold, Rufus Tuthill at Orient. At every stop some of the outstanding problems potato growers are facing were discussed from seed inspection and treatment of disease to the problems of the local grower which was discussed by one of them.

The Long Island tour idea has become a permanent idea. It gets right down to brass tacks and basic facts. This is evidenced by the increasing size of each annual event and the newcomers who are learning of its value. And the sooner the average grower more fully appreciates the problems of the business, just so much sooner are we going to nip some of these problems which may some day get the better of us. The outstanding demonstration of all three days was the comparative value, proven undeniably by the growing plants, of the certified or high quality seed. In something like eight or ten experiments all conducted on the same basis, but all on different farms, it was astounding to see how superior the high quality seed was over the stock procured locally. It served to help prove that the man who has high priced land, has to pay high wages and has high over-head, cannot help to make a "go" of his potato business unless he makes every acre produce the maximum. And its pretty hard to see these new "wrinkles" at work unless a fellow gets out on affairs such as the Long Island Potato Tour where he can see facts that back up the written and spoken word.



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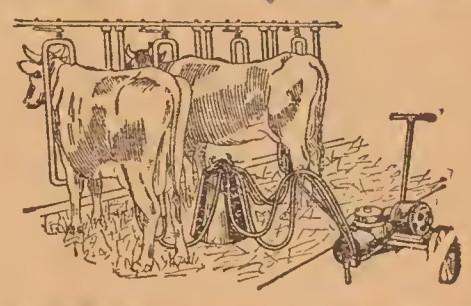

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ASK WHY

The Carolinian—*By Rafael Sabatini*

MYRTLE was left uneasy, not so much lest identity of Neild should be suspected, but because of the deceit which she herself had practiced, not only upon Moultrie, but upon her husband. More than once during those few days that Harry was in Charles Town she had sought an opportunity of telling him. But the fact that she had yielded to her hesitation and had not told him immediately on his return, made it impossible to tell him now. The very delay seemed to increase the tale there was to tell, burdening it with explanations which in themselves are always incriminating. After all, what harm could follow now? Mandeville had pledged himself never to return to Charles Town whilst the war continued. Therefore, what harm could her silence do? Or what good could be accomplished by her speaking?

And so when Harry departed once more from Charles Town a few days later in Moultrie's company, it was still without any knowledge of his wife's interview with Mandeville at her father's.

They got back to the camp at Purysburg in a downpour of rain on the 26th of February, to receive the details of the rout of Boyd's forces and to find General Lincoln so encouraged by the success as to have determined upon more extensive operations against the British. He had detached two thousand men under General Ashe and sent them up the river to Augusta with orders to cut off a strong English force posted there under Colonel Campbell.

Campbell, however, did not choose to wait. Upon perceiving the massing of troops opposite to him and fearing a crossing below to cut off from the main army at Savannah, he broke up his camp and marched briskly south, along the right bank of the river.

Ashe crossed in pursuit on the 25th, the day before Moultrie's return to Purysburg, and reached Brier Creek two days later. Here, just above the creek's junction with the Savannah, he took station, and thence on the 2d of March he reported himself safe, being in a strong position and the enemy apparently afraid of him.

It must be assumed that he based his opinion of the enemy's fear of him upon the fact that no enemy showed himself before his lines. The reason, however, was very different from all that General Ashe supposed. At the very moment that he was sending off that complacent report, Prevost was making a wide détour to come round and take him in the rear, an event which happened on the morrow.

Scarcely, indeed, had his report reached the General at Purysburg than on the heels of it came Colonel Eaton, who had swum the river with his horse, galloping into camp with the terrible news that Ashe was cut off and completely routed.

Never, indeed, was any army more utterly surprised, panic-stricken, and broken than that army on Brier Creek. Appalled by the sudden and totally unexpected appearance of the British, the militiamen had flung away their weapons almost without firing a shot, and had fled through swamp and flood, many of them perishing by water in their haste to escape from fire.

The effect upon the Carolinian army, which had thus at one blow lost nearly a third of its effectives, was a dejection easy to conceive. Fortunately, recruits were coming in which raised their numbers once more, until by the end of the month they were almost at their original strength.

At the beginning of April, Lincoln was absent, summoned to Orangeburg by Governor Rutledge, there to confer with him upon the plan of campaign to be pursued. He returned, and word ran through the camp that they would very shortly be taking the field against Prevost. There was an activity of preparation and feverish drilling of the new recruits that were sent hurriedly down to them. But before anything happened, Lincoln was again summoned to Orangeburg by the Governor, and this time he took Moultrie with him, who in his turn went accompanied by Latimer.

Here in Orangeburg they found a considerable camp where some three thousand men were in training under Rutledge's own eye.

* * *

Lincoln had given Moultrie to understand that the Governor had conceived a *coup* which if successful should certainly end the war in the South, and might end it altogether. But he was not permitted to disclose any details. His own respect for Moultrie's opinion made him anxious that Moultrie should now be taken into Rutledge's confidence, so that he might contribute, perhaps, something to the plan out of his own military experience and acumen.

But a disappointment awaited Moultrie, the more keenly felt, perhaps, because of his relations of intimate personal friendship with Rutledge. He was admitted to certain of the conferences, but not to any of the vital ones. And when at last he departed again with Lincoln to return to camp, he knew as little of what was afoot him. Was Lincoln really as stupid as he as when he had last left it.

* * *

One item of interest, however, he had gleaned from one of the few conferences which he did attend. Prevost had put forward a proposal for the neutrality of Georgia for the remainder of the war. Rutledge informed them of it, and that was one of the few occasions on which Moultrie heard him laugh.

'It is too absurd and ridiculous to require a moment's consideration,' the Governor had pronounced. 'Indeed, it scarce merits an answer. But an answer I shall send, to inform General Prevost' of just that.'

Once back in Purysburg, Lincoln made his dispositions as swiftly as it lay within his sluggish capacity to do anything. He was a stout, slow-moving man, himself, slow of thought and slow of speech, and therefore slow in all things.

But at last by the 23d of April he was ready, and, leaving Moultrie with a thousand men to watch Prevost, he marched away, bag and baggage, horse, foot, and artillery. He went north along the river, still swollen by the heavy rains, but now settling under finer weather. His avowed design was to re-enter Georgia at Augusta, as Ashe had done, and to march down the southern bank upon Savannah.

From the orders he received, Moultrie inferred that Lincoln was persuaded Prevost would not wait for him. If Prevost attempted to cross, Moultrie was to delay him as long as possible, falling back when he must, but disputing every foot of the road to Charles Town should the British reveal the design of marching upon it. Meanwhile, an express was despatched to Rutledge at Orangeburg, to inform him that action was begun, so that he might remove himself to Charles Town with the new forces he had raised.

As Linclon had supposed, so things fell out. No sooner did Prevost obtain intelligence that the main body of Lincoln's army had moved off than he crossed the Savannah in force, and drove Moultrie back.

Above, Lincoln waited before crossing to Augusta until he had learnt that Prevost was on the left bank. Then over he went with his army, apparently to march upon the capital of Georgia, which was no longer defended. The explanation he gave out, so freely that intelligence of it reached Prevost, was that he regarded the British crossing as a feint to draw him out of Georgia. But that he was not so to be drawn, and that he meant to occupy Savannah.

Prevost would, no doubt, have laughed at the old sluggard and the notion of strategy which his pronouncement seemed to express. Well content to leave Lincoln's army in Georgia and out of account for all military purposes, he thrust forward as rapidly as Moultrie would permit him, to possess himself of the capital of South Carolina.

But at Pocotaligo certain doubts assailed represented himself, or was there here some subtlety at work which at present he did not perceive? That doubt kept him inert there for three days, until in the end the intelligences he received on every hand compelled him to dismiss it. The truth might seem too good to be true; but true it was. Lincoln to possess himself of an empty nest, had removed the only barrier that might have retarded or even resisted the British. It was for the British to take full advantage, and press on.

What Happened in the Story Thus Far

HARRY LATIMER, a wealthy young tobacco planter of South Carolina is a leader in the Colonial party. His political leanings are responsible for the breaking of his engagement to Myrtle Carey, the daughter of Sir Andrew Carey, a staunch Tory. Because of his rebellious activities in Charles Town, Latimer faces arrest. Myrtle relents and her love rekindled, she consents to marry him if he will leave Charles Town. Their marriage infuriates Sir Andrew who forces Latimer into an unfair duel. Carey's fury is further aroused by Captain Robert Mandeville, a distant relative of Myrtle's and the British Governor's aide. Latimer foils the plot by not returning Carey's shot in the duel, thereby preventing further challenges and attempts on his life by Carey. Under these circumstances Myrtle and Harry leave for his plantation in the back country.

War breaks out. The Governor and Mandeville flee. Latimer returns to Charles Town and is commissioned in the army of South Carolina. The Tories burn the Latimer home in Charles Town and Myrtle goes to live at the home of General Moultrie, Harry's superior officer. Rutledge, the Colonial Governor, questions the wisdom of this since Myrtle has been seen visiting her father's home where there is a mysterious visitor by the name of Jonathan Neild. Myrtle penetrates Neild's disguise, discovering that he is Mandeville and confronts him with the fact. She hesitates to report him to Moultrie as a spy, fearing she would be implicated, evading the general's questions regarding Neild.

CHAPTER VII

Rutledge's Nerves

PREVOST now drove forward with an army that was between seven and eight thousand strong. But his progress being disputed by the retreating force under Moultrie, a fortnight was occupied in covering the eighty miles of ground that lie between the Savannah and the Ashley. Having crossed the Savannah on the 25th of April, Prevost reached the south bank of the Ashley on Sunday the 9th of May, and encamped there facing the peninsula between the two rivers on the point of which stands Charles Town.

Moultrie, having fallen back across the Ashley some hours ahead, had brought the weary remnant of his force—a bare six hundred to which rear-guard actions had reduced his original thousand—safely into a town that was humming like a beehive with the activity of preparation, and quaking a little, too, in apprehension of the shock that now impended.

Rutledge had arrived the day before with his men from Orangeburg, and a small supplement of force had been added by the arrival of Count Pulaski, a gallant Pole urged by his sympathy with the cause of freedom to bear arms in defence of American Independence. He brought with him a hundred and sixty men of his legion.

Although the invader had the advantage of a force nearly twice as numerous as that of the defenders, yet the men of Charles Town were far from being without hope of holding their own.

Wonders had been wrought in the last nine days in the matter of fortifying the place, considering that when, on the 1st of May, Major Latimer, sent forward by Moultrie for the purpose, had arrived in the town, he had found it utterly unprepared for an attack by land. The ferries of the Ashley were not then fortified and some weak defences were the only barrier across the Neck.

Latimer had gone to work at once, with the stout co-operation of Lieutenant-Governor Bee and the Senate, and, having aroused the civil and military authorities to a sense of danger, all those capable of labouring were at once impressed into service. An accomplished engineer, the Chevalier de Cambray, another of those distinguished foreign soldiers in the service of America, took charge of the works, and under his direction white men and black toiled day and night to throw up entrenchments. All houses in the northern suburb were burned down, and thanks to the retarding actions fought by Moultrie, before the red-coats appeared on the banks of the Ashley, a strong line of fortifications had risen across the Neck, with abatis on which cannon were emplaced.

This in itself was encouraging to the inhabitants, and when presently the stout-hearted and capable Moultrie, whose epic defence of Sullivan's Island was not forgotten, rode in with his battered but cheerful troops, Charles Town's heart was lifted up by hope. The grimly smiling, confident countenance of the easy-going General was itself a moral tonic to all who beheld it.

Rutledge, now haggard and worn, the fullness under his chin entirely vanished, his elegant coat sagging a little about his body which was shrunken by exertion, sleeplessness, and anxiety, displayed an unusual nervousness. It was deplored by some of those who perceived it, and who could not know that it was the nervousness of the man who has laid a heavy stake upon the board and who awaits the turn of wheel or card, dreading the issue, however heavy may be the odds in his own favour. As the next day came and went eventlessly, his nervousness increased, and on the evening of that Monday he betrayed it in a rather singular and in him entirely unusual display of irritability, as shall presently be told.

He was to sup that night with Moultrie and the Latimers. But both he and Moultrie were late in arriving. Myrtle and Harry in the dining-room, where the table was laid and all prepared, awaited them. They were sitting together on the wide window-seat, Harry with his arm about Myrtle's waist, her head on his shoulder and her eyes on Andrew, now a well-grown, chubby lad of three who was astride his father's left knee, and at the moment deeply engrossed in unravelling one of the strands which he had detached from Harry's shoulder knot.

And then Julius came in, ushering Lieutenant Shubrick, a war-stained but cheerful young gentleman on duty in the lines. With him came a large, fair man who was bespattered with mud from his riding-boots to the collar of his full-skirted, biscuit-coloured coat.

With an exclamation of surprise and pleasure, Harry set down the boy and rose. Myrtle rose with him.

'Tom!' she cried, and held out both her hands to the new-comer who was grinning broadly as he advanced towards

Latimer, too, held out a hand to Tom Izard, who thus unexpectedly made his appearance after an absence of three years and more, during which he had been campaigning with the Northern armies.

Tom shook hands with each of them, almost expressionless save for his laughter. Then, laughing still, he turned to the officer who had accompanied him, and whose

(*Continued on page* 14)

Lone Scouts of America

American Agriculturist Tribe

"I pledge allegiance to my flag and the Nation for which it stands, with liberty and justice for all. I will do a useful thing each day and be worthy of the name Lone Scout."

As mentioned some time ago in the Lone Scout Column, plans are under way whereby Lone Scouts who have passed the seven degrees will be eligible to win Merit badges. Scout headquarters prints and sells a "Merit badge Library" the books of which gives the requirements for winning a merit badge and some information which will help to win it. The price of each book is $.20. The subjects in which merit badges may be won are as follows:

Agriculture
Angling
Archery
Architecture
Art
Astronomy
Athletics
Automobiling
Aviation
Bee Keeping
Bird Study
Blacksmithing
Botany
Bugling
Business
Camping
Carpentry
Chemistry
Civics
Conservation
Cooking

CRAFTSMANSHIP
Basketry
Bookbinding
Cement
Leather
Metal
Pottery
Wood
Wood Carving

Cycling
Dairying
Electricity
Firemanship
First Aid
First Aid to Animals
Forestry
Foundry Practice
Gardening
Handicraft
Hiking
Horsemanship
Insect Life
Interpreting
Leather Working
Life Saving
Machinery
Marksmanship
Masonry
Mining
Music
Painting
Pathfinding
Personal Health
Photography
Physical Development
Pioneering
Plumbing
Poultry Keeping
Printing
Public Health
Radio
Safety First
Scholarship
Sculpture
Seamanship
Signaling
Stalking
Surveying
Swimming
Taxidermy
Textiles

supplies or ordered direct from the Boy Scouts of America, 200 Fifth Avenue, New York City. The price is 40 cents.

* * *

Mr. Benson recently returned from an extensive trip in the west. He talked with many Scout Leaders and with many Lone Scouts.

* * *

We hear that the New York State Rally held in New York City on May 30 was a great success.

* * *

Over seventy-five boys have entered the Woodchuck-Rat contest. More entries are coming in and there is still time to send yours. Ask your father and your County Farm Bureau Manager how you can kill woodchucks with cyanogas. It is a poison, so don't try it unless you have an older person to show you how.

* * *

Fourteen members of the Eagle Tribe of Sabael, N. Y., have joined the Woodchuck contest. Can any tribe show a better record?

* * *

Leo Kerst writes that every member of the Eagle tribe is entitled to wear the third degree badge.

* * *

Norval McClure of Brasher Falls, N. Y., writes that he has 18 woodchuck and rat tails. Who has a better record?

* * *

The Dairymen's Price Reporter paper tribe has been discontinued and the members have been asked to join the A. A. tribe. Some have already done so.

* * *

Here are a few members who have recently passed degrees. Send us your record if your name is not included:

First—Norman Meager, Bellaire, Ohio; Barnard Bromley, Plattsburg, N. Y.

Second—Donald Bullis, Plattsburg, N. Y.; Nelson Brewster, Andover, N. Y.; Howard Brewster, Andover, N. Y.; Charles E. Hampton, Cochranton, Pa.

Third—Henry Klec, Bellaire, Ohio; Wenzel Mirwald, Dayton, N. Y.

Fourth—Myron Stahlman, Fairmount City, Pa.; Kenneth Kantz, Cochranton, Pa.; Reuben Alton, Poland, N. Y.

Fifth—Elmer Leisten, Webster, N. Y.

Seventh—Robert M. Grout, Kenedy, N. Y.

News Notes

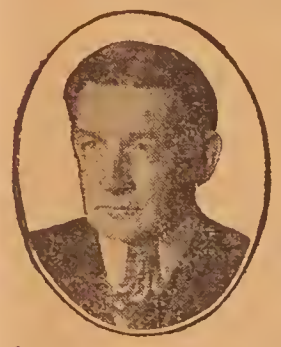
Mr. Benson, our Director is working out a combination of the Boy Scout Handbook and the Lone Scout Degree books. These will be printed in one book at a distinct saving to Scouts. This book will not be printed for some time yet. Probably not until January first. The Boy Scout handbook contains much information of interest to Lone Scouts. If any Scout wishes to own one, it may be purchased at a store dealing in Scout

Success Talks for Farm Boys

Do What You Think Is Right

(A Standard Farm Paper Message by Charles G. Dawes)

THE influence and usefulness of farm boys as citizens will be in direct ratio as they stand for what is right. To take and maintain this stand it often will be necessary for them to place themselves against the crowd and against the popular tendency.



CHARLES G. DAWES

Only the man who stands alone when the crowd is wrong is fit to be their leader in their return to right. History shows that it is from such men the leaders for good in a community always come.

CHARLES G. DAWES

A forceful, forthright, hard-hitting American of the Rooseveltian type who believes in saying what he thinks regardless of the consequences—such a man is Hon. Charles G. Dawes, Vice-President of the United States, and we are delighted to have him send this message for our farm boy readers. Next week one of the world's great sea captains, Robert Dollar, will give six rules for success all boys should remember.

(Standard Farm Paper Editorial Service. Copyright, 1926 by Clarence Poe).

Lone Scout Letters

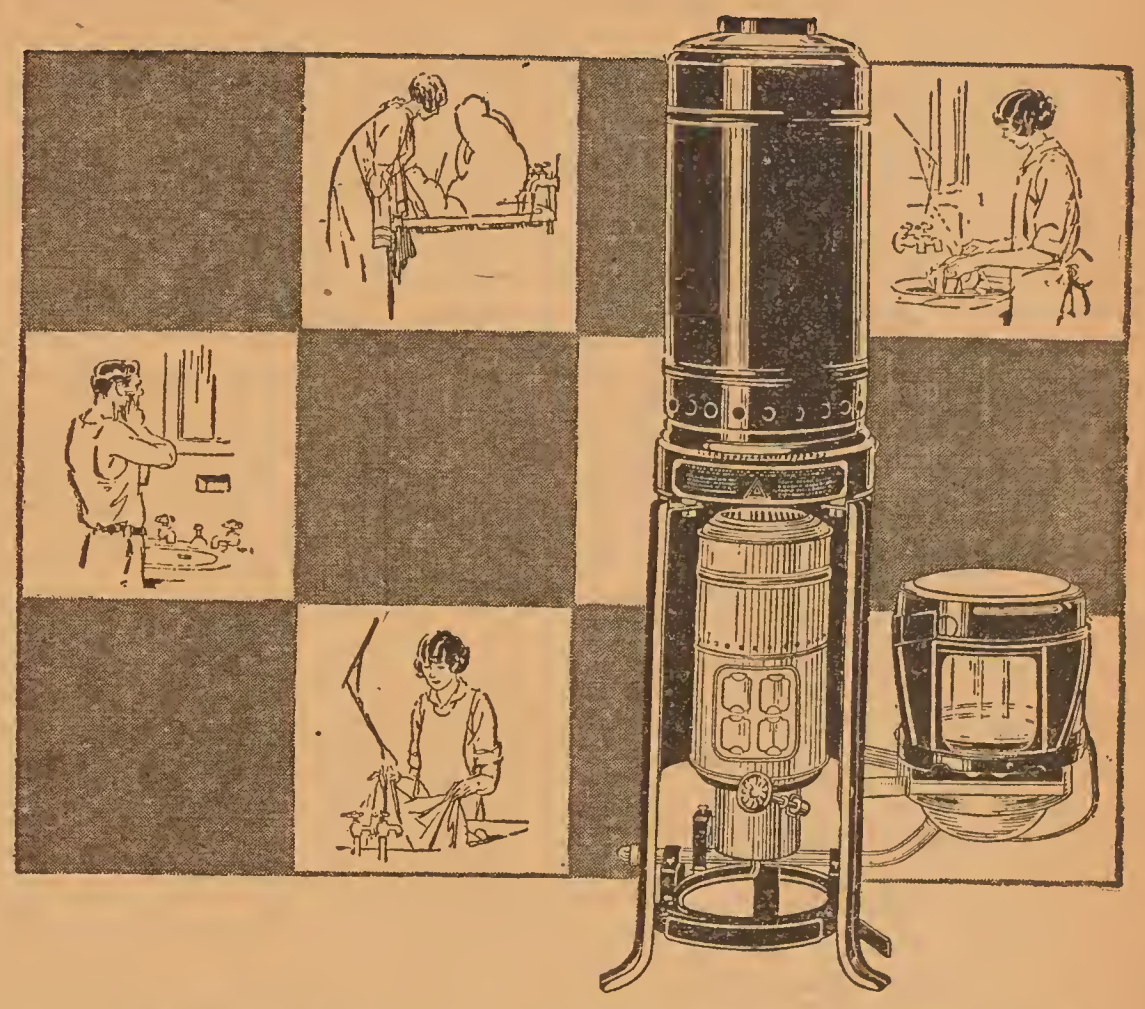
Dear Lone Scout Editor:

Don't you think it would be a good idea to allow new members to join the contest at any time? It would make scouting interesting for them from the first.

I set a trap in a hole this week and the woodchuck pulled out of it three times in one day. It was a No. 1 trap, the same as I use for muskrats and skunks. Would a No. 2 do the trick? I put another trap in the hole but have not got anything in them yet. I have shot three woodchucks the last week. The fox farm near here pays me a quarter apiece for all I can get them. They feed them to the foxes and let me keep the tails. I use a twenty-two to shoot them. Scoutingly,

FRANK VAUGHN, (5 points)
R. 5, Plattsburg, N. Y.

Editor's Note—The suggestion about the contest is a good one and we will adopt it.



CONTINUOUS HOT WATER

For every Farm Home

NOW, you can have running hot water anywhere, any time of the day or night. Even without water pressure you can still have all the hot water you need—from your kitchen pump!

Plenty of Home Needs

Think of having baby's bottle ready in a jiffy! Picture having enough steaming hot water for your bath, or dish washing or sterilizing the milk cans and pails in only thirty minutes!

Simple New Method

All that is necessary for you to do is to install a New Perfection Kerosene Water Heater. The one pictured is No. 411, a new, efficient water heater with Double Copper Heating Coils and Double Wall Fast "Cobalt" Blue Chimney Burner. This burner is so constructed that it has the advantage of a double draft and an added ring of intense heat beneath the water coils.

A three-way valve, attached* to the water pipes from the boiler to the kitchen pump, enables you to pump either cold or hot water as you wish. This is for homes without water pressure. If you have water pressure install your New Perfection Kerosene Water Heater (write for booklet) in the usual way.

Low Cost Comfort

In either case the cost of installation* is remarkably low. And all of the four reasonably-priced New Perfection Kerosene Water Heater models burn Socony Kerosene—the clean, economical fuel for best results.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK
26 Broadway

*Your nearest plumber can install it.

We Shop for Summer Days

Miss Dunnigan's Shopping Trip Gives A. A. Readers the Best of Summer Styles

WHAT a joy it would be to issue invitations to all of you to come with me through the many interesting shops to see the lovely creations for bridal trousseaus, dresses for confirmation, vacation sport togs and clothes for the always delightful hot-weather occasions. I feel sure that you will need clothes for some of these important occasions.

The shop windows have been literally transformed into lovely flower gardens. The hollyhock, sweet peas, lilac, and marigold colors are echoed in the sheerest new daytime frocks. Lanvin green, banana, salmon, peach, yellow, Bois de rose, and French blue, together with pastel shades, will be worn by the well-dressed. Red, jade, and navy are also emphasized among the smart clothes.

There are windows of all white clothes with touches of bright red in accessories. The latter include red hats in bangkok and crochet straws, pocketbooks, narrow leather belts, sleeveless sport jackets in flannel and full-length sport coats.

My attractive guide through the shop assured me that bright red accessories were good with navy blue; that navy is good for all-service clothes; and that black and white combinations are extremely smart. Some shops are featuring entire frocks in bright red. These are good looking, but are expensive for the shopper whose clothes budget is limited.

Chiffon prints in pastels are shown for all-day wear. Some are quite tailored in style and others are made without sleeves for more formal occasions. The sheer frocks in georgette and voile are irresistible. Flat crepe, crepe de Chine, linen, and wash crepes are used. Tub silks, washable broadcloths, rayon, silk and cotton crepes in small printed designs still hold favor.

I observed frocks in such a wide variety of lines that I decided it is possible for every type to be frocked becomingly this summer. There are one-piece and two-piece dresses that feature quite straight lines. Most of these models show fullness in the front of skirt in side pleats or box pleats. I liked the period styles with drop shoulders, basque waists (and some were stayed with tiny little stays) with full skirts and shadow hems giving the appearance of length for evening and retaining the youthful short line. Street and daytime dresses are still short. The party dress is worn somewhat longer.

She called my attention to the new soft belts or girdles with crushy bunch bows worn at the hip.

"Belts are to be worn," she assured me, "the very narrow leather belts, less than an inch wide, is good on sport clothes. Dressy styles are belted with the crushy girdles of silk material or supple taffeta."

Most dresses show long sleeves, except a few are made with a small cap sleeve for summer afternoon wear.

The fashionable brides-to-be will choose a flesh-colored outfit this year.

I tried to anticipate your needs in the way of a bridal dress. I selected the model illustrated made of filmy georgette crepe over a crepe slip daintly trimmed with narrow picot ruffles of georgette, primroses embordiered in silk ribbon and rhinestones. The rather tight basque waist is quite new. The neck is bound with self material and edged with rhinestones. The long tight sleeves end in flare cuffs.

The veil is of flesh-colored tulle with orange blossom clusters at the ears. Hose are in flesh and slippers are a delicate pink kid. To be correct, the bouquet should have the palest of pink rosebuds with lilies of the valley.

This costume would be equally as charming in white. The simplicity of style makes it appropriate for graduation. Without the sleeves, it makes a lovely spring party frock.

Confirmation day calls for a white frock for the very young Miss. The crepe de Chine dress illustrated trimmed with net with embroidered dots and sash of self material is suitable for this important occasion. It is also becoming to the "sweet girl graduate." It is a straight-line style with a gathered apron across the front and through to the side back. The net yoke, sleeve puffs, and apron hem of embroidery net add a dainty touch.

Some classes are adopting a tailored white tub silk for their graduation exercises; others are planning to wear pastel voiles. This model would be quite lovely developed in white or pastel voile combined with matching net.

Worn with this frock is a flesh-colored horse hair braid hat covered with matching chantilly lace. A pink grosgrain ribbon bands the crown.

"There will be hundreds of times in the many weeks ahead when your readers won't 'feel right' without a summer wrap," said my dainty little guide. "This is just the kind of ensemble that they will enjoy." She showed me a number of the new ensembles consisting of a two-piece dress and coat of jersey.

I selected the one illustrated in green jersey. It is a lovely combination of palmetto and what they call a water sprite green. The skirt is of the lighter shade made straight and finished with an elastic band at top. The blouse is of dark green with collar, cuffs, sleeve bands and pocket bands of light green jersey.

The Paulet shoulder and the hand crochet band trimming of yarn that joins the sleeve sections are smart features of the model.

The coat is full-length style of dark green jersey with bands of light green at lower edge of sleeves and a twelve-inch band at the bottom of coat. The Paulet shoulder and inverted pleats are used with a narrow band collar.

A Beret tam in green French crepe, trimmed with rows of stitching and a rhinestone ornament, completes the costume. The return of tams is important.

Polka Dot Is Popular

Equally good for both town and country wear are the new polka dot prints. They are shown in coin size dots to very small ones. The matron's dress illustrated shows a pretty beige and navy print combined with beige georgette for pleated vest, collar, and cuffs. This dress, with its pleated side front and side back panels and long vest effect, has particularly good lines for the stout. Tiny tucks at the shoulder allow for extra fullness in front. The long sleeves are slightly full and gathered into a narrow band cuff. A cascade of the print trims each side of the vest. For the matron's hat, we selected the rather large navy-blue milan with navy ribbon and white feather trim.

Can you imagine anything more charming for "the very young" than the cunning English print in yellow, henna, black and white illustrated? The front panel and yoke of white poplin suggest the mandarin style. Collar and cuffs are of bias bands of print; hand crochet buttons decorate the front and running stitches of colored yarn outline the front panel; chain stitches hold in fullness in center front and each side front. The panties are bound in white.

A clever "cherry frock" I saw was fashioned of red and white gingham trimmed with white organdie ruffles, roll hemmed in red. The fronts of the dress were hand-smocked. Collar and cuffs were of white poplin bound in red. Clusters of cherries were embroidered on pocket and front scalloped opening.

Bias bindings, hand smocking, ruffles with hand-rolled hems and fancy yarn stitching add character and individuality to the wee tots' clothes.

Prints, ginghams, percales, linen, and crepes offer a variety of materials.

Large Hats The Mode

There is marked change in mid-summer hats. Large hats of milan or of transparent straw simply trimmed with a band of grosgrain ribbon are the newest thing in the sunshine mode. They are more summery and more flattering. They come in suit shades and in bright colors to match accessories. Red milan is worn with navy and a red bag, grey with navy and a grey bag, and beige with navy or black and a biege bag.

To wear with afternoon dresses there are large hats of sheer straws trimmed with lace in neutral shades and pastel tints. They are charming to look at and most becoming. Of course, we will have to get accustomed to them because we have had the small hats so long.

For the tailored navy or black outfits, navy and black milan are combined with white tailored trimmings. For the filmy and flittery evening frocks, the small sheer lace or hair cloth hats in pastel shades are smart.

It would be tragedy to forget to mention the wee choker scarfs which add the dash of color to the tailored dress or summer suit. They are made of print and worn as an ascot tie, or tied in a saucy knot at the side of the throat. Other scarfs show a picture of a Dutch girl, a sailor boy, a Spanish lady, or a Hindu hand-painted on one end. A few are block printed or decorated with batik designs.

Purses in snake skin, patent leather, and kid with ivory or tortoise shell tops add color to costumes. It is correct to have the purse match the hat.

—LEONORE DUNNIGAN.

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Tatted Medallion

Ring (4 doubles, picot) 3 times, 4 doubles, close. Leave *no* space thread. Make three more rings this one joining each preceding by side picot. Tie and cut thread. We have 4 rings joined to form a four leaf clover.

Around this center motif make ring 4 doubles, picot, 4 doubles. Join to picot of ring of cloverleaf motif. Four doubles, picot, 4 doubles, close. Chain 4 doubles, picot, 4 doubles. Make two more rings and chains alternately, but leave them free.

Do not join to cloverleaf motif. Repeat from * until you have made 12 rings and 12 chains alternately joined as illustrated. Designed by KATHRYN MARTHA ROWE.

The Carolinian

(*Continued from page 12*)

erstwhile official sternness had now given place to a smile.

'Well, sir? Are you satisfied that I am known here? Tell him my name, Harry, like a good fellow, so that he may get back to his duty without wasting further time on me.'

'But why? What's the matter?'

'I'm under arrest. That's all. You keep a devilish sharp lookout here. Having no papers, I was very properly stopped at the outposts, and brought here under guard.'

The lieutenant explained, holding himself stiffly at attention.

'Governor's orders, sir. Issued this afternoon. All attempting to pass the lines, either coming or going, to be detained and brought to headquarters. This gentleman describes himself as Captain Izard, of the Continental Army. But . . .'

'That's right, Shubrick,' Latimer interrupted. 'Captain Izard is known to me. A friend of mine. I'll answer for him, Shubrick. You may go.'

The officer bowed, and went out, Julius following. Before the door closed again, they heard his sharp order to the guard outside, and the tramp of departing feet.

'What is it?' Izard queried. 'Is the Governor nervous?'

'He has cause to be,' Harry replied. 'The place is full of traitors, and with our strength considerably below what it should be and what Prevost should have every reason for supposing it, naturally Rutledge takes no risks of information leaking out. He suspects, perhaps with reason, that there's been enough of it already. But tell us of yourself, Tom. Where are you from?'

'Middlebrook, with secret despatches for your omnipotent Governor. Gadslife! Rutledge has risen in the world since last we parted.'

He was still talking when the door opened, and the late-comers, Rutledge and Moultrie, came in. Both were weary, and the riding-clothes of the Governor were as dusty as the faded uniform of the General, but, whereas Rutledge's face had an anxious, careworn look, the broad, rugged countenance of Moultrie was cheerful as ever.

(*To Be Continued*)

Suitable Summer Recipes

The Hot Season Requires Light but Nourishing Food

EGGS should be thoroughly mixed but not beaten light. The sugar and salt added to these and the scalded milk added gradually.

Custards must be cooked at a moderate temperature.

Soft custards should be cooked in a double boiler. Stir constantly while cooking. When cooked it will be thickened, will coat the spoon and all bubbles will disappear from the surface. Remove from heat at once to prevent curdling. If a custard curdles, place in a pan of cold water and beat with a Dover egg beater until smooth.

All custards should be strained. Cup custards before and soft custards after cooking.

Soft Custard

1 pint milk (scalded)
2 eggs or 3 yolks
2 tablespoons sugar
⅛ teaspoon salt
½ teaspoon vanilla

Prepare according to rules for custards, when cool, flavor.

Caramel Cup Custard

1 quart milk
½ cup sugar
5 eggs
¼ teaspoon salt
Carmel

Prepare according to rule, strain, pour into cups containing 1 tablespoon carmel. Set in a pan of hot water and bake until firm, which may be easily determined by putting a knife into the custard; if the knife comes out clean it is done.

To make Caramel, take:

1 cup granulated sugar
1 cup boiling water

Melt the sugar, stir over the fire until it becomes a golden brown. Add boiling water slowly and cook until the sugar is dissolved. If not used immediately bottle and keep tightly corked. Caramel is used to flavor.

Baked Custard

Use cup custard recipe. Put enough hot water in pan to come to middle of custard cup. Bake until firm.

Camouflage Mayonnaise

First Part: Into a mayonnaise bowl put:

Yolks of 2 eggs
1 tsp. salt
1 tsp. salt
¼ tsp. paprika
2 tablespoons lemon juice
2 tablespoons vinegar

Into this pour 1 teacup of salad oil. Do not stir.

Second Part: Cook together 1/3 cup of flour with 1 cup of water. Thoroughly blended and smooth when cooked. Have ready stout egg batter to grab up when the hot white sauce is poured on top of the other mixture. Do not stop beating until blended and smooth.—Mrs. L. A. S.

This mayonnaise dressing is quickly and easily made. Besides this addition of flavor to the oil is somewhat covered up, if any of the family object to oil dressing. You will probably want to thin the dressing. Cream before using as it is very thick. Add sugar if you wish.

Berry Juices

NOW that the berry season is at its height we are all interested in preserving in as many ways as possible the delicious berry flavors for next winter.

Have you tried this? Save juice when canning your berries and can it separately in sterilized jars, sealed tightly. When jelly-season comes, take good tart apples and prepare for jelly as usual, then before adding sugar add the berry juice, whatever sort you wish the jelly to be. One cup berry juice to one cup of apple juice, may be used, or even two of apple and one of berry. Proceed then as usual.

This makes beautiful jelly and the berry flavor is sure to meet with approval.

My berry canning is never "complete" without several pints—or more—of the various berry juices.

We like jellies made from them better than from the crab-apple or other apple juices.—MABELLE ROBERT.

Cucumber Salad

The housewives who have to help with the harvest have little time for preparing dinner. It is always a rush. This recipe can be carried out in a few minutes.

Pare and slice fresh cucumbers. Squeeze lemon juice over them and sprinkle with sugar, salt, and pepper,—all three are necessary. Let stand a quarter of an hour or so before dinner. The result converted my husband to a love of cucumbers which before he detested.—Helen MacFadyen.

Extra washing help! Plenty of dirt-loosening naptha and good soap work together in Fels-Naptha. You can tell by the clean naptha smell!

Quick, safe, thorough help—*extra* help you can get only in Fels-Naptha!

Your dealer has Fels-Naptha—or will get it for you

Charming Clothes For Summer-time

Pattern 2746 *is just the thing for the soft, frilly materials of summer. It is simple to make, yet has the season's smartest touches about it, the broad girdle, shirred front panel and shirring across the shoulders. It comes in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42-inches bust measure. The 36-inch size requires 3⅛ yards of 40 inch contrasting.* **Price 13c.**

Pattern 2745 *shows a cunning smock for little girls. Smocks are worn for protecting the dress on almost all occasions and are made in pretty, bright colors. This pattern comes in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 2 yards of 40-inch material with 2½ yards of binding.* **Price 13c.**

Pattern 2741 *is perfectly ideal for the matronly figure with its attractive long scarf collar and smart outlines. Plaits at the sides give extra walking room. It comes in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46-inches bust measure. The 36-inch size requires 3 yards of 40-inch material with 1½ yards of 20-inch contrasting.* **Price 13c.**

Pattern 2707 *is especially good for the inexperienced dressmaker as it is so very simple to make. Yet its flared skirt and nipped-in waist line are of the season's best styles. It comes in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust. The 36-inch size takes 2⅞ yards of 36 inch material with ⅝ yard of 36 inch contrasting.* **Price 13c.**

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern numbers and sizes clearly and correctly and enclose with correct remittance in stamps or coin (although coin is sent at own risk). Send all orders to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 461-4th Avenue, New York City.

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THE Colt Hot Plate takes all the drudgery out of summer cooking. Simply turn on the gas — and you're ready to cook a whole meal! No wood fire to start, no hot kitchen stove to stand over, no discomforts from the heat. And you'll find the Colt Iron just as great a convenience for ironing.

A Colt Light Plant brings you instant, unflickering light wherever you want it. You have no unsafe oil lamps to carry from room to room. No matches to strike. No worry of cleaning and filling dirty lamps every day.

With Colt Light, you can do the finest needlework without eye-strain. Your children will *enjoy* studying their lessons at night. And the Colt Barn Light makes it twice as easy for the men to do the chores.

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Count as one word each initial, abbreviation and whole number, including name and address. Thus "J. B. Jones, 44 E. Main St., Mount Morris, N. Y." counts as eleven words.

Place your wants by following the style of the advertisements on this page.

The More You Tell, The Quicker You Sell

EVERY week the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST reaches *OVER* 140,000 farmers in New York New Jersey, Pennsylvania and adjacent states. Advertising orders must reach our office at 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City, not later than the second Monday previous to date of issue. Cancellation orders must reach us on the same schedule. Because of the low rate to subscribers and their friends, cash or money order must accompany your order.

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS—NEW PLAN, makes it easy to earn $50.00 to $100.00 weekly, selling shirts direct to wearer. No capital or experience needed. Represent a real manufacturer. Write now for FREE SAMPLES. MADISON SHIRTS, 566 Broadway, New York.

AGENTS. Gingham House Dresses $8.75 dozen. Retails $1.50 each. Sample sent C. O. D. for $1. Write for free catalogue. ECONOMY SALES CO., Dept. 721, Boston, Mass.

AGENTS; make money selling BRISKO. Something new, used in every home. Price 25c. Sample free. THE BRISKO COMPANY, Bennington, Vermont.

CATTLE

PUREBRED HOLSTEIN—A bull calf born March 28. This calf traces back twice to the famous sire Dutchland Colantha Sir Inka. His dam is from a 25 lb. cow that made nearly 800 lbs. of butter in ten months. Also purebred heifers from high testing daughters of the Great Dutchland Colantha Sir Inka. Write for particulars. FISHKILL FARMS, Henry Morgenthau Jr., Owner, Hopewell Jct., New York.

PUREBRED JERSEYS. Two bulls ready for service, a Noble and a Sybil: Accredited herd. Price and pedigree on request. G. L. & H. PERRY, Homer, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Ten head of registered Ayrshire cattle. Excellent type and good condition. Tuberculine tested. KENT BARNEY, Milford, N. Y.

HOLSTEIN BULL CALF from high producing stock, $50. Few heifers, $40 each if taken at once. All papers. Accredited herd. PARSELL, So. Dayton, N. Y.

DOGS AND PET STOCK

ENGLISH COLLIE PUPS. The beauty of all breeds. Natural born healers. Ship C.O.D. SHADY LAWN FARM, Depeyster, N. Y.

JUST AS A CERTIFIED Thoroughbred is superior to a mongrel, so are my English and Welsh Shepherds far ahead of the ordinary Shepherds. They are born with natural herding instinct, 20 years breeding from proven Sires and Dams, unsurpassed in beauty they make Sheps you are proud to own. GEO. BOORMAN, Marathon, N. Y.

ENGLISH SHEPHERD PUPS. Fine trained dogs, some started, fifteen others ready for a chance. Write your wants. W. W. NORTON, Ogdensburg, N. Y.

THOROBRED COLLIE PUPS. Male, spayed females. All ages. ARCADIA FARM, Bally, Pa.

RABBITS—New Zealand Reds, breeders and young stock for sale. Bargains in breeders. Also Red Foxes. N. D. YOUNG, Fort Plain, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Eight Registered Pointer pups, three months old. Fine breeding. E. J. BASTIAN, Lebanon, N. Y.

COLLIES—Open and bred matrons, studs, and puppies. Some very fine prospects at reasonable prices. WALTER WARD, Seneca Falls, N. Y.

SCOTCH SHEPHERD PUPPIES—Males, $5; females, $3. Thoroughbred Terrier, $35. Broke Coon dogs. F. A. SWEET, Smyrna, N. Y.

GREAT DANE PUPS—Pedigree papers for registration furnished; also registered female, 5 yrs. old. MAUDE FAULKNHAM, Antwerp, N. Y.

GERMAN SHEPHERD Police puppies, pure bred, registered stock. Females, $25; males, $30 to $50. FLONA HORNING, Owego, N. Y.

PEDIGREED SCOTCH COLLIES, four months old. TRACY NEISH, DeLancey, N. Y.

EGGS—POULTRY—TURKEYS

CHICKS 8c UP C. O. D. delivery guaranteed. Write for feeding system that raised 90-95% to maturity year after year. C. M. LAUVER, Box 26, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHIX C.O.D. White, Brown, Buff Leghorns; Anconas, 100-$8.50. Reds, Barred, White Rocks; Black Minorcas, $9.50. Mixed $8.00. CAPPER HATCHERY, Elgin, Iowa.

BRONZE TURKEYS FOR SALE—Toms, $10 each; Hens, $8 each. W. R. SELLECK, Huntington, L. I., N. Y.

CHICKS $9 per 100 Barron Leghorns, large size, 306 egg foundation. None better. CLOSE'S EGG FARM, Tiffin, Ohio.

EGGS—POULTRY—TURKEYS

BABY CHICKS—Prices are for lots of 25, 50 and 100 chicks: Reds, $3, $5.50, $10; White Leghorns $2.50, $4.50, $8; Rocks, $3.00, $5.50, $10.00; heavy mixed, $2.50, $4.50, $8.00; light mixed, $2.25, $4.00, $7.00. Free range, 100% delivery. Circular. W. A. LAUVER, McAlisterville, Pennsylvania.

CHICKS—July and August, White Leghorns, $12-100; Plymouth Rocks or R. I. Reds, $14-100. Address EMMANUEL KING, Myerstown, Pa.

90 VARIETIES POULTRY, geese, ducks, eggs, chicks, dogs, pigeons, hares, parrots, ferrets, cavies white mice. Free catalog. J. A. BERGEY, Telford, Pa.

CHICKS—White Leghorns, 7c each; Mixed, 6c each. Reduced on 500 or more. 100% guaranteed. Prepaid. Circular. TWIN HATCHERY, McAlisterville, Pa.

FARM IMPLEMENTS

RICH MAN'S Corn Harvester, poor man's price—only $25.00 with bundle tying attachment. Free catalog showing pictures of harvester. Box 528, Salina, Kans.

HELP WANTED

GOOD GIRL for general house work in small boarding house in Pocono Mountains, $8. ERNEST PRICE, Canadensis, Pa.

WANTED single man work in dairy, $60 a month and board. If interested write or come in person to JAMES BAILEY, Fishkill Farms, Hopewell Junction, N. Y.

HORSES

FISTULA—Horses cured $5. Send no money until cured. COAN CHEMICAL CO., Barnes, Kansas.

MISCELLANEOUS

CASH PAID for Dairymen's League Certificates of indebtedness, all series. L. F. THORNTON, Dimock, Pa.

GUARANTEED TOBACCO: Chewing or smoking 5 lbs. $1.25; ten $2.00; cigars $2.00 for 50, pipe free, pay when received. FARMERS ASSOCIATION, Maxon Mills, Kentucky.

CASH PAID for Dairymen's League Certificates of indebtedness. All series. GEO. H. PHELPS, 450 Broad St., Oneida, N. Y.

RHUBARB ROOTS—10,000 (Strawberry variety.) Write for price, stating amount desired. H. C. DONATH, Sr., Box 174, Westwood, N. J.

FOR SALE—At a very low price. Fine stereopticon in first class condition, suitable for either home or public lectures and amusements—more than 100 slides included. Address E. R. E., AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York.

CORRUGATED PADS for fruit packages, 19 inch $9.50; 16½. $7.50; Protect O Liners, $14.00. Cash with order. C. E. BROWN, Bridgeville, Del.

CLOCK OIL! Is your clock stopped? One bottle of my clock oil sent on approval to any part of the world. Simple directions tell how to put the clock in running condition and to keep running clocks in working order. Also good for cornets, saxophones and all valve instruments. Send me 50c only if this makes your stopped clock run. FRANK TOMPKINS GUARANTEED OILS, 7B Highland Avenue, White Plains, N. Y.

PRINTING

500 BOND LETTERHEADS, 500 Bond Envelopes, delivered for $5. Other printing low. CUTLER'S PRINT SHOP, Chatham, N. Y.

EVERYTHING PRINTED! Write FRANKLYN PRESS, Milford, N. H.

REAL ESTATE

WILL EXCHANGE my 255 acre, 24 cow dairy farm and equipment for small farm. E. G. HALLOCK, Delevan, N. Y.

FOR SALE—250-acre Alfalfa farm, 10 miles south of Syracuse, two miles from milk and shipping station, 1½ miles to churches and high school; 125 acres tillable land, balance wire fenced pasture and woods; good buildings, also bearing orchard and small fruits; price $6,000. JAMES McVOY, Lafayette, N. Y.

53 ACRES level productive tillage, spring watered pasture, valuable timber, fruit, best markets. High school advantages, good house, barn, silo, poultry houses, 9 cows, team, 50 hens, full equipment, crops. $3,500 takes everything, $1,000 down. FRED HUNT, Unadilla, N. Y.

SEEDS—NURSERY STOCK

ONIONS, Beets, Lettuce, $1 per 1000; Cabbage, Celery, Kohl Rabi, Brussel Sprouts, $1.25 per 1000; Tomato, all kinds, $2 per 1000; Cauliflower, Peppers, $3 per 1000; Egg Plants, $4 per 1000. Send for list. J. C. SCHMIDT, Bristol, Pa.

CORNELL NO. 12 CERTIFIED SEED CORN for sale. Department of Plant Breeding, New York State College of Agriculture conducted a germination test on a sample of this corn and reported 100% germination. Price $4.00 a bushel. F. O. B. Brinkerhoff. Dutchess Co., N. Y. HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR., 461, 4th. Ave., New York City.

10 MILLION Cabbage, tomato and collard plants. 12 Early and Late varieties. $1.00 thousand; 5,000, $4.50; 10,000, $7.50. Cauliflower and sweet potato, $3.00; 10,000, $25.00. Pepper $2.50; 10,000, $20.00. Prompt shipments delivered safely anywhere. FARMERS SUPPLY COMPANY, Franklin, Virginia.

VEGETABLE PLANTS. 50 acres ready. Fine field grown stocks. Special wholesale prices; cabbage, tomato and collard $1.00 thousand. Pepper $2.00, Cauliflower and Sweet Potato $2.50. Prompt shipments, well packed to carry anywhere. OLD DOMINION PLANT COMPANY, Franklin, Virginia.

VEGETABLE PLANTS:—25 million now ready for late setting. CABBAGE: Copenhagen Market, Golden Acre, Wakefields, Succession, Flat Dutch and Danish Ballhead, 500, $1.25; 1,000, $2.00 prepaid. Express collect. 10,000, $10.00. TOMATO and COLLARD PLANTS same price. CAULIFLOWER and Pepper plants $4.00 thousand prepaid; express collect 10,000, $30.00. Prompt shipments and entire satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. "Not how cheap but how good". 20 years growing plants. Shipping capacity half million per day. J. P. COUNCILL COMPANY, Franklin, Virginia.

CABBAGE PLANTS open field grown from best strains of seed, varieties Ballhead, Copenhagen Market, Succession, Fat Dutch, Drum Head and Wakefields $1.00 per thousand, quantities more than ten thousand 75 cents, thousand any quantity, nice large plants, by mail or express charges collect. Cauliflower $4.00 thousand, best varieties field grown tomato plants free of disease, prompt shipments $1 thousand any quantity, satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. RIVERSIDE PLANT FARM, Franklin, Va.

CABBAGE PLANTS in all leading varieties one thousand $1.00, ten thousand $9.00, twenty thousand $16.00, fifty thousand $37.50, one hundred thousand $75.00 cash F.O.B., express or mail. Tomato plants open field grown free of disease $1 thousand any quantity. Cauliflower 50 cts. hundred, $4.00 thousand. Prompt shipments, satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. THE DIXIE PLANT CO., Franklin, Va.

CAULIFLOWER, Cabbage, Sprout, Tomato and Celery Plants. Field grown, millions of plants from highest yielding strains of seed only. Cauliflower plants, Long Island Snowball, "Catskill" Snowball, Extra Early, Erfurt, $4.50 per 1000; 5000, $20; 500, $2.50; 300, $2; 200, $1.50; 100, $1. Cabbage Plants, Danish Ballhead, Copenhagen Market, Enkhuizen Glory, All Head Early, Succession, Surehead, Early and Late Flat Dutch, Summer Danish Ballhead, Savoy, Red Danish Stonehead, $2 per 1000; 500, $1.40; 300, $1.20; 100, $1. Brussels Sprouts, Long Island Improved, $2.50 per 1000; 500, $1.75; 300, $1.50; 200, $1.25; 100, $1. Tomato Plants, Bonny Best, John Baer, Matchless, Stone. Same price as Sprouts. Celery Plants, French Golden Self Bleaching, Easy Bleaching, Golden Plume, Giant Pascal, White Plume, Winter Queen, Golden Heart, $3 per 1000; 500, $2; 300, $1.50; 200, $1.25; 100, $1. Send for list of all plants. No business done on Sunday. F. W. ROCHELLE & SONS, Chester, N. J.

VEGETABLE PLANTS—READY NOW. CAULIFLOWER—All Rerooted Fine Plants $4.50 per 1000; 5000 $20.00 H. S. Snowball and T. S. Erfurt. CELERY—Field grown Golden Self Blanching, Golden Plume, Golden Heart, Easy Blanching, Winter Queen, White Plume, Giant Pascal and Burpee's Fordhook Emperor $3.00 per 1000; Rerooted plants $3.50 per 1000. CABBAGE—Field Grown $2.00 per 1000; Rerooted $2.25 per 1000; Late Flat Dutch, Burpee's Surehead, Copenhagen Market, Enkhuizen Glory, Savoy, Red Dutch and Red Danish. BRUSSELS SPROUTS—Field Grown Rerooted Danish Giant and Long Island Improved $2.50 per 1000; 500 for $1.50. TOMATOES—For late crop. 1,000,000 fine plants, Stone, Matchless, Greater Baltimore, Bonny Best and John Baer, $3.00 per 1000; 5000 $13.00. Cash with order please. Send for free list of all plants. PAUL F. ROCHELLE, Morristown, New Jersey.

HARDY PLANTS, well-rooted, $1 per dozen prepaid. Coreopsis, Sweet Williams, Gaillardias and Hardy Pinks; 200 Tomatoes, $1; 200 Celery, $1; 200 Cabbage, $1; 125 Asters, mixed colors, $1. Send for catalog. WM. P. YEAGLE, Bristol, Pa., Dept. A.

CAULIFLOWER, CELERY, CABBAGE, Brussels Sprouts plants. Catalogue free. HARRY E. SQUIRES, Hampton Bays, N. Y.

SHEEP

REGISTERED Shropshire, yearling rams and ewe lambs. Shipped on approval. $20 up. 160% lamb crop this year. J. S. MORSE, Levanna, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED

DO YOU NEED FARM HELP: We have able-bodied Jewish young men, mostly without experience, who want farm work. If you need a good, steady man, write for an order blank. Ours is not a commercial agency. We make no charge. THE JEWISH AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, INC., Box A, 301 E. 14th St., New York City.

After One Hundred And Fifty Years

(*Continued from page* 1)

mendous growth has taken place in this relatively short span of one hundred and fifty years. When we think that our great friend and neighbor, President Charles W. Eliot, has lived ninety-four years of this period which is but the lifetime of two human beings, it shows how relatively young this republic is. From these small colonies whose main activities consisted in raising tobacco and cotton we have developed into the most powerful political and economic unit of the world.

Is it possible for us in the short time that we are devoting to this celebration to take a hasty view of the growth and development of this baby of 1776 to the world giant of 1926? This western hemisphere had evidently been providentially reserved for a great experiment of establishing a home for all those who were no longer satisfied to submit to the injustices, tyrannies, religious intolerance, class distinctions and above all the poverty and lack of opportunities prevailing in their various home countries. Such as did leave their homes had to have just that kind of courage and dogged determination that properly fitted them to successfully participate in the settlement and development of this country. Thousands and thousands of these intrepid men responded to the beckonings of the original colonists and joined them.

History Reproduced in Pictures

Most of you have seen that great picture "The Covered Wagon" which gave you a splendid idea of how these men conquered the new lands and opened the great West. Those of you who have seen "The Iron Horse" have seen another chapter in this great world drama, how distances were conquered, and a uniform government established from ocean to ocean.

Those of us who live in New York and have spent most of our lives there realize that this wonderful city is not the work of any set of men, of any one generation or any particular nationals. It represents the best of what has been put into this country for several generations. It typifies the strivings of the entire United States. It is a demonstration of the great natural resources of America into the most useful and artistic examples of the production of the human mind.

Among the greatest events in the history of this nation, were first, the tremendous increase in the size of our country by the purchase of the Louisiana territory, the acquisition of Texas and other territory from Mexico and the purchase of Alaska, so that by the investment of what seems now an almost insignificant sum these Atlantic Coast States grew into forty-nine states and several territories spread from ocean to ocean. The second important event was the preservation of this territory by the great struggle through which we abolished slavery and made our nation an entirely free people.

(*Continued on opposite page*)

SWINE

POLAND CHINA breeding stock. 75 boars and gilts weighing 50 to 75 pounds each, at $20 to $30 each. Choice trio $75. Registered, treated for cholera and crated for shipment free. Choice breeding stock guaranteed satisfactory. STANLEY SHORT, Cheswold, Del.

REGISTERED O. I. C. Bred Sow, farrow in July and August. Best blood lines. GEO. N. RUPRACHT, Mallory, N. Y.

REGISTERED POLAND CHINAS, Berkshires, Chester Whites, all ages, bred sows, service boars. P. HAMILTON, Cockranville, Pa.

WOMEN'S WANTS

PATCHWORK. Send fifteen cents for household package, bright new calicoes and percales; Your money's worth every time. PATCHWORK COMPANY, Meriden, Conn.

WE ARE PREPARED to work your wool into yarn. Write for prices and particulars; We also have yarns for sale. Samples free. H. A. BARTLETT, Harmony, Me.

Service Bureau

Injunction Against the United Producers Co. of Binghamton

DEPUTY Attorney General B. H. Mills has been successful in obtaining an application to Supreme Court Justice Ellis J. Staley in Albany for a temporary injunction restraining the United Producers Company of Binghamton from further sales of its $500,000 issue of stock. This concern is a so-called common law trust whose salesmen have been exerting most of their efforts throughout the southern tier of New York.

Investigation by Mr. Mills of the affairs of the United Producers Company, it is said, resulted in charges that:

"The company is organized in such a way that the investors in its stock have no voice whatever in the management of its affairs.

"The trust involves a plan by which the original trustees are able to perpetuate themselves in office and choose their own successors, without any of them having to invest a dollar of their own money in the organization.

"Provision is made whereby the trustees may fix their own salaries from time to time.

"The trust agreement provides that the trustees shall never be held liable personally for any debt incurred in managing the trust, even though it arises from their wrongdoing, and further that they shall never be held liable to the certificate holders for any negligence in the management of the affairs of the organization.

"While certificate holders are permitted to suggest names of candidates for trustees, the choice of such candidates rests entirely with the trustees.

"Certificate holders are not permitted to call for an accounting by the trustees, and

"Generally, the investors in the stock of the organization are deprived of any voice or control in the handling of the business or disposition of the trust."

In commenting upon this case Attorney General Ottinger emphasized how careful investors should be to investigate the provisions of common law trust, a form of business enterprise in which the safety of the investor's money is first dependent upon the personal honesty of its organizers.

"The common law trust," Mr. Ottinger said, "is not an incorporated company with fixed liability, neither is it a partnership in which each partner is liable for the obligations of the firm, but is merely the result of declaration filed in some office of authority in any one of a number of states, outside of the State of New York. Such organizations are not recognized by the statutes of this state, save only for taxing purposes, and to a limited degree under the Martin act, which confers upon the Attorney General the specific power to investigate them and in a proper case prevent their selling their certificates of interest in this state.

"When, as I believe is the case with this organization, the investors are left entirely at the mercy of the trustees, I feel it is the duty of the Attorney General to act promptly and vigorously to safeguard the people who are liable to place their money in the enterprise.

"If investors would take the trouble to read the ten safeguards against fraud which I have prepared, they would never be taken in by the attraction of colorful certificates of organizations of this kind.

"Many of these common law, Massachusetts, or business trusts, are honestly organized and administered, and I make no attack upon them as a class. But when the cards are completely stacked against the investor, as is the case in the organization which was today enjoined, I propose to see to it that they are not permitted to operate in this state."

Gibbons Shows Up Again

SOMETHING like two years ago AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST had a number of complaints against R. J. Gibbons of Mt. Holly, N. J. Gibbons at that time had succeeded in inserting an ad in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. Incidentally, we still hold a bill of considerable size against him for advertising.

Our experience with Gibbons at that time was sufficient to deny him further access to our columns. However, there are apparently many ways in which to kill a cat.

Recently we received an ad sent us by the Atco Floral Gardens of Atco, N. J. This ad was sent in by a Mr. F. Marchetti of Atco, N. J. It was not long before a complaint was received and we proceeded against Mr. Marchetti to adjust the complaint. However, Mr. Marchetti informs us that he was instructed by Mr. Gibbons to send the ad in and to receive his (Gibbons') Mail, for which service Gibbons paid him. Further investigation revealed that the Mr. Gibbons in the case is the same R. J. Gibbons of previous acquaintanceship. Obviously we have withdrawn the Atco Floral Gardens' advertising.

Questions About Investments

I am sending you a card just received from the Warren R. Wallace Company regarding my stock in the Jacob Dold Packing Company. I have $2500 of this stock and some time back they got the preferred stockholders to grant them the privilege to issue bonds to come in ahead of this stock so they would have more to work with. This has put the preferred stock to the price quoted on the postcard which I am enclosing. I would like your opinion on this. I am not willing to take this price now. Don't you think it will get better? Can you tell me anything about my Adelphia Mining and Milling Company stock, Inc. 6-12-20 for $1,000,000 in Arizona. My stock is No. 197. What do you think it is worth at present.

Earnings of Jacob Dold Packing Company in recent years have been unsatisfactory except in 1924. For the year ending October 31, 1925, only a little more than 25 per cent of interest on the bonds was earned. This puts your stock in a highly speculative position. Any recovery in the stock must await better earnings. We have nothing on Adelphi Mining & Milling. The Standard Statistics Company reports that mail addressed to the Adelphi Company in May, 1925, was returned unclaimed.

I would appreciate some advice as to the following investment. Hershey Bros. Pittsburg, Pa., chocolate and candy manufacturers. Representatives have been through here selling stock. Is it a safe investment."

Send us the literature on this stock offering before you invest. Hershey Chocolate 5½ per cent bonds listed on the New York Stock Exchange are high grade investments but it may be that the stock you refer to is that of another company. In any case wait until you are sure before you buy.

* * *

"I am in receipt of your letter and $40 check from the North American Accident Insurance Company which came in pretty handy I can assure you. I wish to say that I am perfectly satisfied with the settlement and thank you for the same and also many thanks to the Insurance Company for both check and their quick service."—Glenn J. Blackman, Frewsburg, N. Y.

After One Hundred And Fifty Years

(Continued from opposite page)

The cost of the war had exceeded fifteen hundred million dollars, a tremendous sum for that time. Our government bonds were selling for about half their par value and were mostly owned in foreign countries. In the midst of it all we were deprived of the wise leadership of the great Abraham Lincoln who had been foully murdered. We had fought for a principle and had won, but the hatred of the sections for each other survived and the great problem was to reconcile the combatants to the new conditions and to again absorb into our commercial and business activities the hundreds and thousands who were members of the disbanded army and to have our communities resume their normal condition and bring about a reconstruction of the southern States. We were confronted by a tremendous problem and it took wise statesmanship, patient toil and unswerving enthusiasm born from an absolute and abiding faith in the future to solve it. How was this all done? We invited, urged and welcomed help from every source and there was a generous response. We utilized English, French, German and Dutch money to help build our railroads. We opened our portals wide to immigrants who overflowed our shores in a most unprecedented fashion.

The World War

When the great crisis came in 1917, we entered the world arena as a great, a dominating factor, possessed of unlimited economic resources and vast numbers of outstanding human specimens that aroused universal admiration and contributed so largely to the termination of the World War. Incidentaly, we evolved into one, if not the greatest, world power of the day. What a wonderful transformation from our pre-war status! All of us remember how we hesitated about entering the war, how the vast majority in this country thought that it did not concern us and how finally the great moral nature of the American people was aroused and they realized that if the war were permitted to continue until all the participants became exhausted, that civilization was at stake and its destruction might lead to another Dark Age. All of us remember how that great ecstatic response became universal. How every man, woman and most of the children did their share to enable our government to make that most creditable contribution towards stopping the bloodshed and ruin caused by the War. Little did our forefathers think that when they combined these colonies into the United States that these same United States would within so short a period as one hundred and fifty years become the arbiter of the world's affairs. However, with that come certain grave and unescapable responsibilities. For today, as we celebrate the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of our independence, we should also recognize our interdependence with the rest of the world. Although the United States is not a member of the League of Nations it does belong to the brotherhood of man and as such must perform its full duty. We must not forget that we started out as a small insignificant federation of colonies, and through the watchful aegis of a kind providence have reached the pre-eminent position that we now occupy. America will not ignore the obligations of her position and will realize its duties and perform them manfully.

BOBBY—*Mother! Isn't the jellyfish silly lookin'?*
"Hush, Robert, after all—he's your father."—JUDGE

$5 Down Now

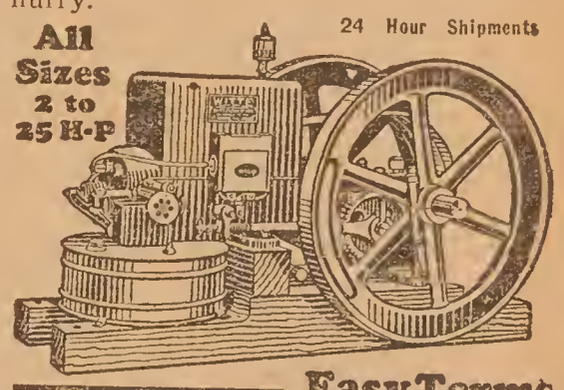
—and no more payments until Oct. 1st buys any famous one-profit WITTE Engine

UP TO 10 H-P

HERE'S an amazing bargain—the famous rugged, dependable Witte Throttling Governor Engine. Developes surplus horse-power on gasoline, gas-oil, kerosene, distillate or tops. Simple and cheaper to operate, trouble-proof and easy to start. Equipped with the celebrated WICO Magneto. Think of it—a complete power unit for pumping or any farm job. Order direct from this ad—wire at my expense if you are in a hurry.

All Sizes 2 to 25 H-P

24 Hour Shipments



EXTRA! Order now from this ad and I'll also send you with any 2 H. engine, FREE Pump Jack, 12 feet of guaranteed belting complete with belt lacing, 5 lbs. of cup grease, one oil can and a pair of pliers. With all this Free equipment you have a complete power unit for pumping. Order Now!

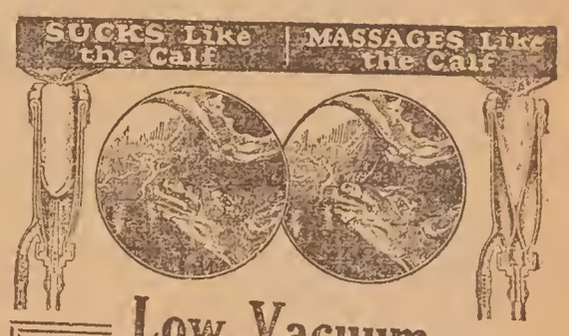
Easy Terms GET MY Free Book

EASY TERMS on all pumping outfits and engines—write me today for my free pumping book or my New Illustrated Engine and Log and Tree Saw Catalog. Gives low prices and valuable information on all Witte outfits.

Quick Shipments made from Kansas City or Pittsburg office or nearest of these Witte warehouses: Albany, N. Y., Trenton, N. J., Bangor, Me., New York, N. Y., Richmond, Va., Tampa, Fla., Atlanta, Ga., New Orleans, La., Dallas, Tex., Laredo, Tex., Denver Colo., Minneapolis, Minn., Billings, Mont., Los Angeles, Cal. and Portland, Ore.

WITTE ENGINE WORKS
1800 Witte Building Kansas City, Mo.
1800 Empire Building Pittsburgh, Pa.
1800 Witte Bldg., San Francisco, Calif.

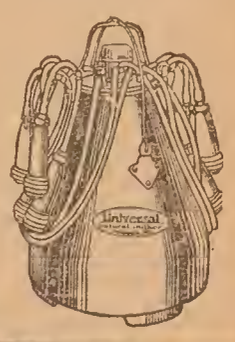
SUCKS Like the Calf | MASSAGES Like the Calf



Low Vacuum

The fact that the Universal Milking Machine requires only 12 inches of vacuum for operation is an important point to consider in the choice of a milking machine. Then there are these big features besides: perfect teat cup, sanitary check valve, conical inflation, and alternating action.

Write for catalog that tells why over 30,000 Universal Milking Machines are now giving perfect satisfaction.



THE UNIVERSAL MILKING MACHINE CO.
Dept. AA Waukesha, Wis.
Syracuse, N. Y.

Universal natural milker

TREAT SWOLLEN TENDONS

Absorbine will reduce inflamed, strained, swollen tendons, ligaments or muscles. Stops the lameness and pain from a splint, side bone or bone spavin. No blister, no hair gone, and horse can be used. $2.50 at druggists, or postpaid. Describe your case for special instructions. Interesting horse book 2-S free.

From a race horse owner: "Used Absorbine on a yearling pacer with strained tendon. Colt all over lameness, though for a time, couldn't take a step. Great stuff."

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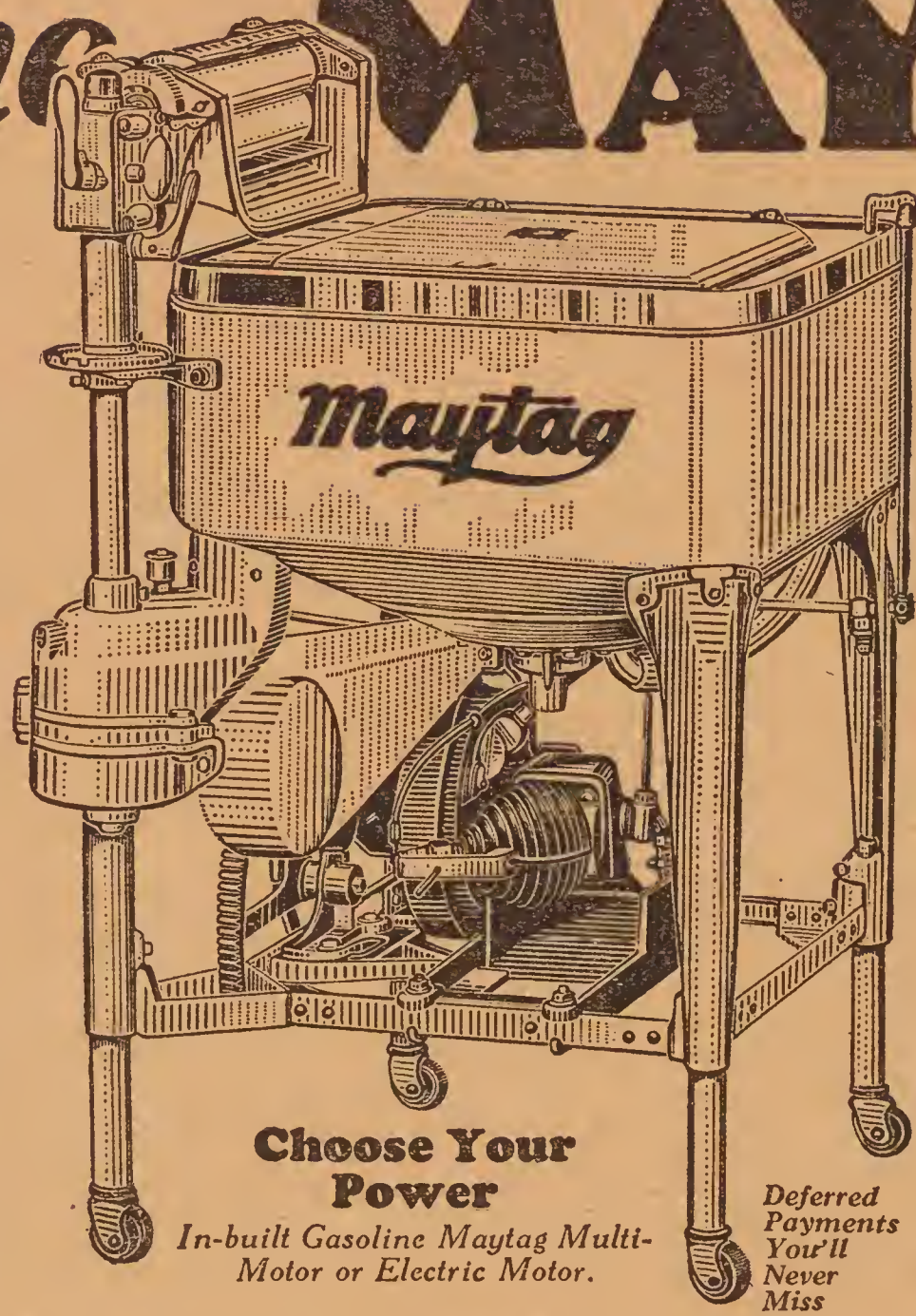

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Maytag
Aluminum Washer

IF IT DOESN'T SELL ITSELF DON'T KEEP IT

How the Tariff Helps the Farmer

The Second of Two Articles Giving Both Sides of This Great Question

By WILL R. WOOD

United States Representative from Indiana

IT is a matter of record and common information that the agricultural interests and agricultural sections of our country had more to do with the drafting and the passage of the present tariff law than any other interest or section. As a result, the schedules of the present tariff afford protection to more agricultural commodities than any previous tariff in our nation's history and the degree of protection afforded them is higher. On the other hand, special consideration was accorded the agricultural interests in that practically all manufactured articles which are essential in the prosecution of agriculture—such as farm implements, barbed wire, binder twine, all kinds of leather goods, etc.,—were placed on the free list.

In spite of this, there persists the argument among opponents of the tariff that it is "lop-sided" and particularly benefits the industrial sections and interests at the expense of agricultural sections and interests. This viewpoint is most often expressed by the phrase, "the farmer buys in a protected market but must sell in an open market." This is an indictment which challenges those responsible for the enactment of the present tariff and those who defend it. The consideration of this charge must be approached from an economic angle rather than from a partisan or political one.

Exports of grain and grain food preparations in 1925 were 19 per cent less than in 1924. A still closer analysis shows the exports of wheat in 1925 were 46 per cent and corn 31 per cent less than in 1924. Exports of other agricultural products showed a decided decline as compared with the previous years. According to the Department of Agriculture, in an announcement issued March 8th:

"The foreign demand for most of the products of our farms in 1926 will be no better than for the products of 1925, if as good. * * * *" This has been the trend for the past five years. Exports of farm products in 1921 amounted to 15.38 per cent of our total exports. Since that year, they have steadily declined; in 1925, they amounted to only 6.6 per cent of our total exports and in value aggregated only $318,000,000 as against $674,000,000 in 1921.

This steady decline of exports of our farm products is due largely to two reasons. First, the European nations are gradually recovering their agricultural productive capacity; in point of fact, they are making greater efforts than ever before to stimulate agricultural production. The war taught them the important lesson of being as self-sustaining as possible. In addition, the necessity of their reducing imports in order to help balance their budget impels them, from an economic standpoint, to raise as much food at home as possible.

But the more important factor is the increasing competition to the United States farmer from agricultural producers of other countries. In commenting upon this, the Secretary of Agriculture in his last annual report makes the following observation:

"Foreign competition continues to grow stronger in some lines of farm production. The wheat area of Canada has increased from a pre-war average of 10,000,000 acres to 22,000,000 acres in 1925. * * * * Australian wheat area has increased from a pre-war average of 7,600,000 acres to 10,800,000. Argentine reports having sown a record acreage. * * * * Dairy production continues to expand in the Southern Hemisphere. New Zealand and Australia have just finished a season of record output. The production of these two countries has expanded greatly since the war. They still have room for expansion. Argentine dairy production has also increased considerably since the war. * * * * Siberia, a large exporter of dairy products before the war, is also recovering."

To sum up the situation: The great agricultural sections of the United States have been opened, settled and brought to a high state of development which has resulted in high land values and very high production costs. On the other hand, the agricultural competing countries such as the Argentine, Canada, New Zealand, Australia, etc., are still comparatively unsettled and undeveloped agriculturally; the Argentine is comparable to conditions in the Mississippi Valley fifty years ago insofar as land values and labor costs are concerned, while the conditions in the agricultural sections of Canada are comparable to conditions which existed in the United States twenty-five years ago.

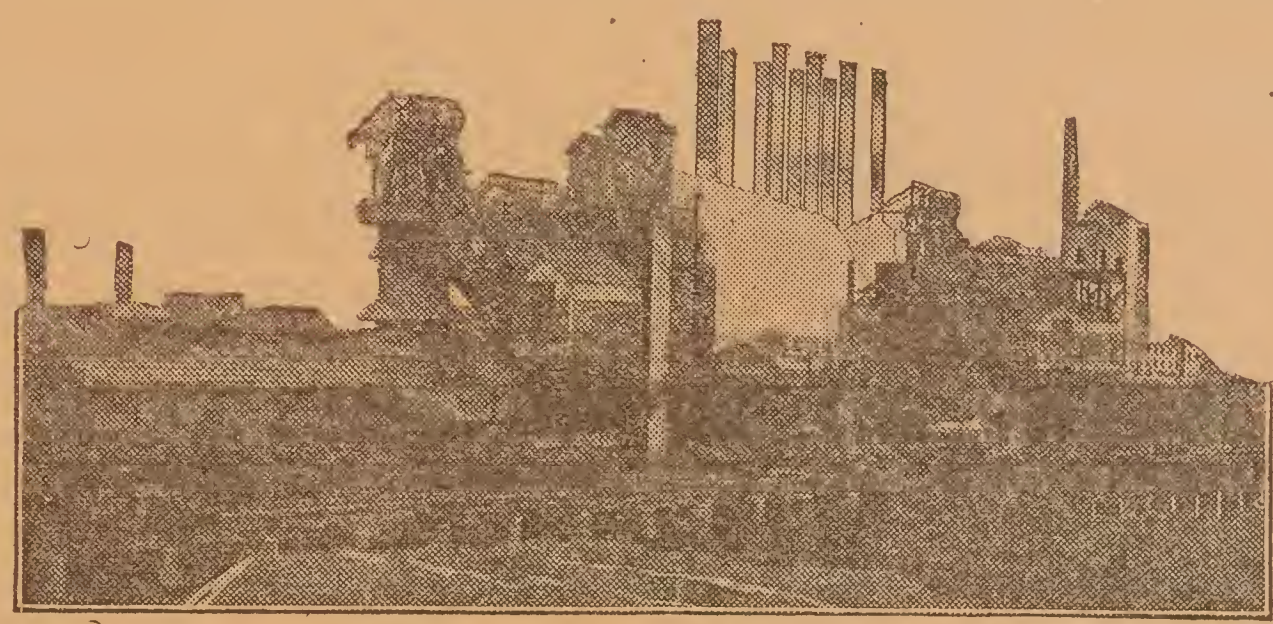
This makes it possible for those countries to produce food at so much lower

(*Continued on page* 11)

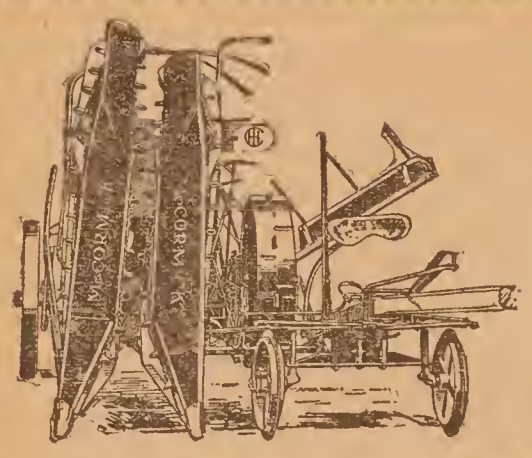
Both Sides Again

SEVERAL weeks ago our readers will remember that we published an article on the tariff situation making arguments to the effect that the tariff was injurious to American agriculture. In accordance with our policy of giving both sides, we promised at that time to soon publish another article on the other side so that our readers could form their own conclusions after reading both articles. The second one is on this page.

We hope whatever your views on the tariff situation are that you read the first article and that you also will read this one. These two articles have been prepared at the request of the Standard Farm papers of which American Agriculturist is the New York member.—The Editors.



"American Agriculture cannot injure or destroy American Industry without striking at the workers in Industry who purchase ninety percent of the output of the American farmer. * * * Forty cents of every wage earners dollar is spent for food. The above picture is a part of the Fordson plant of the Ford Motor Company at Detroit.



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Five to seven acres a day with a one-man outfit, and the one man does the work of a half-dozen men with corn knives. McCormick and Deering Corn Binders are light, strong, and substantial. Roller bearings insure light draft. Both types do clean work, have ample adjustments for tall and short stand, pick up the down and leaning stalks, and make neat, easily handled bundles. McCormick and Deering Corn Binders are equipped with a smooth-working bundle carrier and they can be fitted with wagon elevator, tongue truck, etc. These two binders have been standard for years. The McCormick binds the bundles vertically and the Deering binds them horizontally.

Destroy the Corn Borer!
Low-cutting device can be had on special order with McCormick and Deering Corn Binders for new machines or for attaching to old binders. Low cutting destroys the hibernating place of the borer. Ask the McCormick-Deering dealer about this.

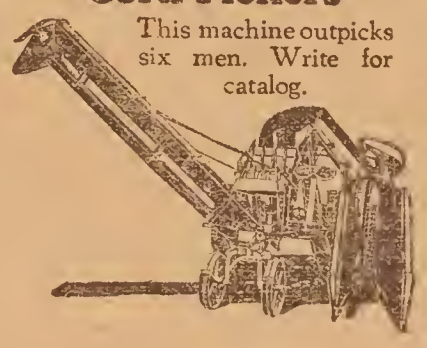
Let These Machines Handle Your Corn Crop

AS long ago as 35 years ago the McCormick and Deering inventors and engineers were toiling to produce a binder to ease the farmer's labors in cutting corn. The first practical McCormick corn binder made its victorious way down the rows in 1891, and set a new mark in the history of corn in America.

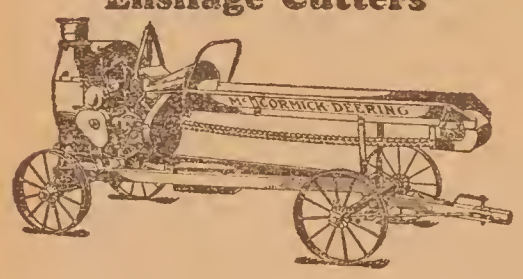
That progress has been continuous to date. International Harvester has pioneered to give the farmer easy mastery over the corn crop, in all harvest operations, and has thereby helped to build the crop to the gigantic proportions of today.

Today—for the crop now in the fields—the McCormick-Deering dealer in your community offers you the highly perfected machines displayed on this page. Whatever your method or your exact need, the McCormick-Deering Line of Corn Harvesting Equipment will give you the best *machine* and *service* satisfaction for now and the future. Write us for information and see your dealer in due season.

McCormick-Deering Corn Pickers
This machine outpicks six men. Write for catalog.



McCormick-Deering Ensilage Cutters



WHERE silo filling is done with McCormick-Deering skill and experience, a good, fast, and economical job is assured you. McCormick-Deering Ensilage Cutters are designed on the simplest principles. They cut the corn to the desired lengths, do big-capacity work with maximum safety, and stand the gaff year after year. They have been doing it for years, by the thousands. Steel frame construction, with boiler-plate steel flywheels. The knives are on the flywheel and the cutting and elevating is done in one operation, saving power. Built in five sizes; capacities 3 to 25 tons per hour; power 6 to 25 h. p.

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461 4th Ave. New York City

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The Best Reward

A Western New York Farm and Home Talk

By M. C. BURRITT

WHEN I sit down at my desk to write these notes, I always think of many old friends—good farmers—about the state who have told me that they read them. I feel as if I were having a visit with them about farm conditions. The great objection I find to such visits is that the other fellow doesn't write back to me and tell me what his conditions are and what he is thinking about. There are no men whose achievements and opinions I value more than those of some of these same good farmer friends.

M. C. BURRITT

The week in which another June was finished and July came in was one of beautiful weather both to enjoy and to do farm work in. I am always sorry to see June go out, because it is usually such a lovely growing month, neither cool nor hot—almost ideal weather. By the same tokens I think of July as dry and hot, when many crops begin to look sear and brown and weeds become prominent.

Heavy Swing to Cabbage—Hay Late

Cabbage setting has been the outstanding event of the week. Hundred of thousands of plants have been set. It seems to me that more farmers are setting cabbage around here than ever before. None are putting in very large acreages but the aggregate will be great. During the fore part of the week conditions were quite ideal—plenty of moisture right after good rains and a cloudy day or two, but the latter part of the week was hot and dry and high winds and bright sun pulled hard on moisture. Early planted fields look fine and cultivation has begun. Quite a good many farmers have contracted their crops in advance for seven dollars a ton.

Comparatively little hay has been cut as yet. Like almost everything else this crop will be late. Alfalfa is only about 35 per cent in bloom now. Clover is just about ready to cut now and timothy is quite green. We were fortunate in being able to get two-thirds of our twelve acres of alfalfa into the barn without getting it wet at all. It was a beautiful week for haying with its drying winds and bright sun. Old alfalfa fields are yielding well but new seedings are poor.

Wheat is wonderfully improved and what acreage there is looks much better than one would ever have thought last spring that it possibly could. It is quite green though fully headed out, and shows no coloring as yet. Corn has made a good start during the week, but is only three or four inches high now when "knee-high by the fourth of July" is standard. Beans planted after the rain came up unusually quick and well and most of them have been cultivated once. Tomato plants have at last begun to grow but they are still small and a poor stand. This crop will not give high yields this year. Spring grain looks unusually well; is deep green in color and growing rapidly.

The fourth or codling moth spray has been held up because the codling moth does not seem to be hatching on schedule this year and because we have had little or no weather favorable to the development of scab. It is now three weeks since the last or calyx spray was put on. Fruit and foliage look clean and are growing rapidly. The June drop is about over and though quite heavy, enough fruit for a big crop appears to be left on the trees. It is a little early yet to try to estimate the crop but the general impression seems to be that it will be about as large as last year.

A little while since it was my privilege to visit a good farmer and friend. This man and his wife have lived on the same farm for forty years or more. During this time they have developed a fine farm;

(*Continued on page* 14)

The Problem of New York's Terminal Facilities

Existing Conditions Are Costly--A Plan the Receivers Endorse

By FRED W. OHM

Associate Editor, American Agriculturist

SOMETHING is radically wrong with New York's terminal marketing facilities for the handling of farm products, especially fruits, vegetables, milk, butter, eggs, etc. It is undeniable especially when we consider that it costs about as much to divert a car of potatoes or other produce once it has arrived at one of the terminals to another market in the city, as it does to bring a car all the way down from Buffalo. Everyone concerned with the receiving-end appreciates the fact and admits that something must be done but as yet there has been no single plan proposed that meets with the satisfaction of all concerned.

It is toward the solution of this great problem that the New York Food Marketing Research Council is working. This Council is composed of a cooperating membership including the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the Port of New York Authority, the New York State College of Agriculture, the New Jersey State College of Agriculture, the School of Business of Columbia University and the New York State Department of Farms and Markets.

On June 14 and 15 a conference was held to discuss the fruit and vegetable terminal requirements for the New York district at which conference there were representatives of the producing farmer, the carriers, wholesale receivers, jobbers and buyers. More recently a conference was held to discuss possible plans for the more economical handling of milk, butter, eggs, etc.

The whole idea back of these conferences is to find a plan that will reduce the cost of food to the consumer. It is only too well known that there is too great a spread between what the farmer receives and what the ultimate consumer pays for what he eats.

On June 15 the conference devoted its attention to the facilities needed for handling the New York State fruit and vegetable traffic. Dr. C. E. Ladd, Director of Extension at the New York State College of Agriculture, spoke from the farmers' standpoint and from the New York State Producers as a whole. He pointed out in a very concise and emphatic manner that as far as the cost of producing food was concerned, the farmer is down to rock bottom. He stated without qualification that the farmer cannot reduce the costs of production, that in many cases farmers are producing at less cost, that there are no prospects of any reductions in the future and that if conditions continue as they are, the farmer will have to get more for his produce or a whole lot more of them will have to go out of business. "In short", he said, "The farmers' house is clean. The trouble lies somewhere in that part of the marketing of the crop after it leaves the country districts."

And that was that! From then on the conference satisfied itself with consideration of the terminal and marketing end. And from then on practically every speaker had his own ideas as to the solution of the problem. Obviously it would be impossible to report here in detail each paper that was presented and the discussion that followed each presentation. Sufficient to say, they varied widely from one extreme to the other.

The most concise plan presented was read by Mr. John McKenzie, Deputy Commissioner of Docks of the City of New York. Before reading his paper, Mr. McKenzie pointed out that the reason the Department of Docks was involved in the handling of a marketing problem was because the plan he was to present involved docking as well as marketing facilities. His plan merely called for a rearrangement

(*Continued on page* 8)

West Street, New York City, in front of the Erie and Pennsylvania piers is the site of a most hopeless tangle, horses, wagons, motor trucks and push carts are entangled. All striving to get in or get out, and losing and wasting time that involves the loss of a vast amount of money.

Some Suggestions for Prospective Radio Buyers

Clear Reception of Nearby Stations More Important Than Distance

By BRAINARD FOOTE

THERE are a number of points which one should consider in deciding upon a certain type of radio set—either for purchase or for construction at home. I am going to try to tell about some of them in a way which will not be to technical for the would-be radio listener to follow.

The radio "set" consists only of the box or cabinet containing the apparatus essential to selecting the various broadcasting stations and "interpreting" the electrical impulses received into intelligible music or talking. It does not include the batteries or power supply apparatus unless this is specifically stated, nor does it include tubes, loud speaker and aerial equipment as a rule.

There is a well-authenticated account of a woman who telephoned station WCAP in Washington to complain that she could not hear them on her brand-new radio. After some leading questions, the astonishing statements were elicited that she had no tubes in the set, no batteries, no loud speaker or aerial. She assumed that all one had to have was the cabinet and it would "talk." Few persons who have become at all interested in radio are in any danger of having the need for "extras" so completely escape their attention, but some are inclined to give too little thought to this all-important subject.

Of course, the cabinet and panel part of the equipment is highly important and unless it is well-made its lasting and performing qualities will not be good. There are very few real bargains of five-tube radio sets going for $17.50 and the prospective listener will do well to steer clear of such propositions. He will obtain the best results if he patronizes a dealer who handles a good line of apparatus and doesn't specialize heavily in price-smashing sales. The type of dealer suggested will render satisfaction, will make good on complaints and see that your set actually WORKS after you take it away from his store.

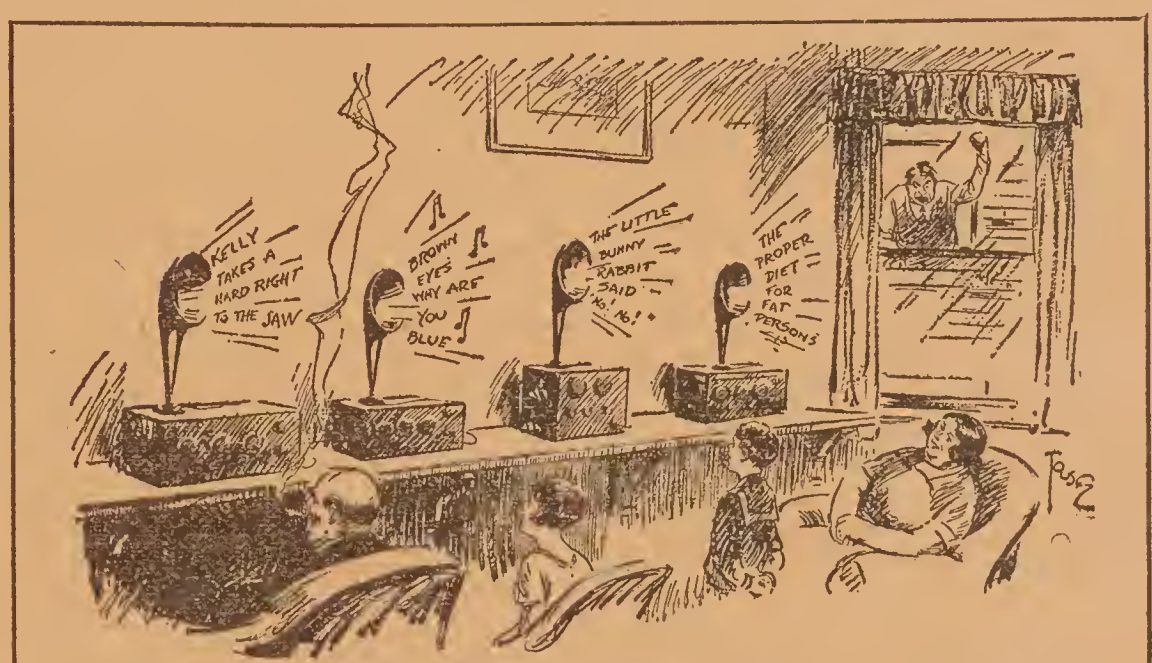
Next as to the source of power. A radio set has vacuum tubes in it which must be lighted like electric bulbs, although not as brightly. The current is secured from a battery known as the "A" battery. If your set uses dry cell tubes, a number of dry cells form this battery. These are cheap, easily replaced when worn out and convenient. Storage-battery tubes, however, will give more volume although not particularly superior quality of tone. Of course, this point will have to be taken into account when selecting the set itself.

Charging the Battery

If you use a storage battery, you may wish to get a charging device. It can be seen that the dry cell set will be more economical both in first cost and in upkeep unless the charging is done at home. Listeners usually prefer the storage-battery type because of the greater volume and clarity obtained. There are, of course, dry cell sets having special arrangements for producing volume on a par with a storage battery set without spoiling the tonal qualities. These call for special tubes and considerably more dry cells of one kind or another, so that the proportion of expense is less in favor of the dry cell type. Many prefer this form of set because of its compactness, convenience, absence of the storage battery and its attendant acid, charging trouble, unsightliness and bulk.

It is possible to obtain a combination storage battery and charging device which takes care of the question almost automatically. For those who can afford greater expense, these are well worth the while.

(*Continued on page* 13)



Dad solves a big radio problem to the satisfaction of everyone but the neighbors.—JUDGE.

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

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Where The Department Opposed Consolidation

In considering the matter of consolidation of the schools in this vicinity, we wish you to know that we are voters and taxpayers, and parents.

We would like to know why this matter has been turned down by those who are mostly taxpayers without any children and who never will have any to send to school. It looks as if your Education Department was not looking out for the interests of the children of the State and especially in our districts. What do you think the parents can do with their children when they are not situated to send them away to a distant high school?

The Department admits that it would be best for all the districts here to consolidate. Then why not let this matter be settled by a vote? A majority of the parents are in favor of consolidating. The man who circulated the petition against consolidation misrepresented the facts and several have since changed their minds and are in favor of consolidating. As soon as the opposition was received at the State Department, and while our letters were arriving daily, the Department announced that it had closed the matter and it appeared in the press from Albany that the application had been denied.

Why this haste? More than two hundred people are at a loss to explain such a decision. We do not believe that the Department considered the petition, the application and the wretched conditions as they exist in all of the seven districts on their merits. We would like to have the Department visit the toilets in any of these districts and then inform us if the Department thinks the conditions are worth investigating.

This Rural School Improvement Society is not for improvement at all but for imprudence and improvidence. Why not let this come to a vote and place us on the waiting list when funds are available?

THE above statements are extracts from a letter signed by a father and mother who have children in one of the districts in New York State where the matter of consolidation of the schools has been considered. We are printing it here in order to bring out the facts. This letter confirms what we have said in recent issues about the State Department of Education refusing to consolidate schools unless the Department is sure that the people want the schools centralized. Because of the propaganda and misrepresentation made by the self-appointed, job-seeking officers of the so-called Rural School Improvement Association, it has been made to appear that the Department of Education is forcing consolidation under the new school laws upon districts that do not want it. As a matter of fact, in most of these cases the Department is in the awkward position of having to decide in each case between those who want their schools consolidated and those who are opposed. The Department has taken the position that before any community can centralize its schools there must be no doubt that a very large majority actually want such centralization. In taking this position, the Department is receiving just as bitter letters from fathers and mothers who want to give their children better school opportunities as from the other side who do not want centralization.

The whole matter can only be straightened out by going slowly and by studying the true facts instead of listening to propaganda. As a matter of fact, there will not be State money enough to provide the extra funds for all those districts where there is a general desire to centralize. As the law is better understood and as people find out more of the actual facts, and as the money which was recently appropriated becomes available, the matter will work itself out gradually so that those districts that wish to get together will be able to do so. There will always be districts where centralization is not practical, and such districts need have no fear that consolidation will be forced upon them.

False Economy

EVERY time we travel through the hill country of the East before haying, we are impressed with the small amount of first quality hay that is being grown. We have just ridden through several hundred miles of the hill country of New York where we doubt if there is one meadow in ten that will cut anything but weeds, and we doubt if the situation is much worse this year than it has been for years.

There may be several reasons for our poor quality hay, but the chief one in our opinion is that farmers have sown everything in the way of grass seed but what they should. Because real grass seed, particularly timothy and the different clovers, has been high, for several generations we have been sowing mixtures which are little better than weeds.

There will be those of course who disagree, but meadows would have been a hundred times better off if there never had been an ounce of any grass seed sown except the different varieties of clover, alfalfa and timothy. To be sure, the other mixtures will grow better on certain places, but weeds will grow anywhere. Take orchard grass, for instance. It will grow where timothy will not, and sometimes it will produce quite a lot of volume to the acre. But for feeding results, it is little better than a weed. What is the use of wasting time and energy on something that is no good when you get it?

A Fine Chance For Farm Boys

ONE thousand farm boys in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST territory have become members of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Tribe of Lone Scouts. New applications are coming in every day and yet there are still approximately 20,000 farm boys of scout age among our readers who have not yet taken advantage of this opportunity.

One important result of Lone Scout membership is that boys are provided with clean, interesting, wholesome fun. What boy is not interested in nature study, camping, hunting and natural science? The degree tests provide much information and give an incentive for making progress. A Lone Scout is known by the number of degrees he has passed. Incidently a Scout receives training that will be of value to him all his life.

A recent development that will interest Lone Scouts is a decision by the men at the head of the Boy Scout Organization that Lone Scouts after they have passed their degrees will now be eligible to win any of the many merit badges that have formerly been attainable only by Boy Scouts. The merit badge tests are difficult enough to be a real challenge to a boy. For instance, in order to win a merit badge in dairying a boy must—1 Understand the management of dairy cattle. 2 Be able to milk. 3 Understand the pasteurization of milk and care of dairy utensils and appliances. 4 Test at least ten cows for ten days each with the babcock tester and make proper reports. The other merit badge tests are equally interesting and cover every subject in which a boy is likely to be interested.

In several communities older people, both men and women have taken an interest in the Lone Scouts and it is noticeable that the work has prospered there. There is no age limit and many of our members are over twenty-one years of age. The goal of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Tribe of Lone Scouts is to have 1500 members by fall and in order to do this every scout will need to boost the organization. The interest and help of the dads and mothers will be greatly appreciated.—H. L. C.

Can Weather Be Forecast A Year Ahead?

THE weather this spring, as every farmer well knows, has been the coldest and most backward through the state that we have had in many years. In this connection, it is interesting to remember that this kind of weather was predicted by Herbert Janvrin Browne, a scientist at Washington, nearly a year ago. He said then that the summer of 1926 would be cold and backward and that 1927 would be worse still.

His theory, in brief, as we have explained before, is that the sun spots have cooled the ocean currents so that they have perceptible influence upon the climate. This influence will continue, according to Mr. Browne, for at least another year.

There are some other scientists who support Mr. Browne's contentions, but for the most part his theories have been bitterly attacked. We do not know, of course, whether he is right or not in all of his claims for long distance weather prophecies, but he has been right enough so far so that we think it worth while to be open-minded on the subject and interested enough to compare his forecasts with the actual weather conditions as they occur. It is certainly true that if he has discovered a method of long distance forecasting, it will be of inestimable value to the human race.

Getting Ready For Horseshoe Tournaments

REPORTS from all over New York and New Jersey are being received showing that hundreds of communities are getting a lot of recreation out of the good old-fashioned game of barnyard golf. In both states AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is cooperating with the different farm organizations. In New York State, the Farm Bureau Federation, and in New Jersey the Federated Boards of Agriculture and the Grange are holding county contests. The winners will later pitch in great state tournaments for substantial cash prizes offered by AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

If interested, get in touch with your County Agent and attend your county picnics where the local contests will be held.

Should Boys and Girls Stay on the Farm?

THIS is one of the most important subjects that can touch the future of agriculture. Has agriculture any future? Would you advise your own children to follow the great business of agriculture?

For the best letter on this subject of not over two hundred and fifty words, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST will pay three dollars, two dollars for the second best, and one dollar each for all others we can publish. Contest ends October 1.

Eastman's Chestnuts

AT this season of the year when some of our readers are looking forward to farming the summer boarder instead of the farm, maybe the following will be appreciated:

The professor and his wife were doubtful about returning to the farm on which they had passed the previous summer, because they had been somewhat annoyed by the proximity of the pigsty to the house. Finally, the professor wrote to the farmer and explained the objectionable feature. He received the following reply:

"WE HAVEN'T HAD NO HOGS ON THE PLACE SINCE YOU WAS HERE LAST SUMMER. BE SURE TO COME!"

Early Fruit Prospects

A Review of the June Survey of the New York State Horticultural Society

EVERY year in June, the New York State Horticultural Society conducts a special survey among its membership, of the fruit districts of the State, in order to obtain a comprehensive idea of the extent of the prospective crop in its early stage. The survey is conducted by the secretary of the society, Mr. Roy P. McPherson, assisted by Mr. Roy L. Gillett, agricultural statistican of the New York State Department of Farms and Markets, who compiles the figures as they are received. In a number of cases it will be observed that figures are given where only one or two individuals in a county reported. Obviously, except in regions where the industry is very limited, these less representative figures do not carry the same weight as would the average of a number of reports. Furthermore, this report should not be confused with the regular government report which is issued later. The summary of the report follows.

June Drop Delayed

"The accompanying table includes the average 'condition' of fruit crops as reported by members of the New York State Horticultural Society about June 25, 1926, together with comparable state averages for earlier years. Fruit crops bloomed about 10 days later this year than last, with some members reporting the latest date of bloom in their experience. The 'June drop' has been delayed and except in the Hudson Valley had not begun to take place to any extent when the reports were mailed. Hence these figures, which are the best possible indication of how conditions looked on June 25, will be subject to such changes as are brought about by the relative severity of the 'June drop' and other conditions of growth later in the season. In a season when fruit blooms late and the 'June drop' is not far advanced, condition figures at this date are likely to be somewhat higher than in seasons when the bloom is earlier and the 'June drop' is practically over, even though the actual crop prospects are not materially different.

Baldwins Set Well

"Cold, windy weather at blooming time with some frosts, appeared to have a bad effect on the set of fruit, particularly in the Hudson Valley. All fruits are reported as being unusually free from insect and fungus injury with foliage in good condition except peaches which suffered from winter injury in western New York.

"The *APPLE* crop as a whole, appears to be in excellent condition, with summer and fall varieties relatively heavy in western New York, though only fair in the Hudson Valley. Many comments indicate that Baldwins in spite of light bloom set well, particularly on trees which had a light crop last year. The trees with a heavy crop last year on the other hand, frequently have few apples this year. Greenings throughout the state appear much better than last year, although McIntosh, except in the Champlain Valley, are not very promising, the set having been poor even in the rare cases where bloom was good. Northern Spys have particularly poor prospects.

"*PEARS* below last year in western New York, were reported substantially better than last year in the Hudson Valley. Bartlett, the main early variety, slightly below last year in western New York, promises much better in the Hudson Valley. Seckel is also better in the eastern sections, though quite poor in the Lake Ontario sections. Keiffer, on the other hand, looks very good in all principal Sections.

Young Peaches Winter Killed

"*PEACHES.* Although many young trees under 5 years old in western New York, particularly in Niagara and Orleans Counties, were so badly damaged as to die because of a type of apparent winter injury about the base, the conditions for both early and late varieties, throughout the state were reported the highest for any year

(*Continued on page* 6)

Condition of Fruit Crops About June 25, 1926, in the Various Districts of New York State, with Details for Some of the Principal Fruit Counties and Corresponding July 1st Averages for Previous Years

	APPLES						PEARS				PEACHES			PLUMS	QUINCES	CHERRIES		GRAPES
COUNTY OR DISTRICT	All Varieties Combined	Fall Varieties	Baldwins	Greenings	McIntosh	Northern Spy	All Varieties Combined	Bartlett	Seckel	Keiffer	All Varieties Combined	Early Varieties	Late Varieties			Sour	Sweet	
St. Lawrence	*60	*40			*80													
Essex	*60	*80			*70	*25												
NORTHERN DISTRICT	*60	*60			*75	*25												
Niagara	66	80	42	77	34	28	52	38	51	61	77	81	75	69	79	46	72	81
Orleans	71	87	45	76	52	43	48	44	32	58	80	93	77	78	89	66	61	
Monroe	68	76	57	74	58	44	53	53	37	66	79	83	82	84	82	68	74	89
Wayne	74	87	65	76	59	36	52	49	41	63	94	94	96	74	76	70	65	86
Genesee	71	85	41	78	42	31	32	46	51	*90	*90	*95	*85	*25	*75	58	67	*100
Wyoming	79	82	75	80	*62	40	*10	*30										
Livingston	*70	*90	*50	*90	*45	*25	*60	*40	*25	*80				*75		*50	*50	
Ontario	71	70	67	84	58	28	36	33	35	59	70	73	83	56	*15	27	58	
Seneca	*65	79	44	81	68	13	*75	*75	*50	*62	*100	*100	*100			65	*88	*100
WESTERN DISTRICT	70	81	55	77	52	35	49	45	41	63	80	85	80	72	79	57	67	87
Oswego	*90	*95	*65	*95	*72	*75	*68	*80	*50	*90						*75	*80	*80
Cayuga	*75	*68	*78	*88	*50	*40	*	*80										
Onondaga	68	90	67	62	57	61	*25	*15	*10	*62				97		75	*100	*95
CENTRAL DISTRICT	80	86	69	86	59	60	64	64	37	72				97		75	93	90
Saratoga	*35	*85	*85	*65	18	17	*60	*35	* 0	*50	*70			*50				
Washington	*60	*70	*70	*80	*20	*40	*30											
Montgomery		*100		*100	*50	*50								*100		*100		*80
Albany	*41	*32	*38	*50	*10	*20	*25	*48	*42	*28	*75	*90	*60	*92	*65	*25	*90	
Rensselaer	*32	*90	*68	*62	*45	*72	*60	*50	*40	*78	*90	*98	*90	*10	*90	*80		*90
EASTERN DISTRICT	40	73	64	67	26	36	44	43	31	52	78	94	75	69	73	68	*90	85
Chautauqua	*100	*80	*40	*60	*30		*100				*100			*100		*22	*50	*95
SO. WESTERN DIST.	*100	*80	*40	*60	*30		*100				*100			*100		*22	*50	*95
Schuyler	*100						*100									*100		
Tompkins			*75	*80				*60	*50					*85		*78	*80	*90
SOUTHERN DISTRICT	*100		*75	*80			*100	*60	*50					*85		*89	*80	*90
Sullivan	*85		*90	*95	*80	*75												
Ulster	67	59	68	73	52	34	54	53	31	60	77	62	70	42	*50	77	76	85
Greene	59	47	32	40	50	*16	*42	*22	*40	*80	*85	*60	*10	*50		*65	*75	
Columbia	60	70	58	62	34	28	60	63	56	79	87	78	85	58	73	77	77	91
Dutchess	75	70	78	69	58	36	45	38	64	44	83	73	59	65	80	66	81	79
Orange	82	69	78	87	44	42	70	73	41	*40	94	*92	90	*90	*75	76	75	*80
Putnam	*50	*75	*50	*25	*50		*50	*50										
Westchester	69	78	55	83	54	83	*59	*55	*45	*62	85	97	78	*70	78	77	66	92
Nassau	*75	*80	*60	*90	*50	*75					*100							
Suffolk	*50	*75	*25	*25	*25	*25	*75	*75			*80	*80	*80	*100				*100
SO. EASTERN DIST.	67	68	77	68	48	38	55	54	46	62	84	75	73	62	75	74	77	86
STATE AVERAGE																		
1926	69	77	63	75	50	37	52	48	42	62	81	83	79	70	78	63	71	87
1925	55	55	49	41	63	60	53	42	57	55	60	63	59	54	70	59	66	66
1924	66	79	39	70	64	49	54	47	49	59	69	71	68	62	82	72	54	73
1923	56	45	67	40	58	52	36	26	40	42	62	70	58	56	59	56	59	76
1922	55	68	35	53	53	48	66	63	64	70	89	89	89	74	75	65	62	87
1921	34	32	35	17	23	33	48	42	43	35	48	52	42	27	58	15	20	40

*Less than 3 reports.

Both Went Out To Pasture

One Went Dry Too Soon

These two cows freshened about the same time and both of them were turned into a rich, juicy pasture in May. One went dry in November and the other went through the winter in full production.

One cow had a mixture of Corn Gluten Feed, ground corn, wheat bran, and ground oats—seven pounds per day in addition to her grass. She maintained her wonderful condition and full yield throughout the summer and winter.

The other cow had nothing but grass, so she had to rob her own body to make milk. By November she had starved herself dry. She was then fed without profit to her owner until she freshened again.

Prevent The Loss Now

This proves that the dairy cow must have something more than grass. Last year thousands of cows went dry weeks or months too soon. Thousands will do it this year unless they are fed a balanced grain mixture with their pasture.

Your cows need a ration balanced with Corn Gluten Feed at this time—three to eight pounds per cow daily—according to their production. "The Gospel of Good Feeding" will tell you why they need it—and how to feed it.

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$2.75	$5.00	$9.00	$42.50	$80.00

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25 Chicks	50 Chicks	100 Chicks	500 Chicks	1000 Chicks
$3.25	$6.00	$11.00	$52.50	$100.00

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25 Chicks	50 Chicks	100 Chicks	500 Chicks	1000 Chicks
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PARDEE'S PERFECT EKIN DUCKLINGS AND EGGS. CATALOGUE Safe of Breeders Roy Pardee, Islip, N. Y.

Long Island Plans to Control White Diarrhea

AT the meeting of the Long Island Poultry Association on June 24th it was unanimously voted to appoint a committee to consider setting up some definite plan for the white diarrhea testing and control on Long Island. A committee of three Long Island poultrymen, consisting of Mr. H. F. Hendrickson, Bridgehampton, Mr. J. T. Kirkup, Mattituck, and H. F. Gould, Lake Grove, was appointed by president Hallock of the Association to meet with Dr. Hendrickson and the writer and formulate a definite program. This committee will meet and the plan which they set up will be voted on at the annual meeting of the Long Island Poultry Association which will be held the last week in July.

While the State Institute of Applied Agriculture has done some white diarrhea testing for the past five years it has made no attempt to endorse any definite program, preferring to await action on the part of other state organizations which were expected to take steps in this direction. The poultrymen on Long Island have appealed to the Institute to assist them in eradicating this trouble from all Long Island flocks so that the term "Long Island Stock" may have a definite meaning and value in relation to freedom from this and other diseases. The Institute is having in this matter the full cooperation of the New York State Veterinary College at Ithaca, through Dr. Hendrickson, who is stationed at the Institute for research and extension work and disease.

C. E. LEE

R. I. Reds Lead at Farmingdale

A PEN of Reds owned by Pinecrest Orchards led the N. Y. State contest at the end of the thirty-fifth week with a total of 1,638 eggs.

A pen of leghorns owned by Barnes Hollywood Strain Leghorn Farm of Malone was second with 1,627 eggs and a pen of leghorns owned by Howard Corson of Perkasie, Pa., were third with 1,622 eggs.

During the thirty-fifth week of the fourth New York State Egg Laying Contest the egg producetion was 4,182 eggs or 59.7% figured on the basis of 1,000 birds. This is an increase of 1.1% over last week. The total production to date of 117,714 is 1,658 eggs higher than at the same time last year.

High Pens For Week

Ascutney Farms, Hartland, Vt., 59, first; Lewis Farms, Davisville, R. I., 58 eggs, second; Woodacre Farm, Bethesda, Md., 58 eggs, second; H. F. Hendrickson, Bridgehampton, L. I., 57 eggs, third.

Early Fruit Prospects

(*Continued from page 5*)

since 1922. Some comment indicates a lack of uniformity of size of fruit on the trees and the results of the 'June drop' will be watched with unusual interest.

"PLUMS and also *QUINCES* were reported better than average throughout the state. *SOUR CHERRIES* in western New York show a poorer condition figure than last year though in the Hudson Valley and most intermediate sections conditions were substantially better. *SWEET CHERRIES*, even less promising than sour cherries in the western New York section, are apparently much better in other parts of the state. The state average reported for both kinds of cherries is slightly higher than last June.

"GRAPES, very late in blossoming, are so far very promising, in contrast to the very light crop of last year."

Many farmers who put in water and sewage disposal systems do most of their own plumbing. The U.S.D.A. has recently published a bulletin that will be a great help. Write to The United States Department of Agriculture and ask for Farmers Bulletin No. 1426 Farm Plumbing.

BABY CHICKS

NITTANY VALLEY CHICKS

THE BIG FLUFFY KIND that jump out of the box when you get them. From pure-bred, high egg record. Inspected and culled flocks. Live delivery guaranteed. We ship C. O. D.

Prices On:	25	50	100
S. C. White, Brown Leghorns	$3.00	$5.50	$10.00
Brd. Plymouth Rocks, R. I. Reds	3.50	6.50	12.00
Wh. Plymouth Rocks, Wh. Wyandottes	4.00	7.50	14.00
Broiler Chicks	2.50	5.00	9.00

Catalog giving full particulars and prices on larger lots free on request. Write now.
Nittany Valley Hatchery, Box 105, Bellefonte, Pa.

BABY CHICKS Hatched by the best system of incubation from high-class bred-to-lay stock. Prices after June 15th. White, Brown, Buff Leghorns, Anconas, $9.50 per 100. Barred, Buff Rocks, Reds, Black Minorcas, $11.50 per 100. White Rocks, White Wyandottes, $12.50 per 100. Heavy Broilers, $9.00 per 100; Light Broilers, $7.00 per 100. Write for prices on 500 and 1000 lots on less than 100 add 25c to order. Safe delivery guaranteed by prepaid parcel post. Member of International Baby Chick Ass'n.
NUNDA POULTRY FARM Desk H, NUNDA, N. Y.

FROM PURE BRED, FREE RANGE BREEDERS, BRED FOR EGG PRODUCTION.

CHIX

	25	50	100
Mixed Chicks	$2.25	$4.00	$ 7.00
Ferris Strain W. Leghorns	2.50	4.50	8.00
Basom's Brown Leghorns	2.50	4.50	8.00
Parks Strain Bar'd Rocks	3.00	5.50	10.00
Basom's R. I. Reds	3.00	5.50	10.00
Marcy Str. Jer. B. Giants	5.00	10.00	20.00

Money refunded for dead chicks. Orders filled promptly. We pay Postage also special handling stamp. Let us book your order early. Reference Richfield Bank.
JUNIATA POULTRY FARM, RICHFIELD, PA.

BABY CHICKS
From heavy laying free range flocks.

S. C. White Leghorns	$ 8.00	Per 100
S. C. Brown Leghorns	8.00	" 100
Barred Rocks	10.00	" 100
S. C. Rhode Island Reds	10.00	" 100
Broilers or Mix Chicks	7.00	" 100

Special Prices on 500 & 1000 lots. 100% prepaid safe delivery guaranteed.
J. N. NACE, BOX 161, RICHFIELD, PA.

BABY CHICKS C.O.D.!
Send no money. Just mail your order. We ship C.O.D. and guarantee live delivery of chicks. From pure-bred inspected and culled flocks.

Prices on:	25	50	100
S. C. Wh. & Br. Leghorns	$2.75	$5.00	$9.00
Bd. Rocks, R. I. Reds	3.00	5.50	10.00
White Rocks, Wh. Wyandottes	3.50	6.50	12.00
Broiler Chicks	2.50	4.50	8.00

MINGOVILLE POULTRY FARM, Box 212, Mingoville, Pa.

CHICKS

	Per 100	Per 500
S. C. W. Leghorns	$8.00	$37.50
S. C. B. Rocks	9.00	42.50
S. C. R. I. Reds	10.00	47.50
Mixed Chicks	7.00	32.50

100% Live Delivery, Postpaid. Order from this advertisement or write for free circular.
CLEAR SPRING HATCHERY, F. B. LEISTER, PROP.
McAlisterville, Pa., R. D. 2.

June, July and Aug. Chicks
S. C. White and Brown Leghorns 9c each; $80.00 per 1000. Barred Rocks and S. C. Black Minorcas 10c each, $90.00 per 1000. S. C. Reds 12c. Black Giants 18c. Heavy breeds mixed 9c. Light Breeds mixed 7c. Order now $1.00 will book your order. Catalogue on request. Our 16th year
KEYSTONE HATCHERY
D. W. Goodling, Mgr. Richfield, Pa.

QUALITY BABY CHICKS $10.00 per 100 up, according to breed and age. Twelve varieties. Thousands hatching daily all year around with plenty on hand for immediate delivery. Better buy your chicks direct from our incubators. Postage prepaid. Live delivery guaranteed. Send for folder at once or call at our hatchery. Inspection invited:
SCHOENBORN'S HATCHERY,
335 Main St. - Hackensack, N. J.
Phone 1604 or 337.

RELIABLE CHICKS OUR 10TH YEAR
$6.00 PER 100 AND UP
From good healthy free range stock: Rocks, Reds, Wyan., Leg. Mixed. Send for Catalog and Price List. Delivery guaranteed
LONG'S RELIABLE HATCHERY,
Box 12 - - - Millerstown, Pa.

CHICKS FOR JULY AND AUGUST
S. C. W. Leghorns, 8c; Barred Rocks, 10c; Mixed 7c. Postpaid. 100% delivery guaranteed. Circular free.
L. E. STRAWSER, BOX 30, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

HOW A BOY BUILT UP A GREAT SQUAB FARM is the title of a book which everybody should read. This boy started small in backyard when at school with no money, now has $30,000 plant; ships to N. Y. 150 barrels squabs yearly; paid $75-$100 bbl. You can do the same. Price of book is 50c but we will mail it to you for names and addresses of four of your friends and only ten cents silver or U. S. stamps. Write today. PLYMOUTH ROCK SQUAB CO., 434 A St., Melrose Highlands, Mass. Established 26 years.

PURE NORWEGIAN COD LIVER OIL—Highest grade. 1, 5, 10 gal. cans. 30 gal. drums. Low Prices.
GONICK'S, 97 Reade St., New York City.

What Breeders Think

Say Cattle Business Is Looking Up

BEING naturally an optimist, I believe that the Guernsey cow will continue to increase in popular favor for the next twenty years as she has in the last twenty.

One real cause of the sustained value of Guernsey cattle, which is equaled by no other breed, is the same and conservative attitude of the leading breeders, and executive committee, who have steadfastly set their influence against false valuation.

Another is the fact that the American public, always on the alert for quality, is demanding high grade table milk, and in the production of rich high flavored milk, has no competitor. Grade Guernseys for production of milk for the Philadelphia and Atlantic Coast Markets are now fetching up to $350 at public auction.

Along with this demand has come another very healthy influence that will be of an immense help to the breed. While good grades will bring, and are worth $300; you cannot give scrubs away. The same is true for purebreds. Unless a Guernsey cow can really give milk, and looks the part, no fancy breeding can carry her through and she will hardly bring her beef price.

Butcher a Good Customer

This is a very healthy condition. None of our breeders butcher enough animals. The butcher is the best customer any breeder can have.

If all breeders would only consign animals to sales that they would buy, the sale averages not only would be higher, but the breed average would be raised, and its popularity increased. Nothing will gain the breed more friends than for a beginner to buy, in his first animal, a real producer, a pure bred dairy cow, in fact, as well as lineage. Conversely, nothing hurts more than the sale of one you want to get rid of, a throw back to the original cow that will only give milk enough to feed her calf four months. The real cow does not need four times a day milking and pampered conditions to make a record, as all those familiar with the record and history of the last world's record Guernsey can testify.

The last factor in the present healthy condition of the pure bred Dairy Cattle business, is the growing demand for, and willingness to pay for, clean milk, from healthy cattle, by the American Public.

T. B. testing means better cattle, better cared for. Having eliminated this dreaded scourge, which every state is now doing, each farmer naturally replaces his scrubs with better cattle, a pure bred bull, and at least one pure bred cow or heifer.

Having cleaned up his old stable, he tries to keep it better, and we have another customer and breeder.

—L. M. MERRYMAN.

Pure Bred Holstein Industry Greatly Improved

By FRED FIELD
Manager of Dutchland Farms, Boston, Mass.

WE are pleased to say that there has been a great increase in the demand during the last year. There is a good foreign demand at the present time. South America is taking a goodly number of high class animals. Japan is also taking some good ones. In fact, we are wondering if they are not taking some animals that the breed can ill afford to lose.

Nearly everyone is asking the question "What caused the great depression in pure bred cattle?" We feel that the depression was a logical one, the result of the lack in purchasing power of the dairymen throughout the country. We also feel that the unusual amount of publicity given to the ideal cow and bull has also worked a hardship with the Holstein breeder as it has created a demand for animals of a quality that do not exist.

Production Should Come First

Breeders who have invested in the show ring animals that lacked production have already felt their dwindling profits until they are now building on the best of all foundations—PRODUCTION. In this way they feel that they can pay as they go and have an excellent chance of completing the structure. By using profitable animals they may continue as breeders and be able to improve the type of their herds from year to year.

In looking to the future there has been no time when a dairyman could invest in Holstein cattle with the assurance of making money as right now. It is true that he could purchase his foundation stock for somewhat less money a year ago, but now we have definitely turned the corner and we have a clear vision of the future so that anyone who desires to own Holsteins and will put his money into animals of great production and good type will make plenty of money on his investment.

We at Dutchland Farms are looking to the future with great confidence. We are continuing the policy that we started with over twenty years ago: that for breeders we must have producing dams

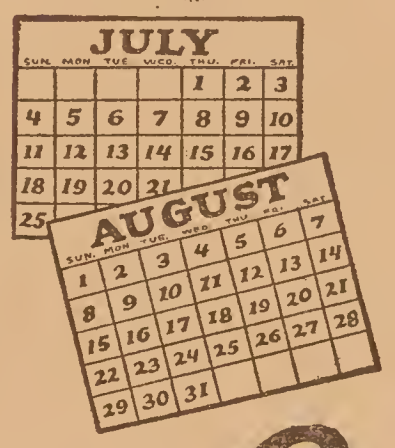
(*Continued on page* 9)

Beacon Hill Rose Queen. Guernsey cow owned by Hill Girt Farm, Pennsylvania. She has seventh place in Class E. Her record is 15748.1 pounds of milk and 781.53 pounds of butter fat. She is a product of the Beacon Hill herd of Rhode Island.

It's easier to *Keep Up* than to *Catch Up*

During July and August, when pastures become scanty or parched, a good concentrate ration should be provided to prevent a drop in milk flow and to keep the cows in good flesh.

With Linseed Meal constituting a large portion of such ration you can easily avoid a summer slump and insure full fall production, without resorting to heavy barn feeding to force a "comeback".



Linseed Meal with its high protein content and fine conditioning qualities pays as high as 100% profit with all farm animals. It does more than maintain; it hastens *gains*. With hogs on pasture it has proven worth $76 a ton when substituted for half the tankage in the usual corn-and-tankage ration.

Farmers, breeders, feeders, experiment station men, will tell you about it in our books, "Dollars and Cents Results" and "How To Make Money With Linseed Meal." Write Dept. R 7 for them.

LINSEED MEAL EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE
1128 Union Trust Bldg.
Chicago, Ill.

FEED **Linseed MEAL**

FEED LINSEED MEAL COSTS LITTLE, EARNS MUCH

: : LIVESTOCK BREEDERS : :

Jerseys Selected by Famous Milk Company

One hundred purebred Jerseys have just been purchased by the Walker-Gordon Milk Co., of New Jersey, producers of the world famous Walker-Gordon Certified Milk. These cattle were selected to form the nucleus of a great high producing purebred herd to gradually replace the herd of over 1000 grade cattle.

Jerseys are the choice of those who must know!

For information on Jersey cattle or Jersey milk write

THE AMERICAN JERSEY CATTLE CLUB,
Dept. E. 324 W. 23d St., New York

MILKING SHORTHORNS
Breeding Stock for Sale
The Bar None Ranch herd of this ideal milk and beef breed is founded on the most popular blood lines. Our stock is bred for type and production combined, and has been highly successful in the show ring and at the pail.

The breed that brings two checks instead of one—the milk check and the beef check.

COME AND SEE THE HERD
BAR NONE RANCH
Maurice Whitney, Berlin, N. Y.

FOR SALE: Ayrshire bull, one year old ready for service. Iroquois Salesman, Sire; Monstone Matador, Dam; Iroquois Pretty Peggy, Granddam; Ringmaster Peggy.

IROQUOIS FARM,
Cooperstown, - - - N. Y.

O K L HOLSTEINS

FOR SALE: Bull calves sired by ORMSBY SENSATION 274343, ORMSBY KORNDYKE LAD POSCH 308940 and ORMSBY KORNDYKE PEARL. Out of good record dams. Good individuals, well grown, priced right.
Also a few heifer calves of the same lines of breeding.
BEAVER DAM STOCK FARM
Wm. Fielden, Mgr.
Montgomery - - - New York

TAYLOR FARM JERSEYS
We are offering 20 heifers ranging from 3 months to 20 months old. Nearly all are from Register of Merit dams, and several are already bred to a beautiful son of the White Cid. They are priced for quick sale. 'Phone or write for more complete description.
THE TAYLOR FARM
Delaware Co. Stamford, New York

Forge Hill Farm Guernseys
The Home of the Two LADDIE BULLS
SAUGERTIES LADDIES ULTRA 86792
Son of Ultra May King out of an A. R. daughter of Florham Laddie.
TABLE ROCK ULTRA LADDIE 91391
Son of Florham Laddie out of an A. R. daughter of Ultra May King.
Bull Calves for Sale at $100
CHAS. A. SLATER
R. D. 3 Newburgh, N. Y.

Reg. Jerseys of Oxford Breeding. Herd sire grandson of OXFORD YOU'LL DO
Cows, bred heifers, and young bulls at farmers prices.
Herd Accredited *Watch this space*
HEDGES HOMESTEAD STOCK FARM
East Durham, N. Y. C. H. Jennings, Owner

Tuberculin Tested grade Holstein and Guernsey cows and heifers, that show quality and milky type, 60 day retest guaranteed.
I. T. & C. A. WELCH
West Edmeston - - New York

Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

MILK PRICES

THE following are the July prices for milk testing 3% in the basic zone of 201-210 miles from New York City:

Class		Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers	Non Pool Co-op.
1	Fluid Milk	$2.75	$2.80	$2.70
2	Fluid Cream		1.90	1.90
2 A	Fluid Cream	1.68		
2 B	Ice Cream	1.93		
2 C	Soft Cheese	1.88		
3	Evap., Cond., Milk Powder, Hard Cheese		1.75	
3 A	Evap. and cond. milk	1.80		1.80
3 B	Milk Powder	1.80		1.80
3 C	Hard Cheese	1.70		
4	Butter and American cheese	Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American cheese.		

The Class 1 price for July, 1925, League and Sheffield, was $2.33; Non-pool $2.23.

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average.

Interstate Producers

The Interstate Milk Producers Association (Philadelphia Price Plan), announce the receiving station prices or the price to the farmer in the 201 to 210-mile zone from Philadelphia for 3% milk is $2.19. In the 101 to 110 mile-zone, the price is $2.29.

BUTTER MARKET EASIER

CREAMERY SALTED	July 6	June 29	July 6 1925
Higher than extra	41-41½	41½-42	42½-43
Extra (92 sc)	40½	41 -	42 -
84-91 score	35-40	35½-40½	38½-41½
Lower G'd's	34-34½	34 -35	37 -38½

The butter market has turned easier since our last report, a number of factors being responsible for the change. In the first place the railroads made no deliveries on Monday, the 5th due to the holiday, thereby resulting in heavy deliveries on Tuesday. This had an immediate effect on buyers and the whole sentiment of the trade trended toward lower figures. Furthermore buyers are not loading up heavily because schools are closed and we are now in the vacation season with a resulting heavy exodus to seaside and mountain resorts. Obviously this has cut into the consumptive demand.

Advices from producing sections seem to indicate that we can expect a slightly reduced make due to the increased demand for whole milk and ice cream with the coming of warmer weather. The storage situation is also having some effect on the buying element. Our cold storage holdings are now approximately 60% heavier than they were at the same time last year.

NO CHANGE IN CHEESE

STATE FLATS	July 6	June 29	July 6 1925
Fresh fancy	22½-23½	22½-23½	22 -24
Fresh av'ge	——	——	21½-
Held fancy	27½-29	27 -28½	26½-27½
Held av'ge	26½-27	26 -26½	25½-26½

The change that we anticipated last week failed to materialize, at least as far as official quotations are concerned. Certain choice marks of whole milk state flats are held as high as 23¾ to 34c and in a few cases these prices have been realized but there has been no general wholesale trading to establish these figures, practically all of the business being done at 23½c. There is a very limited supply at prices below this level. The demand is exceedingly good and stocks have been clearing very promptly.

NEARBY EGGS HIGHER

NEARBY WHITE	July 6	June 29	July 6 1925
Selected Extras	40-42	39 -41	46-48
Av'ge Extras	37-39	36 -38	44-45
Extra Firsts	34-36	34 -35	41-43
Firsts	32-33½	32½-33½	38-40
Gathered	30-35	31 -35	35-42
Pullets	33-	32 -	——
BROWNS			
Fancy	34-40	34 -40	41-45

Nearby eggs of the fancy qualities improved materially over the holidays. Average qualities have remained the same. It does not take a Philadelphia lawyer to figure out the situation. Fancy nearbys have been scarce and the holiday demand created a very active market. In fact some real choice marks showing very close selection were moved at a premium over top quotations. By far the majority of the receipts are bringing from 32 to 36c. Trading has been very quiet on these medium grades. Cold storage holdings are having their effect on the egg situation. In the previous reports we have stated that cold storage holdings are heavy.

POULTRY MARKET ERRATIC

FOWLS	July 6	June 29	July 6 1925
Colored	-28	30-31	24-26
Leghorns	-26	30-31	22-24
BROILERS			
Colored	-38	33-37	28-32
Leghorns	25-32	25-30	23-27

The live poultry market took a most erratic turn just previous to the holiday. On Wednesday the 30th, the market was 35c for colored broilers with 3 to 5c premium for fancy Plymouth Rocks. The supplies were so heavy both in hand and rolling that something radical had to be done in the market to avoid a serious glut. Those who got their stock in early were lucky for on Thursday and Friday the market simply cut itself all to pieces and colored stock went down to 32 to 33c for the fancier marks. This resulted in extremely heavy buying and by Saturday what little trade was transacted was at the previously higher rates. Buying was so heavy on Thursday and Friday that there was little or no carryovers to Tuesday, the 6th. However, advices indicate that by the time the week is up we will again see a weak market for heavy supplies are again on their way.

FEEDS AND GRAINS

FUTURES	July 6	June 29	Last Year
(At Chicago)			
Wheat	1.36¾	1.32	1.47⅝
Corn	.69	.69⅛	.99⅝
Oats	.37⅛	.37¾	.49⅜
CASH GRAINS			
(At New York)			
Wheat No. 2 Red	1.72¾	1.62	1.74⅞
Corn, No. 2 Yel.	.87	.84⅝	1.23⅞
Oats, No. 2	.48¾	.49	.57½

FEEDS	July 3	June 26	July 4 1925
(At Buffalo)			
Gr'd Oats	30.00	30.50	*No quotations due to holiday*
Sp'g Bran	23.25	24.00	
H'd Bran	26.50	26.50	
Stand'd Mids	23.75	24.00	
Soft W. Mids.	31.00	31.00	
Flour Mids	30.50	30.50	
Red Dog	34.00	33.50	
Wh. Hominy	28.75	28.00	
Yel. Hominy	28.75	28.00	
Corn Meal	31.00	30.50	
Gluten Feed	37.75	37.75	
Gluten Meal	47.75	47.25	
36% C. S. Meal	35.50	36.00	
41% C. S. Meal	38.00	38.50	
45% C. S. Meal	39.50	40.00	
34% O. P. Linseed Oil Meal	47.00	47.00	

Above feed quotations taken from weekly grain and feed letter issued weekly by New York State Dept. of Farms and Markets.

JERSEY POTATOES INCREASING

Shipment of Jersey potatoes are gradually increasing, although by the 10th the end of the current week they should be pretty well under way. Eastern Shores of the fanciest grades are bringing $5.25 and possibly a few a little higher in a very small way. However, most of the business is at $5. North Carolinas have got to be extremely fancy to bring that figure and even then that is extreme on arrivals from that state. In another week Long Island should be starting to dig in a small way.

NO CHANGE IN HAY

There is little or no change in the hay market since our last report. There is practically no No. 1 in the market. There is some No. 2 coming in and this is generally held at from $27 to $28, providing it is in large bales. Small bales are generally a dollar lower. Other grades are proportionately lower.

The Problem of New York's Terminal Facilities

(*Continued from page 3*)

of piers to form a union terminal. The plan of the Dock Department was commonly known as the Delaney Plan of 1923 which has been generally accepted as the plan most acceptable to the receiving trade and is the plan which Mr. A. W. Frost, President of the National League of Commission Merchants and his colleagues prepared in cooperation with the city officials.

The plan calls for sufficient pier facilities to take care of upwards of 800 cars of produce per day and sufficient pier space for the floats necessary to hold them. The plans also provide for heating facilities, storage space, auction rooms, trucking space, etc.

To thoroughly understand the situation it must be borne in mind that at the present time each railroad has its own piers. The Erie is in one place, the Pennsylvania in another while the New York Central is still in another location and so on. As a result a buyer who wishes to cover all incoming produce has to travel a considerable distance if he wants to cover all the terminals to effect economical purchases. Often a buyer will pay more for a commodity rather than walk a long distance from one place to another. By creating a union terminal all incoming produce would be assembled in one central point. It would also eliminate much of the congestion which now exists along West Street.

Other speakers at the conference who made valuable suggestions were Mr. D. Willis Holden of the wholesale receiving firm of Smith & Holden; Herschel H. Jones, representing the Hudson Valley shippers and also a receiver; and Edgar Kleinhans, a prominent commission receiver of up-state potatoes.

The carriers had their inning. Mr. J. J. Mantell, vice president of the Erie Railroad, opposed the idea of a union terminal, claiming that due to the seasonal nature of the business such a terminal would be in use only six months of the year and would cost in his estimation approximately $40,000,000. Mr. Mantell's personal estimate, by the way, was approximately ten times as high as the estimate made by the engineers and architects who drew up the Delaney plan. In one breath Mr. Mantell said that the cost would be prohibitive while in another he stated that the Erie was contemplating the establishment and erection of its own giant terminal on the Jersey side, adjacent to the entrance to the vehicular tunnel which is soon to be opened. It was evident that the Erie does not want a union terminal for such a terminal would open up valuable territory to other carriers.

So the discussion continued back and forth. Toward the close of the conference a resolution was proposed endorsing the union terminal plan. This was vigorously opposed by several members of the conference, indicating the sharp divergent views. Finally a resolution was adopted which states that the problem of terminal facilities should be the especial concern of the City of New York, the Port Authority and the Erie, Pennsylvania and New York Central railroads and that the discussion of the problem be continued under official auspices for the purpose of working out a satisfactory program of terminal relief. Earl R. French, Executive Secretary of the Council was instructed to send copies of the resolution to the Mayor of New York and others concerned.

And there it ended. Nothing definite was really accomplished. The conference served to exchange a lot of divergent ideas. Obviously a terminal plan could not be determined upon at the meeting and one could not be built up by those present. The Council has been able to get some ideas they already know but the conference brought them all together and gave them to the public. It is up to the city to go ahead and do something tangible. In the meantime trucks lock wheels in West Street, drivers swear at each other and the congestion in general, receivers curse the whole tangle, shippers are not getting the best break because of the widely separated and inadequately existing terminals—and the consumer is paying for the fiddling. For once the farmer is not blamed for it.

SHIP YOUR EGGS
WHITE AND BROWN
To R. BRENNER & SONS
Bonded Commission Merchants
358 Greenwich St., New York City

Eggs, Etc. — Small consignments from producers in your territory bring very attractive prices NOW. Prompt returns always. Refer to Dun or Bradstreet. Ship us your next case. ZENITH BUTTER & EGG CO., 170 Duane St., New York, N. Y.

Kill Rats New Way
In France the World's greatest laboratory has discovered a germ that kills rats and mice by science. Absolutely safe. Cannot harm human beings, dogs, cats, birds, chickens or pets. Quickly clears dwellings and outbuildings, with no offensive after-effects. It is called Danysz Virus.
Free Book Get our free book on rats and mice, telling about VIRUS and how to get some.
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Order Your WINDOW SHADES
DIRECT FROM FACTORY—SAVE 25% TO 40%
We pay all Delivery Charges. Write for FREE 48-page valuable catalogue. STANDARD WINDOW SHADE CO., 425 Albee Square, Brooklyn, N. Y.

SWINE BREEDERS

Registered O. I. C. and CHESTER WHITE PIGS, Either sex, bred from best strains obtainable and prices right. The best breeds for the farmer, gentle and prolific.
EUGENE P. ROGERS, WAYVILLE, NEW YORK

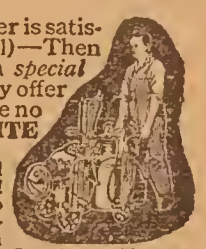
FEEDING PIGS

PIGS FOR SALE
FEEDING PIGS either Chester and Yorkshire cross, or Berkshire and Chester cross, 6 to 7 weeks old, $6.50 each; 8 to 9 weeks old, $7 00 each. Good healthy stock, free from disease, the kind of pigs that make good porkers. Also 35 Pure bred Chesters, $7.50 each.
Safe Delivery Guaranteed
Shipping crates supplied free. Will ship any number of either lots C. O. D. which enables you to examine pigs at your depot, and if they prove unsatisfactory on arrival; return at my expense.
A. M. LUX, 206 Washington St., Tel. Wob. 1415 WOBURN, MASS.

Feeding Pigs for Sale
Chester and Yorkshire cross and Chester and Berkshire cross, 7 weeks old, $6.50 each; 9 week old pigs, $7 each. Also some nice Chester pigs A1 stock. Barrows, Sows or Boars, 7 weeks old, $7.50 each. Sold to you on approval, and if you are not satisfied with them after you have them 10 days, return them at my expense and your money will be refunded. Sold C. O. D. No charge for crating. *Guarantee safe delivery.*
MICHAEL LUX, 9 Lynn Street, Woburn, Mass. Box 149.

PIGS FOR SALE Size, quality, breeding and good feeding pigs, big type stock. Pigs 7 weeks old, $6.50 each. Pigs 9 weeks old $6.75 each. Will ship from 1 to 100 C.O.D. Keep them a week or 10 days and if not satisfactory, return pigs at my expense and get your money back, or you have the privilege of returning them from your depot if you are not satisfied. Purebred pigs, Chester or Duroc Sows, unrelated Boars, or Barrow pigs, 7 weeks old, $7.00.
CLOVER HILL FARM, R. F. D., Box 48, WOBURN, MASS.

FEEDING PIGS FOR SALE
Cross between Chester and Berkshire and Yorkshire and Chester cross pigs, 6 to 7 weeks old, $6.50 each. 8 to 9 weeks old, $6.75 each. All good feeding pigs. Also 50 pure Chester White barrows, boars or sows, 6 weeks old, $7 50 each
SAFE DELIVERY GUARANTEED
No charge for shipping crates. I ship all pigs C. O. D. to you on approval, and if you can not examine pigs at your depot, keep them a week, and if not satisfactory, return pigs at my expense and your money will be returned.
WALTER LUX, 388 Salem Street, Woburn, Mass. Tel. 0086

$5 (payable only if milker is satisfactory *after* free trial)—Then 8 months to pay—a *special* DIRECT from factory offer good only where as yet we have no no salesman or agent. SO WRITE *NOW* FOR CATALOG.
Milker the wonderful NEW Page! So simple! No pipe-lines, no pulsators, no installation expense. Just wheel it in and start milking. The dairyman's problem is now solved! Try it on Free Trial; then you'll KNOW.

Complete milker on wheels with or without gas engine or electric motor.
Catalog Free! Burton-Page Company, 400 North Michigan Ave., Dept. B950, Chicago

Heaves, Coughs, Conditioner, Worms. Most for cost. Two cans satisfactory for Heaves or money back. $1.25 per can. Dealers or by mail.
The Newton Remedy Co. Toledo, Ohio.

Among the Farmers

Teachers of Agriculture Hold Conference

THE annual conference of the New York State teachers of Agriculture in Secondary Schools was held at the State School of Agriculture at Morrisville during the week of June 28—July 2.

These annual conferences are for professional improvement. The program consisted of talks by men prominent in vocational teaching, meetings of various committees of High School and Agricultural teachers to study the problem of what and how to teach, the annual meeting of the Association of Agriculture teachers of New York and a picnic.

Among the speakers were A. P. Williams, Regional Agent, Federal Board for Vocational Education; A. K. Getman, Supervisor of Agricultural Education; W. J. Weaver, Supervisor of Agricultural Education; E. H. Thomson, President, Federal Land Bank, Springfield, Mass.; Charles Tuck, Dairymen's League; Cameron Beck of the New York Stock Exchange; Virgil Jordan, National Industrial Conference Board; L. A. Wilson of the State Department of Education; R. M. Stewart of the State College of Agriculture and James Payson of St. Lawrence University.

Prize Winners of League Essay Contest Announced

MR. G. W. SLOCUM, President of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, has for two years offered a sum of money to be given as prizes for an essay contest eligible to high school students.

The first prize of $25.00 was won by George W. Coomber of Walworth, N. Y. Miss Valeda Warren of Dalton, Pa., won the second prize of $15.00 and Miss Myrtle Furman of Springville, N. Y., won the third prize of $10.00.

The following ten high school students each won $5 prizes: Marian A. Phillips, South Otselic, N. Y.; William L. Lechner, Readington, N. J.; George Record, Sherburne, N. Y.; Wilfred E. Hewitt, Sherman, N. Y.; Clarence Benedict, Glenfield, N. Y.; Ruth E. Cook, Greene, N. Y.; Philip Allen Wyckoff, Marcellus, N. Y.; Hector G. Buell, 19 Rockland Street, Malone, N. Y.; Malcolm Wales Sherburne, N. Y.; and Quintan Todd, Mexico, N. Y.

The judges were: E. R. Eastman, Editor, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, New York City, chairman; W. S. McDowell, Director of Extension, Penn State College, State College, Pa., and Mrs. Edward Young, President, New York State Home Bureau Federation, Milton, N. Y.

Maine Potato Growers Oppose Western New York Rates In Complaint to I. C. C.

POTATO growers and shippers in western New York and all New York State for that matter, have been thrown into a state of consternation and confusion by the report that a representative group of Maine potato growers and shippers has filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission a complaint that railroad rates on potato shipments out of important potato producing sections of Maine, including Aroostook County, are prejudicial and discriminating as compared with rates applying out of western New York. It is said in a reading of the bill of complaint, three important shipping points in western New York, namely Rochester, Wayland and Batavia, are mentioned specifically. Other points are obviously inferred as they are in the territory in which the basic rates for the three stations mentioned apply.

It is claimed in the complaint that in the application of existing rates western New York shippers have an advantage in these rates to points in the south, particularly North and South Carolina. It is said that the bill of complaint reveals the fact that practically every shipping point in Maine is behind the plan to force the issue before the Commission.

As yet it is too soon to say what opposition will be offered by New York State growers. Plans are only in a tentative stage, in view of the fact that the character of the complaint was only revealed during the last week in June. It is expected that the Traffic Bureau of the New York State Department of Farms and Markets will take an active part in uniting the New York force in preparing counteracting arguments to the complaint. It is expected that local meetings will first be held in the various potato producing and shipping sections in formulating the statewide action and response. As yet no date has been established when the Commission will hold a hearing. As developments take place they will be reported in the columns of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST and over the air from WGY.

What Breeders Think

(*Continued from page 7*)

and transmitting sires, and these animals with the inherent ability to carry on so that each generation is better than the preceding one, showing increased production and better individual excellence.

Cattle On the Upgrade

By WM. H. SANDERS

Manager of Beaver Ridge Farm

LOOKING into the future in the cattle business as in other industries, is of course, somewhat of a gamble. However now with the fact that the general agricultural outlook is somewhat brighter, I think now is an ideal time to recommend farmers so desiring, to go into the purebred cattle business. Prices are without doubt as low as they will be. After all, it is Mr. General Farmer that holds the balance of demand in the purebred game. If business is good and prosperity knocks at his door, every real dairy farmer is found to be reaching out for the better things in the live stock world. It may only be a purebred sire to start, but the country over a demand is started, and prices rise with the demand. Probably right now there is more good stock of all the dairybreed on the market at reasonable prices than there will be for many years to come.

I would caution buyers to put their money into fewer cattle of better quality, rather than greater numbers, although they might be sold cheap. The fact that a cow is purebred and registered does not always make her a profitable member of the dairy herd. Among the winners will be the farmer that buys stock of good individuality and of some known productions.

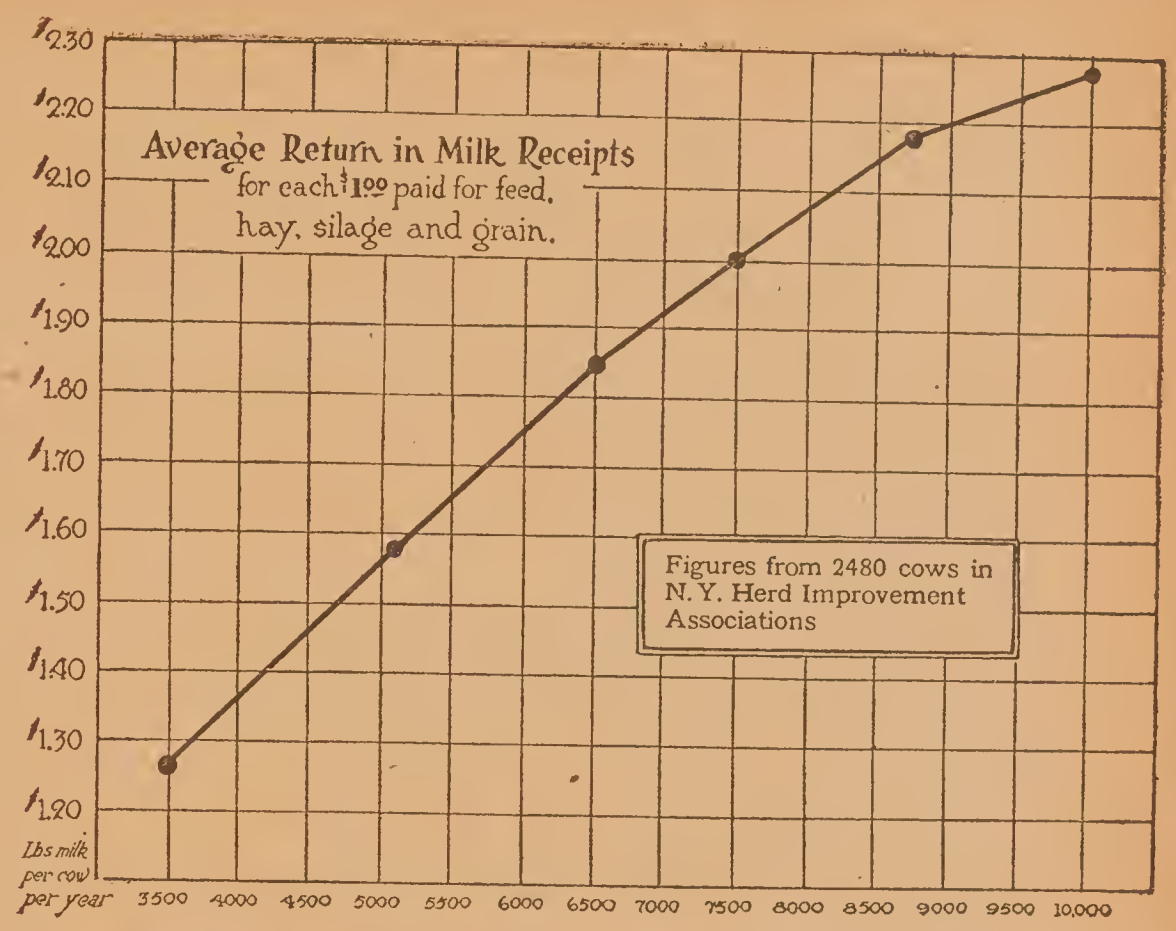
I do not know as I know much to hold back the cattle industry. I am sure the country is not over-loaded with pure bred stock.

"Outlook Excellent"

By W. B. ROBBINS

IN an interview with a representative of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Mr. W. B. Robins of Poland, N. Y., recently elected Director of the Holstein Friesian Association of America, expressed considerable enthusiasm about the future outlook for breeders and the Holstein business particularly. Mr. Robins expressed the opinion that the Holstein business has gained more in the last three months than it has in the last three years. He stated that his bull sales were exceptionally good and continually on the up grade.

Plant a barn for your grandson. Two acres of white pine set now will build him a fine one in fifty years.



Bring out their *full* production capacity

Records on 2480 cows in New York Herd Improvement Associations show that the cows producing 10,000 lbs. of milk a year received feed worth $101.83 and returned their owners $2.27 in milk for every $1.00 expended for feed, hay, silage, and grain.

The 625 cows that gave 7500 lbs. of milk received feed worth $87.75 and returned $2.05 for every $1.00 spent in feed. The 132 cows that gave 3500 lbs. of milk received feed worth $62.68 and turned in only $1.27 for $1.00 spent.

Of course, a 10,000-pound cow is usually a better individual than a 3500-pound cow but there are countless cows in the 3500-pound class that can be put in the 7500-pound class by right feeding. Spasmodic feeding at the season of high milk prices won't do it.

24% More Winter Milk from Pasture-Fed Cows

A good income from cows depends on how economically you bring out their full production capacity. Pasture feeding is a big factor.

The records from 121 farms reported in Cornell Bulletin 441 give these facts about pasture feeding: On 26 farms where no grain was fed on pasture the cows averaged 5510 lbs. of milk per year, 14 lbs. per day on pasture and 15.9 per day the next winter. On 39 farms where 715 lbs. of grain per cow was fed on pasture the herds averaged 6932 lbs. per cow during the year, 17.9 lbs. per day on pasture and 19.8 lbs. per day the next winter. The cows fed grain on pasture gave 24% more milk in the winter than those which did not have it.

G. L. F. Service Saves Protein

For pasture feeding three G. L. F. rations are available so you can furnish your cows the material they need without wasting protein. With green lush grass, you can use G. L. F. 16% Dairy; with fair pasture, G. L. F. 20% Exchange Dairy; with dry pasture, G. L. F. 24% Milk Maker.

Each of these feeds *builds producers*. Each has high digestibility, variety of protein, palatability, and the body building minerals.

G. L. F. Feeds Contain Minerals—Most Important on Pasture

Production and reproduction were taken into account in each of them when the Conference Board worked out the formulas. If there is any latent capacity in a cow, these feeds will bring it out

Remember, *on dry pasture, it's Milk Maker.*

The G.L.F.

COOPERATIVE G. L. F. EXCHANGE, INC
ITHACA, N. Y.

The Carolinian—*By Ratael Sabatini*

MYRTLE would have rung at once for Julius to serve supper, but she was checked by Tom Izard, who rose and bowed to the new arrivals.

Rutledge was still considering him with a cold, questioning eye, when Moultrie impulsively came forward, holding out his hand and uttering a welcome. Then the Governor's voice came sharp and harsh.

'Why are you not in uniform, Captain Izard?'

'Because I am here on a secret mission. I bring you a despatch from the Commander-in-Chief. I had the honour to be chosen for the service.'

Captain Izard turned down one of the gauntlet-like cuffs of his coat, cuffs that were normally stiffened with buckram, and proffered his arm to the Governor. 'If your excellency will slice through the stiffening, the letter will pass straight from my hands to yours, as I undertook that it should.'

Rutledge stared a moment. Then, some of the gloom passing from his face, he took a knife from the table, and did as he was invited. The letter was found to replace the buckram which had been sliced away.

'You think the British would not have found it? Well, well, perhaps not. A British general wouldn't. I am sure of that. But I'd be less confident in the case of an officer of humbler rank.'

He stalked away to the window with the letter, which was bound in silk and very lightly sealed. He spread and read it, standing there aloof, his face expressionless. Then he asked for a taper, which Latimer supplied him, and in the flame of it he consumed the sheet utterly, dropping the ashes on the hearth.

Izard was amazed that he should thus destroy a communication presumably of military import without so much as showing it to the military commander of the place who was there in the same room. But he kept the thought to himself.

They sat down to supper. Throughout the meal, Rutledge was wrapped in thought and his moodiness sat like a thundercloud upon the company, and even stilled the normal garrulity of Tom Izard.

When the Governor rose at last to take his departure, which was soon after the meal had been brought to an end, he desired a word apart with Moultrie and Latimer before leaving.

Moultrie would have ushered him into the office which he had established on the ground floor front for the despatch of military business. But Rutledge stayed him.

'No, no,' he said curtly. 'I desire only a word with Major Latimer—a word of advice.' And he turned gravely to confront Harry. He lowered his voice. 'You would do well, sir, for the present, while this situation lasts, to discourage Mrs. Latimer's visits to her father.'

The Major stiffened, whilst even Moultrie made an ejaculation of impatience. Then Latimer controlled himself to ask quite steadily:

'Will your excellency tell me plainly what you mean?'

'I have told you sir. If you want more you'll find it in the reflection that your father-in-law's sympathies are notoriously what they are, and that his house is a meeting-place for all manner of men whom I mistrust.'

Moultrie intervened. 'Since you are apprehensive in that quarter . . .'

'I am not apprehensive.'

'Well, then, since you feel as you do, why don't you take a straight, simple course, and have Carey locked up until our present troubles are over?'

'Simple courses are for simple men. And I am not simple, William, as I mean to show.' Abruptly he turned again to Latimer, who was frowning and breathing rather hard. 'Once before, Major Latimer, you and I disagreed on the subject of a channel through which information was leaking to the opposite side. Your obstinacy then prevailed against my calmer and riper judgment. If that should happen again now, it will be very unfortunate for everybody; but most unfortunate for you.'

'And now I think you threaten me, sir,' said Harry, his bristles rising further.

'Tchah! Tchah! Threaten!' Rudledge's contempt was withering. 'This is not a time for airs and graces.'

'Certainly not for graces. Your excellency makes that plain.'

'I'll make something else plain; so that hereafter there may be nothing to excuse you. You shall not be able to say that I have withheld light from your mind. I told you four years ago, when Featherstone was sacrificed to your vainglory, that there is a better use for spies than to hang them or tar and feather them. They are ready channels through which false information may be conveyed to an enemy to his undoing. That is why I do not arrest Carey. He may prove just such a channel should I require it. If I do, God help him. He shall serve my purpose and betray his own active treachery at one and the same time. You understand? But in the meantime I must see that no grain of useful information should reach him. That is why I admonish you where your wife is concerned.'

'I would have your excellency understand that I resent the admonition.'

'Resent it all you please. But observe it.'

'And that,' Latimer continued coldly, 'when our present engagements are over, your excellency is of less moment to the State, I shall have the honour to ask for satisfaction.'

Rutledge looked at him a moment in silence with an eye of dull contempt. 'Sir'—he answered, and now he was more like his normal emotionless self—'we may leave the future until it comes. My affair is with the present. In the present I am the servant of the State, and I have no thought or purpose that does not concern the State. If you think otherwise, why, sir, you are a fool, and there's an end on't.'

Latimer hung his head in shame under that just rebuke. But Moultrie went to the rescue.

'We all know that, John; Harry knows it as well as I do. But damme it is possible to serve the State without insult to its citizens.'

Rutledge gave him his hard, cold eyes a moment. 'Et tu, Brute!' he said. Then he laughed shortly, turned on his heel, and stalked out of the house.

What Happened in the Story Thus Far

HARRY LATIMER, a wealthy young tobacco planter of South Carolina is a leader in the Colonial party. His political leanings are responsible for the breaking of his engagement to Myrtle Carey, the daughter of Sir Andrew Carey, a staunch Tory. Because of his rebellious activities in Charles Town, Latimer faces arrest. Myrtle relents and her love rekindled, she consents to marry him if he will leave Charles Town. Their marriage infuriates Sir Andrew who forces Latimer into an unfair duel. Carey's fury is further aroused by Captain Robert Mandeville, a distant relative of Myrtle's and the British Governor's aide. Latimer foils the plot by not returning Carey's shot in the duel, thereby preventing further challenges and attempts on his life by Carey. Under these circumstances Myrtle and Harry leave for his plantation in the back country.

War Breaks out. The Governor and Mandeville flee. Latimer returns to Charles Town and is commissioned in the army of South Carolina. The Tories burn the Latimer home in Charles Town and Myrtle goes to live at the home of General Moultrie, Harry's superior officer. Rutledge, the Colonial Governor, questions the wisdom of this since Myrtle has been seen visiting her father's home where there is a mysterious visitor by the name of Jonathan Neild. Myrtle penetrates Neild's disguise, discovering that he is Mandeville and confronts him with the fact. She hesitates to report him to Moultrie as a spy, fearing she would be implicated, evading the general's questions regarding Neild. Tom Izard, a friend of Latimer's arrives as a special messenger from Washington. Rutledge reads the message and destroys it without revealing its contents to Moultrie.

CHAPTER VIII

The Spy

EARLY on the following morning, the vanguard of Prevost's army, composed of some companies of Scots Highlanders and Hessians, and numbering somewhere about eight hundred, crossed the Ashley, and advanced upon the town, under the command of Colonel Prevost, the General's brother. The general himself remained for the present in camp, on the south bank of the river with the main army and the heavy baggage.

In the town behind them there was excitement and anxiety, but no panic, for the people had Moultrie's assurance that he was in sufficient strength to hold the place, and that the British should not enter.

It was a faith not shared by all. That afternoon a gaunt, keen-eyed man whose faded uniform bore the epaulettes and badges of a colonel, came riding along the lines up to the abatis by the town gate. Here were assembled Moultrie and a group of officers including Latimer, in consultation with the Governor.

Rutledge looked round at the man's approach. It was Colonel Senf, the State's engineer.

'Well?" Rutledge asked him. 'What do you report?'

The Colonel shook his head. 'We are very weak,' he answered. 'Here on our left the lines are not above four feet thick, and the parapets are still far from complete.'

'But work hasn't ceased?' quoth Rutledge on a rising inflection.

'No. You can see them toiling yonder.' And he pointed to a distant group of labourers actively wielding spade and mattock. 'But the attack may come at any moment now, and in what case are we to withstand it?'

It was Moultrie who spun round, leaning heavily upon his cane, to answer him briskly.

'In better case than we were in Fort Sullivan. That was pronounced a slaughter-pen by General Lee—a soldier of great experience. It proved a slaughter-pen, indeed: for those who attacked it. We don't depend upon a few feet of earth, Colonel. We've better than that to show these gentlemen when they ask our leave to enter the town.' He turned again, pointing with his cane. 'I think they suspect it. For you observe they are in no haste to taste our hospitality.'

'That is because they are not yet in sufficient force,' he answered. He sighed. 'If only it lay in our power to delay the crossing of the main army for twenty-four hours!' Almost as if thinking aloud, though Heaven knows that was far from being a habit with him: 'Twenty-four hours!' he repeated.

But Moultrie belittled the importance of the time. 'Pooh! We are as ready for them now as we shall be to-morrow.'

'Are we?' Rutledge turned slowly to look at him. 'I pray they may continue to think so. That they do think so now is plain. For if they had definite knowledge of our numbers, they would not be delaying the attack.'

Without waiting for a reply, he stepped down from the abatis, and walked to his horse, which was being held for him by a groom. Moultrie and Latimer followed. At the moment of mounting, Rutledge turned again.

'Above all,' he said, 'see that a sharp lookout is kept along the lines, and that no one is allowed to pass out upon any pretext.' The vehemence of his insistence was remarkable.

'But, of course,' Moultrie answered. 'It is being done. Also I have posted sentries along the waterfront.'

'And let no military movement be undertaken without first consulting me,' was Rutledge's last order as he rode away.

Moultrie was left frowning over that. He smiled crookedly as presently he looked at Harry.

'There's a despot for you!'

Harry did not smile back. He was warmed by indignation.

'Sometimes I ask myself who is the commander here,' he answered.

'Sh!' Moultrie checked him. 'Let be. He is acting upon some secret plan of his own.'

'A secret from the general commanding!' exclaimed Latimer, and laughed. 'I marvel you endure it.'

'That is because I trust him, absolutely. He is patriotic, stout-hearted, and stout-headed. I am not sure that, myself, I possess all those qualities in the same degree. It's only fools, Harry, who don't know their limitations.'

They mounted and rode back into town together, down Broad Street, through the wide gateway, at which sentries were now posted, into the garden space about Moultrie's residence. The place wore now an aspect conforming more than ever with its temporary character of general headquarters. There was a guard before the door, and a couple of orderlies were on duty in the hall. In addition to the orderlies, two militamen with a prisoner who had been brought in a few minutes before their arrival.

'We took him, sir, between the old Magazine and Lover's Walk. He was making his way towards the lines, and taking great care not to be seen.'

Moultrie looked the fellow over with that keen, small eye of his. He was a shabby, weedy young man in the garb of an artisan, and fright had reduced his countenance to the colour of clay.

Now Moultrie had not been out of his clothes for thirty hours, and, with the prospect of another night in the lines, he was intent upon snatching what rest he could while opportunity served. It was a duty not only to himself, but to the State. So he left the fellow to Latimer, and went off upstairs.

'Fetch him along,' he bade the guards.

The Major flung his hat on the table, pulled the wooden armchair half round, and sat down so that his elbow was on the board. The men brought their captive to a halt immediately before him.

'Have you searched him?' he began.

One of the guards stepped forward and placed various objects on the table. They included a kerchief, a knife, a tinderbox, a purse, and a pistol.

Latimer picked up the purse. Out of it on the table he emptied eleven English guineas, in themselves enough to condemn so shabby a rogue as this.

'Gold, eh?' said Latimer. 'What's your name, my man?'

The pallid lips parted, and the fellow's voice came in a croak of apprehension.

'Jeremiah Quinn, your honour. I swear to Heaven I have . . .'

'Yes, yes. But wait. Just answer my questions. What is your trade?'

'I'm a carpenter, sir.'

'Where do you usually work?'

'Here in Charles Town, your honour. I've a shop in Middle Lane.'

'How long have you been here?'

'All my life, sir. I were born in Charles Town, as plenty folk can swear to your honour. My brother was gard'ner to Colonel Gadsden, and . . .'

(*Continued on page* 14)

How the Tariff Helps the Farmer

(*Continued from page 1*)

cost than the United States that their exports are driving the American farmer out of the European market by the simple and certain process of being able to always undersell him, at a profit. Students of the agricultural economic situation have no hesitancy in predicting that the American farmer's foreign markets are rapidly and surely reaching the vanishing point because of these conditions.

This brings the American farmer face to face with the question of where he can market his product and what will be the effect on farm prices when he loses his foreign markets. Fortunately we are not without information upon this subject. In 1921, the Joint Commission of Agricultural Inquiry, composed of members of Congress, representing both the Senate and the House and both political parties, made a report of studies of agriculture, which had been prosecuted under its direction, in response to a resolution passed by Congress. No charge of partisianship or political by-play of any kind can be laid against this report.

Industrial Depressions Cause Low Farm Prices

In discussing the relation of farm exports and farm prices, this report, which was signed by all members without any exception or reservation, was very clear in its conclusions that exports of farm products have very little to do with farm prices; but that, on the other hand, there is a very close relation between farm prices and domestic consumption; and the history of farm prices justifies the statement that industrial depressions in the United States are always accompanied by decline in farm prices because industrial depressions mean lessened domestic consumption.

The American agricultural producer knows of his own experience the truth of this conclusion and needs go back no farther in his memory than the year 1921 to prove the case. In that year, the United States farmer exported more grain of all kinds, more livestock and more meat products than any year in the history of American agriculture, but in 1921, the American farmer will remember that he was "dead-broke" and that farm prices touched the bottom. In 1921, it is also a matter of record that approximately 5,000,000 wage earners ordinarily employed were in enforced idleness. The records further show that the per capita consumption of food in the United States during that year was the lowest of any year in the history of this generation; less meat products per capita, less bread, less sugar, less grain foods of all kinds were consumed because of the fact the American working man was out of a job and had no money wherewith to buy anything except the barest necessities and then only in limited quantities.

That experience, which was but a repetition of previous experiences, proved beyond a doubt that it is not the American farmer's foreign markets consuming 10 per cent of his total production that is the measure of his prosperity, but his domestic market, consuming 90 per cent of his production.

Forty Cents of Dollar Goes for Food

The United States Department of Labor has made a study of the distribution of the working-man's dollar based upon an actual survey of over 12,000 families of wage earners in 92 different cities and 42 different states. As a result of this survey it is ascertained that 40 cents of every wage earner's dollar is expended for food. With this as a basis, it is a matter of simple arithmetic to compute the fact that the employees of manufacturing industries of the United States in 1923 were expending $1,500,000,000 more for food than they expended in 1921.

This explains why there was an increase in the per capita consumption of all kinds of farm products. It explains why, in face of a steady decline in export of farm products, there has been an increase in the market price of farm products. The American wage earner when he is steadily employed at American wages is better fed, better clothed, better housed, better educated and enjoys in every particular a much higher standard of living than the wage earner of any other nation in the world. * * * *

The home market created and maintained by the buying power of the American wage earner is a protracted market. It could not exist without a protective tariff. Every period under a protective tariff has been marked by great industrial activity and expansion, accompanied by the steady employment of good wages. Every period following the repeal of a protective tariff has been marked by a wide-spread and serious industrial depression, with millions of idle wage earners deprived of their buying power.

The American farmer sells today in a protected market, a market created by protective tariff, a market of industrial consumers whose buying power is dependent almost wholly on the maintenance of the policy of a protective tariff. Ninety per cent of all the American farmer produces is sold in this highly protected market. It is a market which, for him, is doubly protected. It protects his industrial urban consumers in their jobs which pay the highest wages ever paid in any nation in times of peace, and it protects him from the cheaply produced agricultural products of Canada, New Zealand, the Argentine and other agricultural competitive countries.

Tariff Repeal Would Cause Ruin

Repeal the protective tariff and utter ruin, unspeakable catastrophe would overtake American agriculture. Such an act would at once throw the American wage earner out of employment and destroy his capacity to purchase the products of the American farmer. To make the blow doubly ruinous, it would also open up our custom houses to the free importation of the cheap farm products of other countries and deprive the American farmer of any market which might remain by reason of the purchasing power of those other than industrial wage earners.

The argument is advanced by opponents of the protective tariff that under its operation and because of it, prices of commodities which the farmer must purchase have been unreasonably advanced. It is argued that because of this alleged advance the dollar of the American farmer will not buy as much today of such commodities as it did prior to the Fordney-McCumber tariff.

Tariff Does Not Always Increase Prices

If the protected manufacturer has unreasonably advanced his price since the enactment of the present tariff, such an advance must be evidenced in wholesale prices of manufactured goods. The Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor has just printed a report of wholesale prices of commodities month by month for the last two years. This report will prove very disconcerting to those advancing the above argument for it shows that the wholesale prices of cotton textiles and woolen textiles have decreased during the last two years despite the fact that both branches of the textile industry are protected under the present tariff. It shows the wholesale prices of boots and shoes have increased in the last two years despite the fact that all leather and leather goods are on the free list. It shows the fact that were it not for silks, which have tremendously advanced during the last two years, the whole group of clothing and textile goods would show a very radical decline in the wholesale prices. * * * * Evidently then, the argument that the protective tariff has increased the cost of clothing to the American farmer because of the protection it affords the American textile manufacturer, is not founded on fact and cannot be substantiated by any reliable evidence.

The report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics shows that the wholesale prices of iron and steel have steadily declined for the last two years. This effectually disposes of the argument that, due to the protective tariff, the iron and steel industry has profiteered at the expense of the farmer by reason of the increased price of raw material which enters into the manufacture of farm implements. Furthermore, inasmuch as farm implements are admitted free of duty, there is not a leg for the anti-protectionist argument to stand on.

The report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics shows there has been a steady decline in the wholesale prices of furniture and house furnishings. * * * * This is not asserting that in some cases and in some places the price of some of these commodities may have increased to the farmer but it is stating that if such an increase has been demanded of him, it is not due to an increase in price at the mills and the factories which produce these articles, and therefore attributable to the tariff.

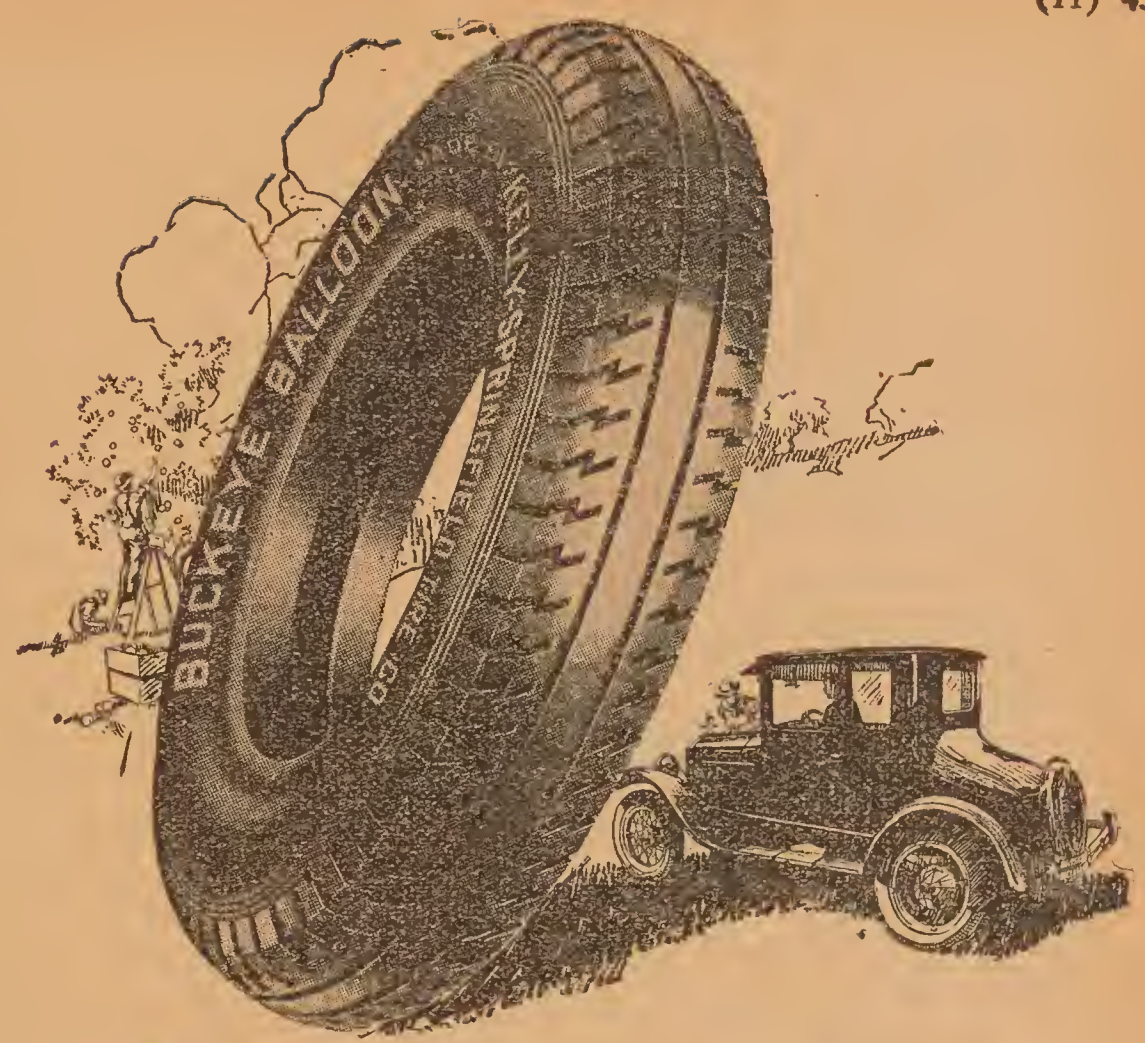
Of course, the American farmer in common with every other consumer of manufactured goods, could buy imported articles cheaper provided the protective tariff on everything were wiped out and the manufacturers of Europe could have free and unlimited access to the American market.

Any time the American farmer desires to buy all of his manufactured goods from foreign producers because he can get them for less money, he can realize his desire by voting to repeal the protective tariff now in force and effect. But when he does so, he not only throws his best customer out of work, but he enables all American consumers to purchase the cheap wheat from Canada, cheap dairy products from all quarters of the globe and cheap meat products from the pampas grass plains of Argentine.

Farm and Industry Interdependent

American industry and American agriculture are interdependent. American industry cannot injure or destroy American agriculture without striking at the agricultural people who purchase, on the whole, 45 per cent of the products of American mills and factories. American agriculture cannot injure or destroy American industry without striking at the workers in industry who purchase 90 per cent of the output of the American farm.

It is not a one-sided arrangement wherein the farmer, to use the deceptive catch phrase which has become current, "buys in a protected market and sells in an open market." Under the present protective tariff system the farmer sells in a protected market and he buys in a protected market. The American wage earner buys in a protected market and he sells in a protected market. By reason of this exchange of commodities between the protected farmer and the protected wage earner, the living standards in the city and on farms are maintained at a level which is the astonishment and the admiration of the civilized world.



Buckeyes are built in balloon sizes, too

BUCKEYE TIRES, built and guaranteed by Kelly-Springfield, offer generous mileage at low first cost.

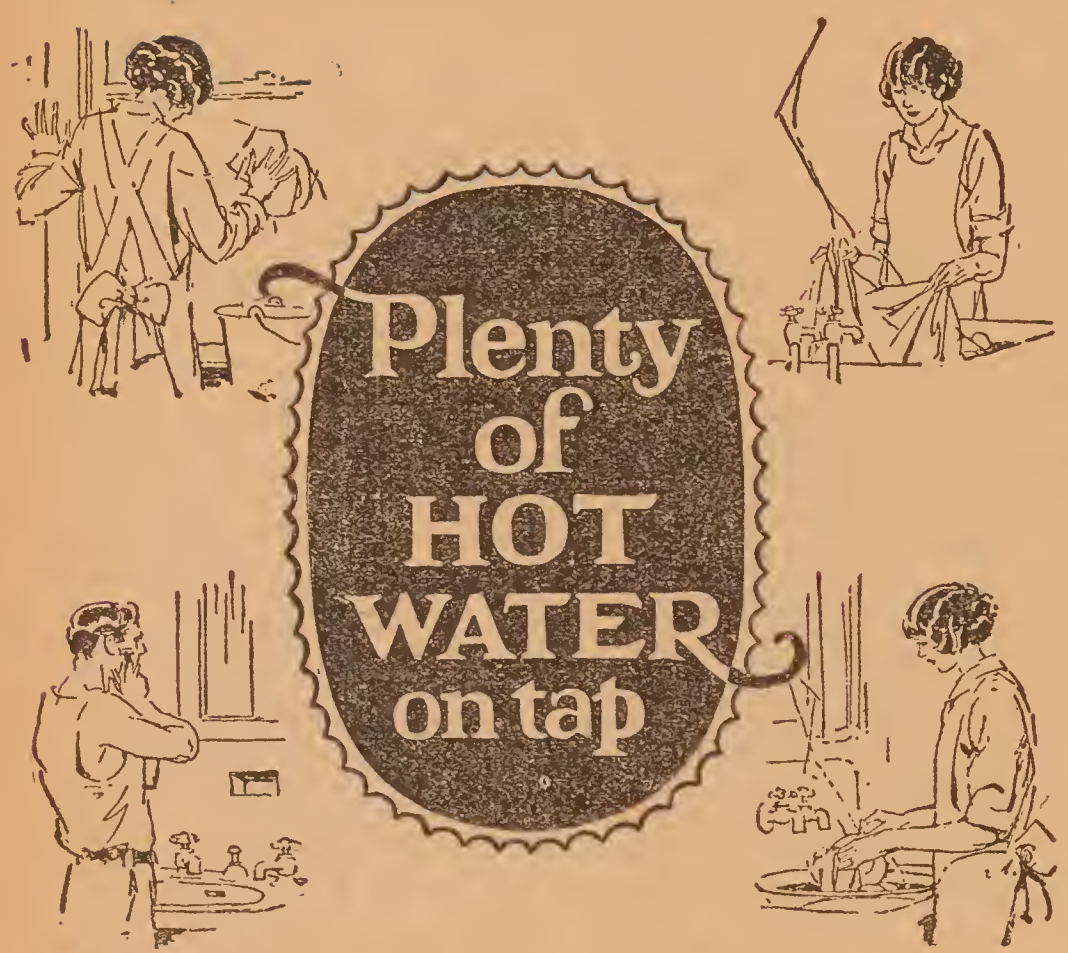
In low-pressure sizes as well as the regular cord line, Buckeyes will stand up and deliver service.

Buckeyes are full size, full ply tires, intended for the man who wants good, dependable tires but who does not need the *extra* service he would get from the regular, higher-priced Kelly line.

See the Kelly dealer. He can sell you Buckeyes at prices that will save you money.

KELLY-SPRINGFIELD TIRE CO.
250 West 57th Street New York

BUCKEYE TIRES
Built by Kelly-Springfield



For homes without gas

HOT water in every farm home—with the New Perfection Kerosene Water Heater. You stand at your kitchen pump. Want hot water? Turn the valve, then pump as usual. Want cold water? Turn the valve back.

Simple New Method

Sounds simple, doesn't it? It *is* simple.

Use* a New Perfection Kerosene Water Heater (write for booklet) with the kitchen pump and a three-way valve.

Plenty of Uses

You can have hot water for washing baby's bottle in five minutes; you can have more than enough for a good hot bath, for sterilizing the milk cans or washing all the dishes in only thirty minutes.

Cost is Reasonable

This is model No. 412. It has two improved Double-Draft Blue Chimney Burners with a special double-wall insulating jacket, a heater that is without equal in the popular priced field. There are three other models all low in price. Your plumber can supply you today with the one you need.

And all Perfection Kerosene Water Heaters burn clean, pure Socony Kerosene—the economical fuel.

*Your nearest plumber can install it.

PERFECTION

Kerosene Water Heaters

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK

26 Broadway

Pineapple Treats

Take these Timely Tips from One Who Knows

FRESH fruit is such a nice necessity. Most of us are very, very glad that the minerals and vitamins which are so good for us can be found in such appetizing and delightful food. We have such a variety of fruit too, and one of the most refreshing and popular fruits is the pineapple. Some of us can afford it when it first appears on the market, while the rest of us wait until it is really in season,—and all of us consider it a treat whenever it appears on the table. To be sure we can and do have canned pineapple in salads, punches, sauces and fruit mixtures all the year and it never seems to lose its popularity.

Canned pineapple is so dependable, so well behaved and always so delightful that many of us take it for granted that fresh pineapple will serve us just as satisfactorily. Woe to the inexperienced housekeeper who does not know the tricks fresh pineapple can play on one. Let me give you a word of warning. If you have served fresh pinapple for dessert or sauce, and have just a little left, don't attempt to treat your family to fresh pineapple ice cream,—and don't yield to the temptation to add it with your other fresh fruit to the gelatin dish you are making. Of course one must always be careful in using acid fruit but fresh pineapple in addition to being acid has hidden within it a substance called an enzyme, (en-zim) which is very active,—so much so that it will partially digest proteins. Therefore if you add it to any milk mixture the protein in the milk will be attacked. Probably the mixture will curdle first of all and when you come to taste it you will find a decidedly undesirable change in taste due to the changed protein. As for the gelatin,—gelatin is protein. High temperature (boiling), too much acid, or enzymes all affect it, digesting it to a stage that does not form a stiff mass on cooling. An extra package of gelatin does not help to remedy matters any either,—as long as the fresh pineapple is there your gelatin will not stiffen.

To avoid these catastrophes, heat any fresh pineapple you have to boiling if you expect to add it to another mixture. Boiling temperature will kill the enzyme and you need have no other worries,—your pineapple treat will be a success.—Mrs. H. F. SMITH.

Personal Belongings

WHEN you see a person who shows little consideration for other people's property, you can be pretty sure that his early training is to blame. In a house where everybody uses everybody else's belongings, borrowing without asking, and treating each other's possessions with little care, how can a child acquire any sense of respect for what is another's? A grown-up who disposes of a child's belongings without consulting him cannot expect the child to overlook the injustice of being punished for taking the grown-ups' belongings without asking. Only by giving the child control over what belongs to him and respecting his wishes with regard to his property can you teach the child to have consideration for other people's property. In homes where mother's things, father's things, sister's things, and brother's things are clearly defined and the ownership is respected by everyone, respect and care of personal belongings, one's own, and those of others, become a matter of course.

Practical Patterns For Many Uses

Pattern 2721 *is a smock having a slightly flared hem line, plain back, and gathers arranged in semi-yoke fashion in front. This style is a happy one for full figures. It comes in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, and 42 inches bust measure. The 36-inch bust size requires 3⅜ yards of 40 inch material with ¼ yard of 27 inch contrasting material for trimming.* Price 13c.

Pattern 2644 *is just the thing for little sister's all-around dress. The boyish collar and flared skirt make it as stylish as big sister's or Mother's dress. It comes in sizes 8, 10, 12 and 14 year. Size 8 requires 1⅝ yards of 40-inch material with ⅜ yard of 36 inch contrasting. Complete instructions with pattern.* Price 13c.

Pattern 2557 *shows a good dress for outdoor wear if one wants to protect arms and neck from too much sunburn. The slender straightness of the waist and soft flare of the skirt make a popular semi-tailored effect. It comes in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3⅛ yards of 40 inch material.* Price 13c.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern numbers and sizes clearly and correctly and enclose with correct remittance in stamps or coin (although coin is sent at own risk). Send all orders to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 461-4th Avenue, New York City.

Which?

See How These Readers Decided---Home Conveniences or Amusements

SELDOM has Aunt Janet received such a thrill as she did when she read the letters on the contest "Which—Home Conveniences or Home Amusements?" Every letter sent came right from the heart of the home and showed wonderfully fine sense of human values—that the heads of those homes have a of what is really important in life.

No matter on which side the writer's vote was cast, whether for amusements or for home conveniences, the underlying purpose was the same in most cases, namely, that of making the home the very best possible place for the family to really *live*. Life is neither all work nor all play, and it is the wise man or woman who knows how to strike the right balance between them. We are printing the prize letters and as many more as we can find room for. Other letters will follow from time to time.

The First Prize Letter

If asked this question suddenly I'd very likely answer "Home conveniences." But as I look round our living room and see the bookcases overflowing with books, the newspapers and magazines that cover tables and stands, the music corner, I say, "The money spent on these would have bought you many a convenience this home needs."

When I go into other houses much finer than my own in many ways I never feel envious if there are no books to be seen. With books and singing I would be happy in the poorest log cabin. My large family are all fond of reading. When they grow up it will matter little to them whether the kitchen was bare boards or linoleum, whether their mother kept her cooking things on open shelves or in a kitchen cabinet, whether she washed their clothes in a washing machine and so on. These material things make no real impression either one way or the other. But if by doing without some of them I have made my home attractive to my husband and children, have instilled into their minds a love of reading and singing, have enabled us all to make interesting friends in our neighborhood and in more distant lands, have brought our minds into close fellowship with the great men and women of our own past times, then I do not regret my choice. It would be lovely to have all the home conveniences also, but in our home these always seem to take second place.—M. T.

* * *

It All Depends
(Second Prize)

The question "Home Conveniences or Home Amusements" seems to me to be largely a matter of conditions and circumstances, and because the question was so forcefully presented in our home just recently, I'll tell you how we answered it and why.

It was a case of electric washing machine or iron or a radio. Being the mother of seven small children, the oldest eleven years, the youngest not yet a year old, the machine loomed big as a necessity. My music loving soul longed for a radio to help me melt away the piles of darning and mending that confronts me each evening, for that irksome task would become a pleasure if I were listening to a good lecture or hearing good music.

But the physical calls for a mother less tired from household duties to minister to her little ones and when the question again presents itself "Bath or Radio," I already have chosen the "convenience" for the labor it will save and the refreshing joy a "bath" will give to the family.

Interests in outdoor life on a farm should compensate the children for lack of amusements at present and perhaps the time and strength saved in the purchase of the machine and iron will give me a little more time to enjoy the quaint sayings and doings of the little ones.

Were the family older, perhaps we should solve the problem differently but under the circumstances I have seen no other choice than "Conveniences."—D. McL.

* * *

Temperament and Health Involved
(Third Prize)

This question depends largely upon the temperment or even the health of the individual concerned.

As I am keenly fond of piano-playing, I would choose the piano hoping that the water-system might follow in due time. The thought of that shining mahogany piano with its beautiful ivory keys, all ready to obey my various moods for the stirring march, the quaint minuet, the lullaby, the folk-song, the grand old psalm or the haunting melody of some favorite hymn,—would make me almost dance up the brae from the well—and a full pail of water in each hand!

Delightful social evenings, with neighbors joining in dear familiar songs while *I* would be lost to the world (and its sorrows) in the joy of playing the accompaniments;—little Cinderella dances for the young folks, to the strains of my beloved instrument,—would marvellously lighten the job of throwing out the dish water and helping Hubby to carry out the full bath tub.

But, were I delicate, I would have to fix my choice on the water system. Similarly, I would choose the radio before the washing machine and the magazine in preference to the linoleum. But had I no craving for either music or reading matter, then I would satisfy my housewifely soul by never resting till I had saved up enough cash to pay for the water system, the washing machine and the linoleum.—H. MacF.

* * *

Some Joys Make Work Easier

Both! Where there are children! We bought a Shetland pony, sleigh, wagons and saddle when I had no washing machine and only a second-hand wringer, not even a bread mixer. But the children have had six year's enjoyment of the pony (the little girl now too big so rides a *horse*.) Now I have a new baby and a two-year-old, making it necessary for me to have extra help. The electric toaster which they gave me for Christmas has afforded them as much pleasure as it has me.

Baseballs, bats, gloves, tennis racquets and tennis court make this a neighborhood playground. Books, magazines, and music lessons and occasional treats to movies or plays, and the expenses of the Girl Scout would more than pay for the fireless cooker, the electric iron and other conveniences I might have had, but the years for the former are almost over for the two elder children and I may have a long life to acquire the household conveniences I would so delight in. If not, I will have had what I consider the best—enjoyment of my children's enjoyment.

I might add that we put in a bathroom and water system when we built the house, but the piano came before the heater. It may be that the zest afforded life through music and books and play helps us to push ahead for the other worthwhile things.—N. W.

* * *

Wants High-Class Entertainment

I am a mother with a large family to support. My resources are limited, making the utmost economy obligatory. Good reading matter for the entire family we always have. This is indispensible in any home as it oftentimes gives the much needed instruction to solve life's problems.

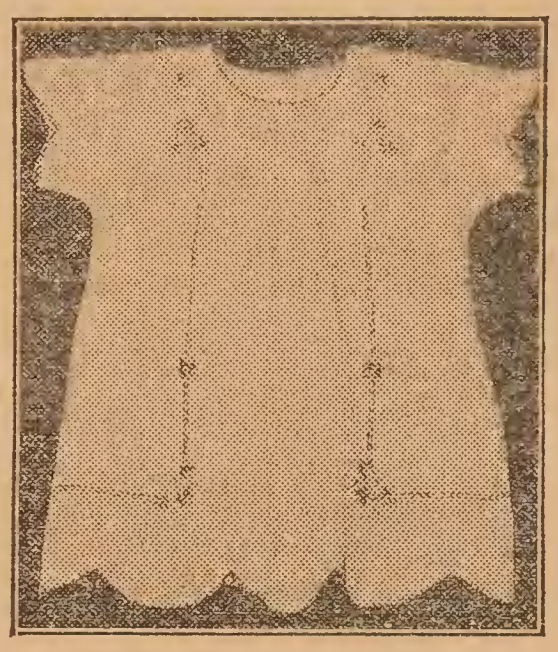
I have neither conveniences nor amusements. My work is accomplished the hardest way but in the near future I can see the money for a radio or a power washer. My decision is the radio because it will bring to all of us the high class entertainment that can be obtained by farm families in rural communities no other way. Then we shall have our most needed convenience alternating with amusements always being careful to have as many of the latter brought to us as possible, for there is no laboring class that is denied as much recreation as the farmer and his family. His work is hard and days long therefore compensate him with as many pleasures as possible.—Mrs. S. R.

HAYING TIME
L. Mitchell Thornton

Who sings a song of summer sings
A song of blissful days,
Who sings a song of hayfields sings
A song of pleasant ways,
And he who keeps his heart in tune
Is more than clout or clod
For every fragrant field in June
Is whispering of God.

Who sings a song of Nature sings
A song of dreams that bless,
Who sings a song of labor sings
A song of happiness.
For he who tills a fertile soil
Has found Aladdin's ring,
And he who knows the sweets of toil
Is richer than a king.

Who sings a song of harvest sings
A song of honest praise,
Who sings a song of progress sings
A song of better days.
Strong is the hand that never shirks,
The brain that dares to plan,
And he who keeps the faith with works
Is every inch a man.



No. E356-7—A small space of smocking gives a quaint charm to a little tot's dress of cross barred dimity. Flowers are in two shades of a color, with black French knot centres. Leaves are pale moss green, lines of black darning stitch connecting the flower sprays, and form a panel in the front. A double row of buttonholing finishes the edges. The first row is the color of the dress, and is widely spaced. The second row is black; stitches taken between the stitches of the first row are much shorter, giving a long and short effect to the edge. Material for dress is supplied in pink or honey-dew. If you do not care for the smocking the fullness can be held in rows of gathers, or can fall loose from the neck.

Cross barred dimity (honeydew or pink) stamped for dress, sizes 2 to 5 years, with floss, $1.25. Blue or light green gingham stamped for dress $1.00.

Some Suggestions for Prospective Radio Buyers

(Continued from page 3)

Then we have the "B" batteries, which are cardboard cases containing a quantity of small dry cells like those used in flashlights. These supply the energy which really actuates your loud speaker. The slight electrical impulses your antenna collects is merely an agency which in combination with the tubes, is able to control the flow of current from the "B" battery. For a set of four tubes or less, "B" batteries of next to the largest size are advised. For five tubes and over, the largest size should be selected.

There are numerous devices called "eliminators" which provide the energy ordinarily supplied by this "B" battery from the house socket. For four tubes and over there will be a saving made through the use of a good eliminator over a period of two or three years. A really good eliminator or "battery substitutes" is not a cheap article.

Combination Units

It is possible to obtain a combination storage battery, charger and "B" power supply system which simplifies the whole power supply problem at a somewhat greater initial cost. The "B" power supply plan sometimes involves a storage "B" battery and an attachment for charging this by the "A" battery charger or else a regular eliminator. Either plan is suitable.

Little need be said about aerial and ground attachments as this is a fairly simple part of the outfit. The loud speaker, on the other hand, is almost as important as the set itself in the matter of faithful reproduction. A good loud speaker requires a large-sized unit (not merely a headphone unit in a metal box) and a generously-proportioned sound development device in the form of a horn or a cone.

In closing, it ought to be pointed out that prospective listeners often have vague ideas on what their sets should be expected to do. With the present over-crowded condition of the "air" in the United States, it is doubtful whether long-distance or "DX" reception can be considered reasonably enjoyable for the average radio home. The nearer, "local" stations are the ones to look to for year-round and reliable entertainment. For this reason, one should not be too insistent upon a set having extreme sensitivity. It should be fairly "selective"—that is, able to tune among the nearer stations and select one to the exclusion of others. Even this isn't always possible in large centers of population.

The better grade stations, however, use wavelengths from 300 meters upwards to 550 meters and much more care is exercised in the allotment of "wavelengths" by the government. It is to these stations that one must look for the best and most consistent entertainment one's set should be able to pick and choose among these fairly well. The greatest satisfaction will surely be had with a set built more to reproduce clearly what is broadcast than one in which great effort is expended to enable the reception of faint and far-off stations.

Save your clothes, your back, your hands!

Plenty of dirt-loosening naptha and golden soap, working together in Fels-Naptha, make clothes clean safely, thoroughly, easily! *Extra* help you can get only in Fels-Naptha!

Your dealer has Fels-Naptha—or will get it for you

Cuticura Soap
Is Pure and Sweet
Ideal for Children
Sample Soap, Ointment, Talcum free. Address: Cuticura Laboratories, Dept. M, Malden, Mass.

Read These Classified Ads

Classified Advertising Rates

ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in this department at the rate of 7 cents a word. The minimum charge per insertion is $1 per week.

Count as one word each initial, abbreviation and whole number, including name and address. Thus "J. B. Jones, 44 E. Main St., Mount Morris, N. Y." counts as eleven words.

Place your wants by following the style of the advertisements on this page.

The More You Tell, The Quicker You Sell

EVERY week the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST reaches *OVER* 140,000 farmers in New York New Jersey, Pennsylvania and adjacent states. Advertising orders must reach our office at 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City, not later than the second Monday previous to date of issue. Cancellation orders must reach us on the same schedule. Because of the low rate to subscribers and their friends, cash or money order must accompany your order.

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS—NEW PLAN, makes it easy to earn $50.00 to $100.00 weekly, selling shirts direct to wearer. No capital or experience needed. Represent a real manufacturer. Write now for FREE SAMPLES. MADISON SHIRTS, 566 Broadway, New York.

AGENTS. Gingham House Dresses $8.75 dozen. Retails $1.50 each. Sample sent C. O. D. for $1. Write for free catalogue. ECONOMY SALES CO., Dept. 721, Boston, Mass.

CATTLE

PUREBRED JERSEYS. Two bulls ready for service, a Noble and a Sybil. Accredited herd. Price and pedigree on request. G. L. & H. PERRY, Homer, N. Y.

HOLSTEIN BULL CALF from high producing stock, $50. Few heifers, $40 each if taken at once. All papers. Accredited herd. PARSELL, So. Dayton, N. Y.

FOR SALE at all times—From 30 to 100 head T. B. tested grade Guernsey heifers from 1 yr. to 2 yrs. past. From Wisconsin. GEORGE W. MOSELEY, Cazenovia, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Holstein heifer calf, nearly nine months old, of Pontiac-Pietertje breeding. WILLIS VAN DEWALKER, Rome, N. Y., R. D. 2.

DOGS AND PET STOCK

ENGLISH COLLIE PUPS. The beauty of all breeds. Natural born healers. Ship C.O.D. SHADY LAWN FARM, Depeyster, N. Y.

ENGLISH SHEPHERD PUPS. Fine trained dogs, some started, fifteen others ready for a chance. Write your wants. W. W. NORTON, Ogdensburg, N. Y.

THOROBRED COLLIE PUPS. Male, spayed females. All ages. ARCADIA FARM, Bally, Pa.

FOR SALE—Eight Registered Pointer pups, three months old. Fine breeding. E. J. BASTIAN, Lebanon, N. Y.

COLLIES—Open and bred matrons, studs, and puppies. Some very fine prospects at reasonable prices. WALTER WARD, Seneca Falls, N. Y.

GERMAN SHEPHERD Police puppies, pure bred, registered stock. Females, $25; males, $30 to $50. FLONA HORNING, Owego, N. Y.

PEDIGREED SCOTCH COLLIES, four months old. TRACY NEISH, DeLancey, N. Y.

DON'T RUN your legs off all summer chasing cows when an English or Welsh Shepherd will go for stock alone. GEO. BOORMAN, Marathon, N. Y.

RABBITS—New Zealands, Flemish Giants and Belgian Hares. Exchanges made. NATIONAL RABBIT EXCHANGE, Route 1, Skaneateles, N. Y.

THOROBRED POLICE PUPS. Born May 27, male, $40; female, $35. Good pedigree. G. WOODWORTH, Canandaigua, N. Y., R. D. 2.

WELL MARKED AIREDALES, 6 mos. old. Thoroughbreds, $10, Worth $25. Satisfaction. Safe arrival guaranteed. PHIL BROWNING, Rome, Pa.

GREAT DANE PUPS. Both sexes, $20 up. Guarantee square deal. RICHARD TENNEY, Charlotte, Vt.

EGGS—POULTRY—TURKEYS

CHICKS 8c UP C. O. D. delivery guaranteed. Write for feeding system that raised 90-95% to maturity year after year. C. M. LAUVER, Box 26, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHIX C.O.D. White, Brown, Buff Leghorns; Anconas, 100-$8.50. Reds, Barred, White Rocks; Black Minorcas, $9.50. Mixed $8.00. CAPPER HATCHERY, Elgin, Iowa.

CHICKS $9 per 100 Barron Leghorns, large size, 306 egg foundation. None better. CLOSE'S EGG FARM, Tiffin, Ohio.

BABY CHICKS—Prices are for lots of 25, 50 and 100 chicks: Reds, $3, $5.50, $10; White Leghorns $2.50, $4.50, $8; Rocks, $3.00, $5.50, $10.00; heavy mixed, $2.50, $4.50, $8.00; light mixed, $2.25, $4.00, $7.00. Free range, 100% delivery. Circular. W. A. LAUVER, McAlisterville, Pennsylvania.

CHICKS—July and August, White Leghorns, $12-100; Plymouth Rocks or R. I. Reds, $14-100. Address EMMANUEL KING, Myerstown, Pa.

90 VARIETIES POULTRY, geese, ducks, eggs, chicks, dogs, pigeons, hares, parrots, ferrets, cavies white mice. Free catalog. J. A. BERGEY, Telford, Pa.

CHICKS—White Leghorns, 7c each; Mixed, 6c each. Reduced on 500 or more. 100% guaranteed. Prepaid. Circular. TWIN HATCHERY, McAlisterville, Pa.

EGGS—POULTRY—TURKEYS

FOR SALE—Three months old White Leghorn cockerels from New York State Certified Stock. None under two pounds. Fine breeders, price $1.25 each. DANIEL C. SICKLER, Pepacton, N. Y.

BABY CHIX—White Leghorns from my own Wykoff Tancred strain hens, 100—$8; 50—$4.25; 25—$2.50. 100% live chix delivered free. C. A. CARLIN, McAlisterville, Penna.

POULTRY SUPPLIES

EGG CASES—Wholesale dealer and shipper of second hand egg cases. Car lots a specialty. LOUIS OLOFSKY, 703 Greene Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FOR SALE—600-egg incubator in good condition, paid for itself first season. Price, new, $120. Am installing 6000-egg. Small amount cash buys above. E. COYLE, Branchport, N. Y.

FARM IMPLEMENTS

RICH MAN'S Corn Harvester, poor man's price—only $25.00 with bundle tying attachment. Free catalog showing pictures of harvester. Box 528, Salina, Kans.

FOR SALE—Kinkade Garden Tractor, with garden tools, and attachments for lawn mower. New, never used but one hour. Put pulley on fly wheel and can be used for all kinds of power. Cost $250, price $125, F.O.B. FRED L. WHITE, Camillus, N. Y.

HELP WANTED

WANTED single man work in dairy, $60 a month and board. If interested write or come in person to Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Fishkill Farms, Hopewell Junction, N. Y.

HONEY

NEW WHITE CLOVER HONEY—$1.95 in comb or extracted for gallon. Special prices on larger lots. GAINES SEED CO., Collins, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS

CASH PAID for Dairymen's League Certificates of indebtedness, all series. L. F. THORNTON, Dimock, Pa.

CASH PAID for Dairymen's League Certificates of indebtedness. All series. GEO. H. PHELPS, 450 Broad St., Oneida, N. Y.

CORRUGATED PADS for fruit packages, 19 inch $9.50; 16½, $7.50; Protect O Liners, $14.00. Cash with order. C. E. BROWN, Bridgeville, Del.

BURRELLS 2 cylinder Vacuum Pump, $20; Universal Double units, new rubbers, $50; 2½ Horse engine, $45. Wanted, Delco Plants. H. VAN KUREN, Rummerfield, Pa.

WOOL WANTED—I specialize in wool and pelts. Hundreds of satisfied shippers. Write for prices and tags. ALVAH A. CONOVER, Lebanon, N. J.

110 VOLT DELCO Light Plant, used 15 months. Very reasonable. Inquire at KAMINSKA BARBER SHOP, Colden, N. Y.

PRINTING

500 BOND LETTERHEADS, 500 Bond Envelopes, delivered for $5. Other printing low. CUTLER'S PRINT SHOP, Chatham, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—250-acre Alfalfa farm, 10 miles south of Syracuse, two miles from milk and shipping station, 1½ miles to churches and high school; 125 acres tillable land, balance wire fenced pasture and woods; good buildings, also bearing orchard and small fruits; price $6,000. JAMES McVOY, Lafayette, N. Y.

FOR SALE—50 acre alfalfa farm, good buildings, silo, running water, new county road, crops, oats, corn, potatoes, 10 cows, 2 horses and 60 hens, also tools. Box 375, c/o AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

FOR SALE—179 acres dairy farm, excellent land, 1½ miles Pattersonville, Schenectady County, N. Y. State road, easy terms. THOMAS D. ELDER, Green Island, N. Y.

SEEDS—NURSERY STOCK

CORNELL NO. 12 CERTIFIED SEED CORN for sale. Department of Plant Breeding, New York State College of Agriculture conducted a germination test on a sample of this corn and reported 100% germination. Price $4.00 a bushel. F. O. B. Brinkerhoff, Dutchess Co., N. Y. HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR., 461, 4th. Ave., New York City.

SEEDS—NURSERY STOCK

CAULIFLOWER, Cabbage, Sprout, Tomato and Celery Plants. Field grown, millions of plants from highest yielding strains of seed only. Cauliflower plants, Long Island Snowball, "Catskill" Snowball, Extra Early, Erfurt, $4.50 per 1000; 5000, $20; 500, $2.50; 300, $2; 200, $1.50; 100, $1. Cabbage Plants, Danish Ballhead, Copenhagen Market, Enkhuizen Glory, All Head Early, Succession, Surehead, Early and Late Flat Dutch, Summer Danish Ballhead, Savoy, Red Danish Stonehead, $2 per 1000; 500, $1.40; 300, $1.20; 100, $1. Brussels Sprouts, Long Island Improved, $2.50 per 1000; 500, $1.75; 300, $1.50; 200, $1.25; 100, $1. Tomato Plants, Bonny Best, John Baer, Matchless, Stone. Same price as Sprouts. Celery Plants, French Golden Self Bleaching, Easy Bleaching, Golden Plume, Giant Pascal, White Plume, Winter Queen, Golden Heart, $3 per 1000; 500, $2; 300, $1.50; 200, $1.25; 100, $1. Send for list of all plants. No business done on Sunday. F. W. ROCHELLE & SONS, Chester, N. J.

HARDY PLANTS, well-rooted, $1 per dozen prepaid. Coreopsis, Sweet Williams, Gaillardias and Hardy Pinks; 200 Tomatoes, $1; 200 Celery, $1; 200 Cabbage, $1; 125 Asters, mixed colors, $1. Send for catalog. WM. P. YEAGLE, Bristol, Pa., Dept. A.

VEGETABLE PLANTS—READY NOW—CAULIFLOWER—All Rerooted Fine Plants $4.50 per 1000; 5000 $20.00 H. S. Snowball and T. S. Erfurt. CELERY—Field Grown Golden Self Blanching, Golden Plume, Golden Heart, Easy Blanching, Winter Queen, White Plume, Giant Pascal and Burpee's Fordhook Emperor $3.00 per 1000; Rerooted plants $3.50 per 1000. CABBAGE—Field Grown $2.00 per 1000; Rerooted $2.25 per 1000; Late Flat Dutch, Burpee's Surehead, Copenhagen Market, Enkhuizen Glory, Savoy, Red Dutch and Red Danish. BRUSSELS SPROUTS—Field Grown Rerooted Danish Giant and Long Island Improved $2.50 per 1000; 500 for $1.50. TOMATOES—For late crop, 1,000,000 fine plants, Stone, Matchless, Greater Baltimore, Bonny Best and John Baer, $3.00 per 1000; 5000, $13.00. Cash with order please. Send for free list of all plants. PAUL F. ROCHELLE, Morristown, New Jersey.

HARDY PERENNIAL FLOWER PLANTS for summer and fall planting. Larkspur, Hollyhock, Foxglove, Columbine, Canterbury Bells, Phlox, Bleeding Heart, Hardy Ageratum, Gaillardia, Hardy Candytuft, Lilies, Oriental and Iceland Poppy, Spice Pink and 75 other varieties of perennial flower plants, all perfectly hardy, living outdoors during winter. Also Strawberry, Raspberry, Blackberry, Grape, Currant, Gooseberry plants; Roses, Shrubs, Hedge plants, for fall planting. Catalogue free. HARRY E. SQUIRES, Hampton Bays, N. Y.

CELERY PLANTS. Strong, ready for field, all varieties. $1.25-1,000; 10,000 for $10.00. J. C. SCHMIDT, Bristol, Pa.

SHEEP

REGISTERED Shropshire, yearling rams and ewe lambs. Shipped on approval. $20 up. 160% lamb crop this year. J. S. MORSE, Levanna, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED

DO YOU NEED FARM HELP: We have able-bodied Jewish young men, mostly without experience, who want farm work. If you need a good, steady man, write for an order blank. Ours is not a commercial agency. We make no charge. THE JEWISH AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, INC., Box A, 301 E. 14th St., New York City.

SWINE

POLAND CHINA breeding stock. 75 boars and gilts weighing 50 to 75 pounds each, at $20 to $30 each. Choice trio $75. Registered, treated for cholera and crated for shipment free. Choice breeding stock guaranteed satisfactory. STANLEY SHORT, Cheswold, Del.

FOR SALE—Pedigreed O. I. C. pigs, six to eight weeks of age at $10 each. Bred from prize winning stock. Will ship on approval. E. E. LAFLER, R. D. No 8, Penn Yan, N. Y

WOMEN'S WANTS

PATCHWORK. Send fifteen cents for household package, bright new calicoes and percales. Your money's worth every time. PATCHWORK COMPANY, Meriden, Conn.

WE ARE PREPARED to work your wool into yarn. Write for prices and particulars. We also have yarns for sale. Samples free. H. A. BARTLETT, Harmony, Me.

The Carolinian

(*Continued from page* 12)

'Not so fast. One thing at a time. Tell me now: What was taking you to the lines?'

The answer was delayed by a tap on the door, followed by the entrance of Lieutenant Middleton.

'His excellency the Governor is here, sir,' he announced, and before the announcement was quite uttered, Rutledge had unceremoniously brushed past him into the room.

Latimer rose. The lieutenant disappeared, closing the door.

Rutledge's harassed eyes conned the spy an instant malevolently.

'I was told of his arrest,' he informed Latimer without looking at him. 'But you are examining him. Please continue.'

'I was asking you what was taking you to the lines.'

The prisoner moistened his dry lips. His terror appeared to increase now under the cold eye, in the Governor's pale, inscrutable face, that was so unwinkingly fixed upon him.

'I . . . I was seeking to get out o' town.'

'So much we perceive. But with what intent? Why did you want to leave the town?'

'For fear o' the British, of what they'll do to us when they come in. They're terrible cruel.'

'So that fear of the British was leading you straight towards their camp?'

'I weren't going to their camp. I swear before God I weren't. I wanted to get out into the country, where a man may lie hid until this fightin' be o'er.'

'I see. You represent yourself as just a coward. Are you married?'

'No, sir. Widower. No children. I'm all alone with nobody to care for me. So what for should I stay to be murdered?'

'Where did you get this gold—this English gold?'

'They're my savings, your honour; my savings from better days.. All I have in the world. 'Tweren't natural I should leave it behind. 'Twas all I was taking with me.'

'That's to be ascertained,' said Latimer, and turned again to the objects on the table.

He picked up the handkerchief, and held it up to the light, scanning it closely, and running his fingers along the hem. Satisfied that it was entirely innocent, he turned his attention to the knife.

Watching him, the prisoner's face grew leaden, his eyes almost glazed. He looked like swooning when a sudden question from Rutledge roused him.

'Whom do you know in Tradd Street?'

The question startled not only Quinn, but Latimer as well. Yet neither of them betrayed it. Latimer continued apparently engrossed in his task, but his ears were intent upon the reply.

'Nobody, your honour.'

'You don't know a Quaker named Neild?'

Latimer was relieved. Considering that Carey dwelt in Tradd Street, he had expected a very different question. The prisoner hestitated a moment.

'Neild, your honour?' he echoed. He was playing for time to collect his wits and consider his answer. Yet in the very endeavor blundered upon that answer: 'Will it be Master Jonathan Neild?'

(*To Be Continued*)

The Best Reward

(*Continued from page* 2)

tile drained the land, grown some excellent orchards, built good substantial buildings with modern improvements, reared a family and are now enjoying the rewards of their labor with their children and grand children about them. Their standing in the community is at the top both because they are respected for their good farming and their fine home and because they have been public spirited and served the community well. I can think of no better example for young men and women to follow today nor of a reward more substantial than a good farm and home and the honor and respect of one's neighbors. Because of previous work and results they do not feel the present depression we younger farmers do. They are continuing to improve the farm to make the home comfortable and to beautify the home grounds. They have an ample supply of running water, bathrooms, a sleeping porch, fireplaces inside and out, large comfortable porches, well planted grounds, a tennis court and many other comforts and conveniences of life. Such an example ought to be an inspiration and reassurance to young farmers to whom the industry is now discouraging. What has been done in one lifetime can be done in another.

Petting cows with a milk stool is not approved by the chaperones of the dairy industry.

Service Bureau

Fire Underwriters Against Powder Extinguishers

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST received the following letter from one of its enthusiastic supporters in New Jersey:

"There have been two men in Hunterdon and Somerset Counties in the vicinity of Far Hills selling a preparation known as "Fire-Dust", a powder guaranteed to put out a fire. It sells for $5.00 a can which holds about two quarts. They demonstrated on gasoline fires and it seemed to work but when the people who bought it tried it out it failed to be of any use in putting fires out. They tried it thoroughly and are convinced that it is worthless. Should this be put into the Agriculturist to warn others of this fake?

Upon receiving this communication we immediately called up the National Board of Fire Underwriters to see whether that organization had heard or tested the product known as Fire-Dust. We were informed by one of the members of the organization that Fire-Dust is now being tested in the Underwriters' laboratories but up to the 1st of July no report had been prepared.

"Therefore" our informant stated, "We cannot go on record either way as to this proposition known as Fire-Dust. However, we can go on record as stating that up to the present time the Underwriters' Laboratories have never endorsed any kind of fire extinguisher using dust or fire extinguishing material which is in the form of dust or powder. It is a risky and often dangerous means of fighting fire. Some of these powders contain fire repelling chemicals but the means of application do not make them fool proof. Some powders have been found to contain nothing but flour."

In view of the information that we received from the National Board of Fire Underwriters, the only advice we can pass on to our readers at this time relative to Fire-Dust is to await the result of the tests now being conducted at the Underwriters' laboratories.

Storm King Highway Closed

IT has been announced by the headquarters of the United States Military Academy at West Point that Storm King Highway and Washington Valley Road in the vicinity of West Point will be closed at the reservation limits between 8:45 and 11 A. M. on the following days: July 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30; August 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20. The hours specific are Daylight Saving Time. Standard Time would be 7:45 to 10 A. M.

The reason for closing the highways is the fact that the Field Artillery will hold service practice with field guns and horwitzers for the purpose of instructing cadets and field artillery detachments.

Hiring School Space and Selling School Property

We are talking of building a new school building. We have been hiring a building for the kindergarten but some say that we cannot hire for more than two years. After that we must build. What does the law say in regard to this? What percent of the assessed valuation can the law compel us to use in building? Also what is the least we may use? Could we offer our old property for sale by sealed bids? If so, could we reject any or all bids? Have you any other information you could give?—New York.

THIS question was referred to the Bureau of Rural Education of the New York State Department of Education. The chief of the Bureau answered the above question as follows:

"There is no law which limits the time for hiring or renting a building for kindergarten or any other grades in school. Naturally it should only be a temporary arrangement, and it is possible that the people in this district have been advised by the Department that it is time that they provide a building of their own and one more suitable for use. If satisfactory facilities are not provided, the Commissioner could refuse to apportion the public money and it may be that they have been told that two years is about long enough. Especially may this be true if the building which has been hired is not suitable for school purposes.

"Any per cent of the assessed valuation which the people vote may be used in providing a school building. If the appropriation exceeds 15 per cent of the actual valuation, the proposition must be carried by a two-thirds vote. If it does not exceed 15 per cent, a majority vote will control.

"Any school building may be disposed of by the district when the board is so instructed. In my opinion there is no doubt that sealed bids might be received for the sale of the property and that any or all binds could be rejected if they were considered unfair to the district. In advertising the property for sale, the notice should state that any or all bids may be rejected."

Planning A Motor Trip

I intend taking an auto trip through the west and wish you would give me information as to camps, best and most direct route, in fact any information you deem it necessary for one to have in order to make the trip. I want to go to Wallingford, Iowa; Nora, Minnesota; Minatare, Nebraska and Yellowstone Park. I trust I am not imposing on you. I have been given to understand that I am entitled to this service by being a member of American Agriculturist service bureau.—New York.

WE referred this question to the "Motor Camper & Tourist" of New York City, a publication devoted to that branch of recreation. It appears that this organization publishes a Motor Camp Manual which contains a list of over 5,000 camps and camping sites in the United States. The Motor Camper & Tourist also recommends routes.

In this specific case for travel to Minnesota they recommend the Yellowstone Trail which starts at Boston and leads through Niagara Falls, Cleveland, South Bend, Chicago, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Aberdeen, Barker, Billings, Livingston, Gardiner to Yellowstone Park.

The Rand McNally Company publishes auto trail maps of the United States and these will also give the prospective tourist some very valuable information.

Our Best Pay

"I surely appreciate your kindness for giving me information regarding the electrical school. If it had not been for your wonderful Service Bureau I might have gone ahead and lost a lot of money in this company or in some other fake company. My father is a subscriber to your paper and I get just as much reading out of it as anyone in the family. I am interested in everything from cover to cover."

"I received my check last week for $6.19. It has been four months since I sent the work to them so I did not think I would get it unless I wrote to you. I want to thank you for what you have done and if there is any charge I will gladly pay you."

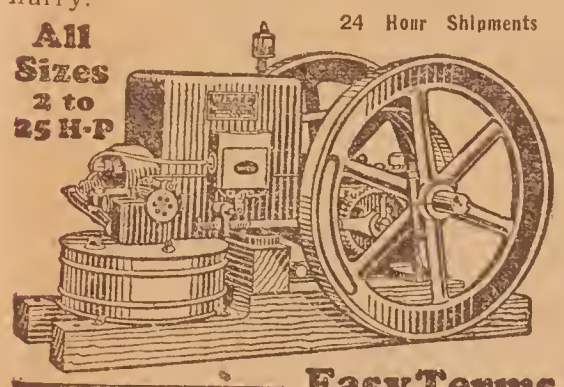
$5 Down Now

—and no more payments until Oct. 1st buys any famous one-profit WITTE Engine UP TO 10 H-P

HERE'S an amazing bargain—the famous rugged, dependable Witte Throttling Governor Engine. Developes surplus horse-power on gasoline, gas-oil, kerosene, distillate or tops. Simple and cheaper to operate, trouble-proof and easy to start. Equipped with the celebrated WICO Magneto. Think of it—a complete power unit for pumping or any farm job. Order direct from this ad—wire at my expense if you are in a hurry.

All Sizes 2 to 25 H-P

24 Hour Shipments



EXTRA! Order now from this ad and I'll also send you with any 2 H. engine, FREE Pump Jack, 12 feet of guaranteed belting complete with belt lacing, 5 lbs. of cup grease, one oil can and a pair of pliers. With all this Free equipment you have a complete power unit for pumping. Order Now!

Easy Terms GET MY Free Book

EASY TERMS on all pumping outfits and engines—write me today for my free pumping book or my New Illustrated Engine and Log and Tree Saw Catalog. Gives low prices and valuable information on all Witte outfits.

Quick Shipments made from Kansas City or Pittsburg office or nearest of these Witte warehouses: Albany, N. Y., Trenton, N. J., Bangor, Me., New York, N. Y., Richmond, Va., Tampa, Fla., Atlanta, Ga., New Orleans, La., Dallas, Tex., Laredo, Tex., Denver Colo., Minneapolis, Minn., Billings, Mont., Los Angeles, Cal. and Portland, Ore.

WITTE ENGINE WORKS
1800 Witte Building Kansas City, Mo.
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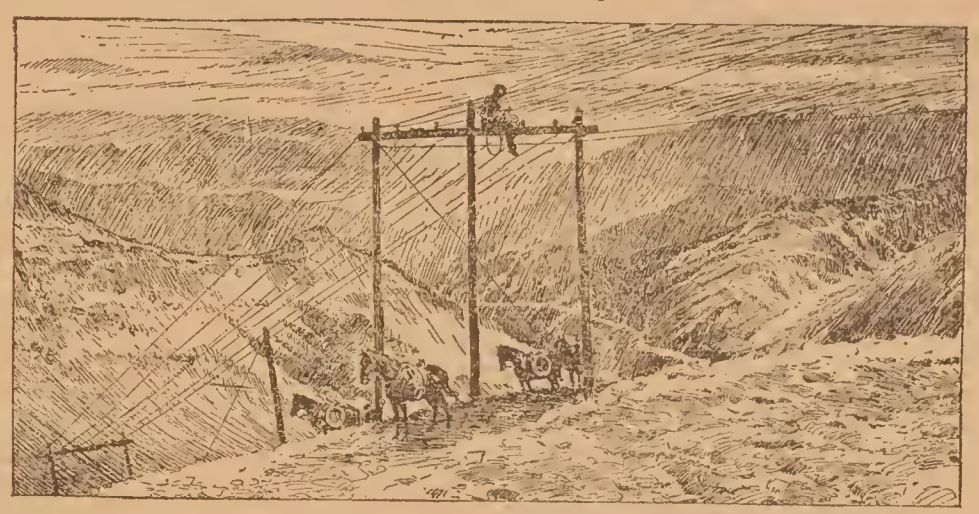
Telephone line over the Rocky Mountains



The Builders of the Telephone

SPANNING the country, under rivers, across prairies and over mountain ranges, the telephone builders have carried the electric wires of their communication network.

Half a century ago the nation's telephone plant was a few hundred feet of wire and two crude instruments. The only builder was Thomas A. Watson, Dr. Bell's assistant.

It was a small beginning, but the work then started will never cease. In 50 years many million miles of wire have been strung, many million telephones have been installed, and all over the country are buildings with switchboards and the complicated apparatus for connecting each telephone with any other. The telephone's builders have been many and their lives have been rich in romantic adventure and unselfish devotion to the service.

Telephone builders are still extending and rebuilding the telephone plant. A million dollars a day are being expended in the Bell System in construction work to provide for the nation's growing needs.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

BELL SYSTEM

IN ITS SEMI-CENTENNIAL YEAR THE BELL SYSTEM LOOKS FORWARD TO CONTINUED PROGRESS IN TELEPHONE COMMUNICATION

Eli HAY PRESS

There are big profits in a good press. Friction safety clutch; automatic block placer; condenser feed, etc.—tractor, horse or engine power. Easily operated—low cost. Free catalog—gives full facts—sent Free upon request.

Record 3 Bales a minute

COLLINS PLOW CO., 2150 Hampshire St., Quincy, Illinois

Harder Silos

Help Make Summer Profits

WHEN pastures are dry and flies are bad, silage will keep up the milk flow. Consider a second silo for summer reserve. Of course, it will be a Harder, built of selected long-lived lumber, extra thick and doweled at every joint. You'll want a Patented Victor-Harder Front, absolutely air-tight, with doors that stay in the silo.

Write for easy-payment plan and booklet, "Saving with Silos".

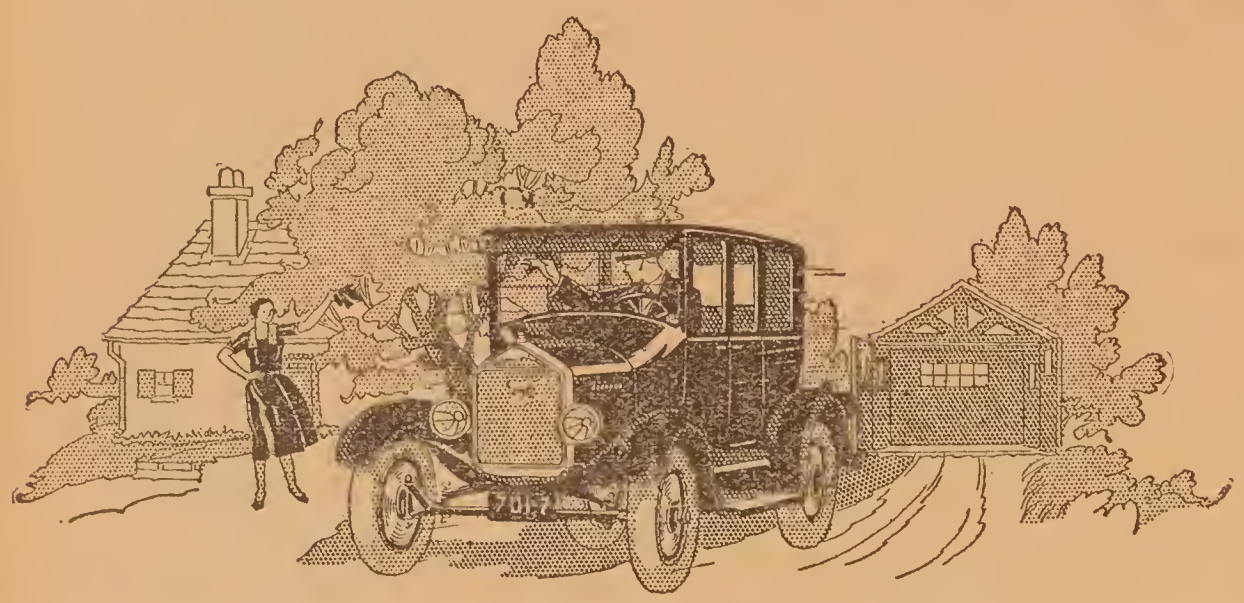
Harder Mfg. Corp.
Box F Cobleskill, N. Y.

A Year To Pay

Free Catalog in colors explains how you can save money on Farm Truck or Road Wagons, also steel or wood wheels to fit any running gear. Send for it today.

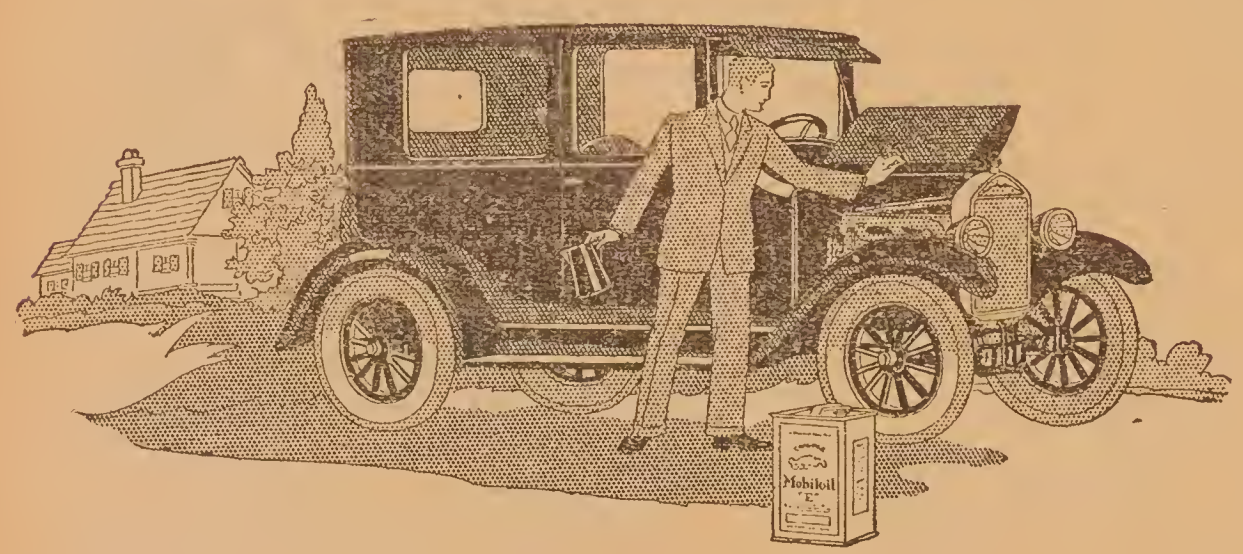
Electric Wheel Co.
2 Elm St., Quincy Ill.

Look for even smoother Ford starting from today's Mobiloil "E" .. because ..



Today—with all the old characteristics retained—Mobiloil "E" offers you still another desirable quality. Through keeping the transmission bands soft and pliable, it prevents jerkiness in starting or stopping. *It thus actually increases the life of these bands, thus cutting substantially your cost of upkeep.*

Two factors in a single oil .. a rare combination.



The importance of this achievement lies in the fact that the new result is achieved at *no expense of added carbon deposit.*

This important point has been the aim of the Mobiloil engineers and chemists. Mobiloil "E" gives smoother starting and stopping at no sacrifice of the other essential factors in Ford lubrication. The improved oil in all respects gives still more efficient lubrication.

Prove it yourself

A nearby Mobiloil dealer has the improved Mobiloil "E" in 5-gallon cans and in steel drums. These packages offer real convenience and economy in handling oil on the farm. For your Ford car or truck use Mobiloil "E." For your Fordson tractor, use Mobiloil "BB" in summer and Mobiloil "A" in winter. See the Mobiloil dealer today.

Vacuum Oil Company, Headquarters: 61 Broadway, New York. Division Offices: Chicago, Kansas City, Minneapolis.

Make this CHART *your guide*

THE correct grades of Gargoyle Mobiloil for engine lubrication of prominent passenger cars are specified below.

The grades of Gargoyle Mobiloil are indicated by the letters shown below. "Arc" means Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic.

If your car is not listed here, see the complete Mobiloil Chart at your dealer's.

NAMES OF PASSENGER CARS	1926		1925		1924		1923	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Buick	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Cadillac	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A
Chandler	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Chevrolet	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Chrysler 4	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	....	....	....	....
Chrysler 6	A	A	A	A	A	A	....	....
Dodge Brothers	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Essex	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Ford	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Franklin	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
Hudson	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Hupmobile	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Jewett	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Maxwell	....	....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Nash	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Oakland	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A
Oldsmobile (4 & 6)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Overland	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Packard 6	A	Arc.	A	Arc	A	A	A	A
Packard 8	A	Arc.	A	Arc	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Paige	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Reo	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Star	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Studebaker	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Velie	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Willys-Knight 4	B	Arc.	B	Arc.	B	Arc.	B	Arc.
Willys-Knight 6	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	....	....	....	....

GARGOYLE

Mobiloil

Make the chart your guide

Mobiloil "E" *for* Fords

VACUUM OIL COMPANY

FOUNDED IN 1842

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

JULY 24, 1926

Great Britain's Problem in India

What to Do with Thrice Our Population in One-half the Territory

By HENRY MORGENTHAU Sr.

IN writing this article about India, I must first express our keen disappointment that our acquaintance with native Indians was limited to relatively few. It prevented us from grasping the real spirit and strivings of the Indian people, and what I am writing in this article is, therefore, largely the point of view of Britishers in India, and not mine. It certainly would require a stay of at least many months and possibly years in India to enable a visitor to make an intelligent study of this tremendous mass of people composed of so many nations, castes and factions and whose interests are so varied. A casual visitor is greatly impressed with their terrific problem. Our knowledge and ideas of India are all somewhat based on our recollections of the great mutiny in 1857 when British control was almost shaken off. This mutiny was brought about in a most peculiar way. The British had introduced the Minie rifle, the cartridge for which had to be bitten off and instead of carefully using the unobjectionable fat of goat or sheep they thoughtlessly used that of pigs and cows. Therefore, they exposed the users to the danger of becoming outcasts. The agitators, who wished to bring about a mutiny, contorted this matter into a deeply laid plot to force the Indians to become Christians by first making them outcasts from their own religion. The mutiny was unsuccessful and its main result was the transfer of the Government from the East India Company to the Crown of England and, eventually, on January 1, 1877, the coronation of Queen Victoria as Empress of India.

HENRY MORGENTHAU SR.

We also receive a good deal of our information from Kiplings' books and from the tales of the great wealth and, at times, extravagance of the Indian princes at home and while they are travelling through Europe.

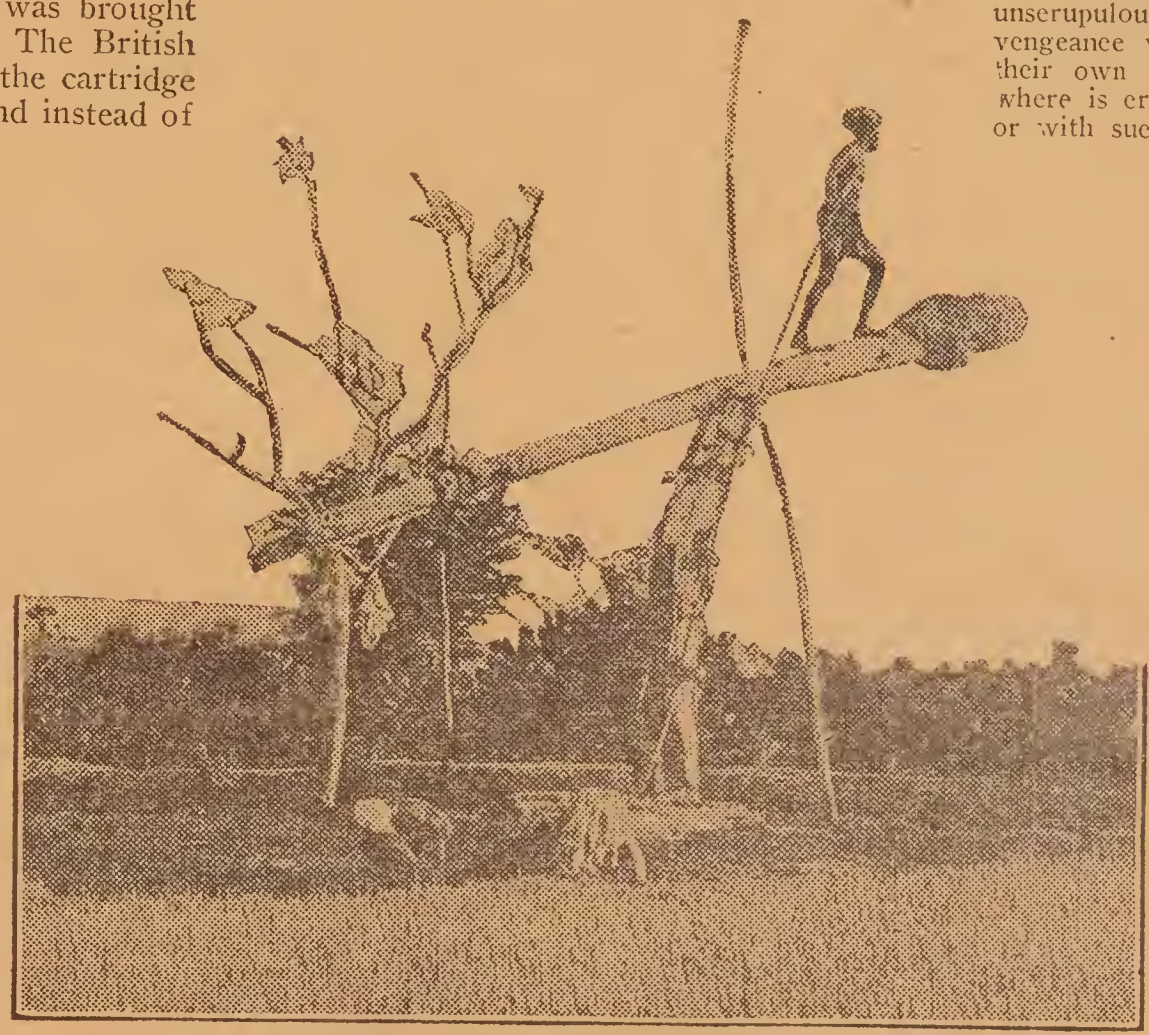
One has to be but a short time in India to realize that a peculiar life is led by this dense mass of three hundred and twenty million people, more than three times the population of the United States and occupying only one and three-quarter millions square miles compared with the three millions square miles of the United States. Everyone who sees this, sympathizes with their throbbings and desire to be recognized as an independent nation and to receive the same right for self-determination that has been granted to so many smaller and almost, as it appears to the Indians, insignificant nations. One cannot help wondering how, with an army of only 600,000 men, most of whom are natives the British are able to keep under control this vast multitude.

Great Britain has undertaken an enormous task, and with the present difficulties at home and the general change in world politics, she must find it quite a strain upon her, so that an outsider cannot help but sympathize with both these great powers. Here is an existing relation which satisfies neither, and yet, I was told that if Great Britain surrendered her hold on India, Australia would become isolated, the Suez Canal menaced, and Australia would have to be defended from the Cape of Good Hope. This is one of the reasons why Australia is so keenly interested in the new improvements at Singapore. Australia cannot afford to have India in the hands of an enemy, for the possessor with any kind of air service would soon control China. Great Britain must not withdraw or else India would once again become the cockpit of other fighting nations. Or, it might be exposed to an invasion by the Afghanistans. I presume that my readers know as little about Afghanistans as I do, so I want to give you an extract about them from the Encyclopedia Brittanica:

"The Afghanistans are inured to bloodshed from childhood and are familiar with death and hardships in attack. They are apparently frank and affable in manner, especially when they hope to obtain some reward, but they are capable of the grossest brutality when that hope ceases. They are unscrupulous in prejury and insatiably passionate in vengeance which they will satisfy at the cost of their own lives in the most cruel manner. No where is crime committed on such trifling grounds or with such general impunity; though when it is punished, the punishment is atrocious. Among themselves the Afghanistans are tricky and distrustful; estrangements and affrays are of constant occurrence. The Afghanistan is by breeding and nature a bird of prey. If, from habit and tradition he receive a stranger within his threshold, he considers it legitimate to warn a neighbor of the prey that is leaving his home or even to overtake and plunder his guest after he has quitted his roof. The repression of crime and demand of taxation he regards as tyranny. The Afghanistans are eternally boasting of their lineage, their independence and prowess. They look upon Afghanistan as the first of nations, and each man looks upon himself as the equal to any Afghanistan."

The great masses of people in India are not conscious of the dangers that surround them. Probably many of them would deem it ridiculous that a neighboring state with but five million inhabitants could at any time become a serious menace to their vast numbers. But if

(*Continued on page* 16)



A pumping device in India, where labor expense is of no consequence. The native on the huge cumbersome device uses himself as a variable weight to operate the lifting mechanism.

There is Much Haying Yet to Be Done

A Western New York Farm and Home Talk

By M. C. BURRITT

THE first full week in July was a hard one for Western New York. The warm weather we have all been looking for arrived but was accompanied by very high humidity and strong parching winds followed by local thunder showers. This weather interfered with haying, stopped needed cultivation, further delaying work already behind, and was hard on man and beast. The week finished cool and clearing.

M. C. Burritt

Much hay was cut the first part of the week and a part of it secured under shelter before the rains. There are however, many fields of hay cut and soaked with rain for two days. We were fortunate in getting all our alfalfa into the barn between showers and in fine condition. Time and weather have not permitted the cutting of clover yet on the tenth of July. This seems to me very late as I was brought up as a boy to the idea that all clover in this section should be cut and in the barn before the Fourth of July. This year there will be as much haying done during the last half of July as during the first half.

Weeds Becoming a Problem

Grass and weeds are growing apace, and in many fields have the start of the cultivated crops. Quack grass has attained a great hold on many farms in this section and seems to me to be getting worse every year. It shows up most in cultivated fields, particularly in corn and beans, but also in the hay and grain crops. It is particularly hard to deal with in the bean crop. It has probably got the big start during the last few years because of the high price of labor which has caused farmers to operate short handed and consequently to be in such a rush that they cannot plow and cultivate when and as much as the control of this weed demands. Wild mustard is another bad weed that is securing a strong hold on many farms. This we hire the children to pull out by hand.

Last year I mentioned our experience in seeding alfalfa both as a field and as an orchard cover crop. We lost the alfalfa seeding in wheat, but got a very good stand in peas and in oats and barley sowed about one bushel per acre. This seeding winter-killed or rather spring-killed through early freezing and thawing, quite badly. The killing was worse on the pea ground where there was least stubble and vegetation to protect it. Heaving was also worse on the knolls than in the low places probably for the same reason. In these lower places especially in the oat and barley stubble the crop was excellent. Elsewhere it was a partial or complete failure. I never saw spring heaving worse. It was bad even in the orchard. But the old five year alfalfa sod was not affected at all and gave the usual good first cutting and is now well started toward a second.

Saturday Night in the Mountains
MAW: *Don't you kids spill none uv thet water; me an' Paw ain't had a bath yet.*—LIFE.

Orchard Seeding Good

Both alfalfa and sweet clover seedings in the apple orchard came through with a good covering especially the sweet clover. Both were cut on June 16 and both have grown a second top now nearly knee high again. I am told that this is good luck with the sweet clover which has no crown like alfalfa to send up new shoots from, but which must start up a second time if at all, from low shoots on the main stalks not cut off when mowed. We tilted the cutter bar high and have a fine second growth. The first growth was very rank—waist high—when cut. Both crops were left in the orchard where they fell as a mulch. In order to check the effect of these cover crops on the size and color of the fruit we disced two rows on May 26th and have since cultivated them. This past week we have sown sweet clover in two other orchards thus taking about half our orchard area out of cultivation next year, saving time and tractor cost.

Reports of large fruit crops continue to come in. My own limited observation does not entirely check with these. The apple set as I have

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Where Horses and Men Will Try Their Skill

Horse Pulling Contests to be Held at New York State and County Fairs

FAIRS in New York will hold horse or mule pulling contests with the Collins dynamometer this summer. It is described as "constant resistance machine" designed and patented by the Agricultural Engineering Section of the Iowa Experiment Station, Ames, Iowa. The characteristics of this apparatus are that any predetermined resistance within the capacity of the apparatus may be furnished. The load moved is indicated and plainly visible to the spectators by the weights lifted by pulley action in an upright structure. Teams are required to be hitched to double-tree similar to the usual hitch on a plow. The point of hitch of the doubletree must not be less than twelve inches from the road surface. Many men have seen horses pull a rock loaded stoneboat in a contest. Almost every farmer owns a team that has exceptional pulling power. Pulling contests offer a good opportunity to measure the exact power of any team and to analyze its work. Of the thousands of horses tested to date none have been reported injured.

All told there will be seven horse and mule pulling contests in New York State this fall and the additional prize money distributed among these various fairs amounts to $2400. The first contest will be held at the Monroe County Agricultural Society Fair, otherwise known as the Brockport Fair, which is held August 18-21. The pulling contest at Brockport will be held on August 19 and 20. The second contest will be held at the Genesee County Agricultural Society Fair, better known as the Batavia Fair, August 23-28. The Batavia pulling contest will be held on the 25th and 26th. Chenango County will have the dynamometer for its pulling contest on August 27th at the Norwich Fair which runs from August 22-28.

Following the Norwich Fair is the New York State Fair at Syracuse August 30-September 4. The pulling contest at Syracuse will be held on August 31 and September 1. Next in line is the Erie County Agricultural Society Fair, the Hamburg fair August 30-September 4. At Hamburg the pulling contest will be held on September 3 and 4. The Rochester Exposition is featuring the pulling contest, 35 entries having been received already. The exposition at Rochester is held on September 6-11 with pulling contests on September 7, 8 and 9. The last contest of the season will be held at the Cattaraugus County Agricultural Society Fair which is held at Little Valley, September 15-18, the pulling contest being held on the 16th and 17th.

At Hamburg, Batavia, Norwich, Brockport and Little Valley, the prize money amounts to $200 at each contest, being divided into eight cash prizes. At both Syracuse and Rochester there will be 10 prizes awarded, totaling $600.

The dynamometer was invented by E. V. Collins of the Iowa Experiment Station and was built at the suggestion of the Horse Association of America. They sought some means, (1) of deciding the maximum load horses or mules could be expected to pull; (2), to discover how much horse power they developed in such tests; (3) to record the weight, measurements, conformation, breeding, age and soundness of all horses and mules tested with a view to ascertaining precisely what bearing, if any, those various factors had on load moving quality; and (4) to determine facts regarding collars, harness, fitting of same and methods of training and driving.

Tests are made by setting the dynamometer at a given tractive resistance, hitching the animals to it and having them pull just as though they were pulling an ordinary wagon load. When they have overcome the resistance by raising the weights, the hydraulic brake is released and the machine moves forward. In order to complete an official test the horses must pull it over a course 27½ feet long.

Interest in pulling contests has

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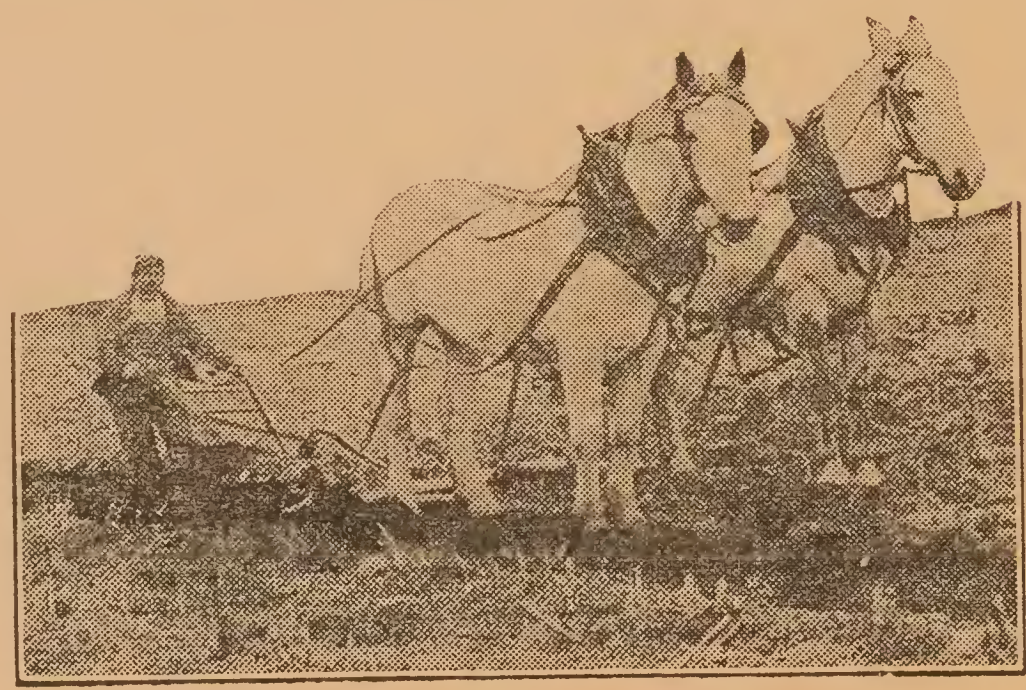

How Much Does a Team Pull When Plowing?

Fifty-Two Years On One Farm

Hard Work and a Fertile Soil Bring Success in Steuben County

FIFTY-TWO years work on one farm is the record of Mr. Edward Heinamen of Steuben County. He began working there as a hired man for eighteen dollars a month when he was eighteen years old and has lived there as worker, tenant and owner since that time.

"As soon as we were married," said Mr. Heinamen, "we rented the farm on shares. It was equipped and stocked so we had only a third for our share. We rented for twenty-six years and then the local bank failed. We lost some and bought the place to avoid losing more. There are 208 acres and we paid $11,200.00 for it and paid for it in six years."

Mr. Edward Heinamen. Horses are the only motive power on this Steuben County farm.

"Wouldn't it be harder for a young fellow to start in now and pay for a farm as quickly as you did?" I asked.

"A young fellow has just as good a chance to pay for a farm now as when I was young," he replied. "There never was a time when it was as cheap to live when we measure cost of living by the work it takes to earn it. Many young fellows seem to want to start out where their fathers leave off. Most of them don't seem to be able to do the days work we used to do either. I am in my seventieth year but I am up soon after four and I can guarantee you will be tired by night if you follow me all day."

I readily agreed to this and suggested that after sitting at a desk most of the time, I would at least want to start in a little easy for a few days.

Many folks have been accustomed to associate potatoes with Steuben County but this farm grows few potatoes. It is located on an improved road a few miles from Bath. The land is rather hilly and the principal source of income is dairying. The herd is purebred holsteins and the milk goes to Bordens.

Mr. Heinamen bought three purebred animals as foundation stock when he first purchased the place and has bought very few cows since. Several herd sires have been purchased, the one now on the farm being six years old. The average milk production per cow last year was slightly over 9,000 pounds. A few calves are raised every year from the best cows.

The barn is well equipped for business without any useless frills. The cows have individual water buckets and a trough is located in the barnyard. The cows are milked with a milking machine. At one end of the barn are a few calf pens with some thrifty calves. An ice house is located near the barn and there is an ice pond on the farm.

The rotation followed is hay one or two years, corn for silage, oats and barley, wheat and hay. About six acres of white marrow beans are also grown as a cash crop. Wheat is also a cash crop but winter killed badly last winter. Eight acres are in alfalfa.

The farm has had silos for thirty-five years, being one of the first farms in the locality to have them, but until recently they were square wood silos. A few years ago Mr. Heinamen built two hollow tile silos, demonstrating that he believes in building for permanence. Sweepstakes corn is grown for silage. Mr. Heinamen showed me a picture of some growing corn that was at least twelve feet tall.

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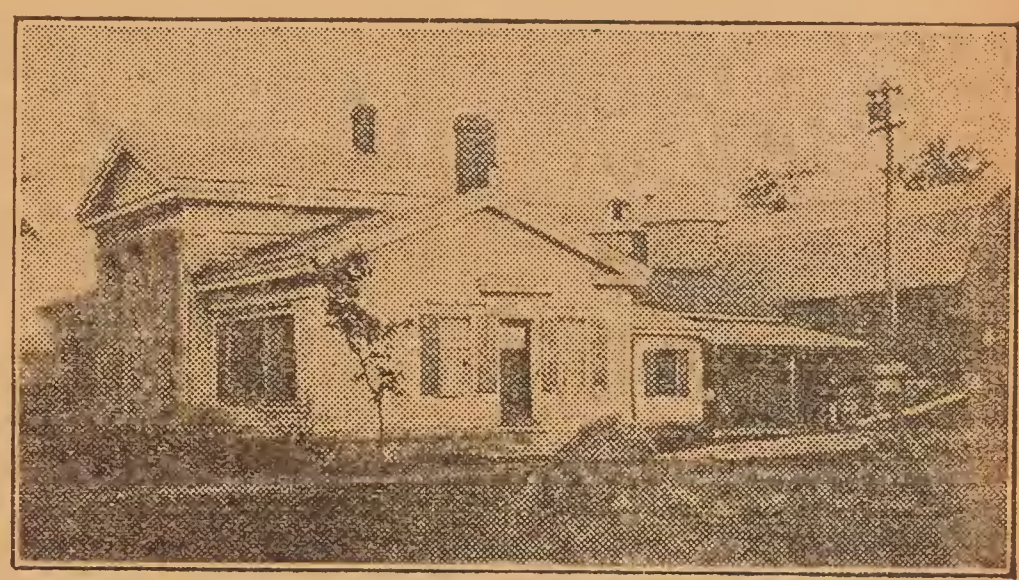

The Heinamen homestead near Bath, Steuben Co. The tops of the tile silos recently built can be seen above the roof of the house.

What Congress Did for Agriculture

A Summary of Farm Legislation Considered This Session

A TOTAL of 17,812 bills were introduced during the first session of the 69th Congress, which ended July 3. Of these a few over 700 were enacted into law.

The committees considering agricultural legislation were over worked most of the time, and much of the discussions in Congress were on farm relief, nevertheless only two agricultural bills of importance got through both houses. One is the Ketcham-Gooding bill requiring the staining of imported alfalfa and red clover seed that is not adapted for general use in this country. The other is the act providing for a division of cooperation in the Department of Agriculture. There is already an efficient division of cooperation functioning in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This new law will give it congressional recognition and provide larger appropriations which will enable it to enlarge its activities. Before Congress adjourned $150,000 was appropriated for its use the present fiscal year.

A bill providing for a survey of potash deposits in the United States became a law, and $100,000 was provided for carrying on the work. It is felt that this act will tend to hold the price of imported potash down to a reasonable level, even though no potash deposits are developed.

Other laws enacted in which farmers have special interest were the agricultural appropriation bill providing increased funds for bovine tuberculosis eradication, providing for participation in the world's poultry congress, and for the carrying on of the present Federal aid highway construction program.

Tax reduction has an appeal to farmers although the program of tax reduction put into effect in the revenue act of 1926, touches them directly only slightly. The reduction for the current year is estimated by the Treasury Department at $319,000,000, and Chairman Green of the ways and means committee says that it will be much larger in 1927 when its full force is felt.

Notwithstanding this reduction in taxation, the Federal government ended its fiscal year June 30 with a surplus of $377,767,816 in receipts over expenditures, and a reduction in national debt during the year of $872,977,572.

Many farm relief bills were introduced, but only two or three were given consideration by the committees, and none passed. The Haugen bill was the more important. It embodied the scheme proposed by the Corn Belt states committee for establishing a Federal Farm Board to dispose of surplus farm products in foreign markets and levy and collect an equalization fee on the entire crop or product to meet the losses sustained from the dumping process. Its purpose was to stabilize farm prices, and place agriculture on an equality with industry. It was defeated in both houses by substantial majorities, thus bearing out the conclusion of the agricultural conference held in Washington three years ago, that no proposition along the lines of the McNary-Haugen bill could get through Congress.

"Now, don't start none o' your arguing with me, Pat, 'cos I've just tidied up this room"—HUMORIST.

In turn, the Fess amendment, companion measure to the Tincher bill in the House, was defeated in the Senate, although it had the backing of the administration, and was known as the President's farm relief plan. It provided for the creation of a farmers' marketing commission to aid cooperative marketing association by giving them advice as to the marketing of agricultural commodities, and making loans to cooperatives, payable during a period not exceeding twenty years. These loans were to be in addition to the funds available in the Intermediate Credit banks. They have been best described as second mortgages against the cooperatives. One hundred million dollars was to be made available for the loans.

With one or two exceptions the farm organizations were opposed to the Tincher-Fess bills. Their representatives argued that the division of cooperation in the Department of Agriculture could give all the advice required by the cooperatives, and the intermediate credit system could be liberalized, if necessary, to take care of the long-time loans to cooperatives, without establishing another Federal board in Washington.

The Aswell-Curtis bill, known as the Yoakum plan, was the only other proposition that received notable attention. But it did not come to a vote. It is indicated that this scheme will be much in the limelight next session as a substitute for the Haugen plan. It provides for the organization of a corporation to be known as the Interstate

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Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

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The Crop Outlook

In General The strange, unusual season has set farmers to wondering what the harvest is going to be. It is too early, of course, to give any definite predictions, but AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is constantly studying the facts and consulting experts in order to keep before you the latest and best information.

Herbert Janvrin Browne, ocean meteorologist, and long distance weather forecaster, states that the unusual weather all over the world is going to have considerable effect on crops this year and almost a disastrous effect in 1927.

The United States Department of Agriculture says that in the East the season is ten days to two weeks late. It is too cool and too dry. Crops are making very slow growth. The hay crop is light. Pastures are poor. Milk prices are up, as are the prices of dairy cattle, and the dairy industry is in the strongest position that it has been for several years.

Fruit Fruit prospects indicate an abundant crop.

Wheat The wheat harvest is well started. Indications are so far for a good American crop in wheat, but the world crop is short.

Corn The cold weather has seriously retarded the growth of corn, but this may be made up with good weather from now on. In correspondence, with C. F. Marvin, Chief of the United States Weather Bureau, Dr. Marvin says:

"With regard to the effect of cold weather on the yield of corn, you are advised that statistics show very little relation, as a rule, between the temperature during the early growing period and the yield. Correlations show that the weather during July and August, particularly from about the middle of July to the middle of August, has a dominating effect on the yield of corn. The deficiency in growth can easily be overcome by favorable weather during the more important growth periods of the season."

Hogs Indications are for well sustained hog prices for a year yet to come. The number of sows, however, indicates a 36 per cent. increase in pigs for next year. Therefore, it is time to go slowly in increasing breeding stock.

Speaking generally of the outlook, the United States Department said on July 1st: "With the stage set for strong hog prices well into next year, with prospects for wheat growers moderately good, with cattle "coming back" in the West and the dairy industry picking up in the East, it appears that this may well prove to be another season of improvement in agricultural conditions."

The Unfair School Taxes

THE great problem before the people of New York is to continue to give country children all of the advantages of education without taxing farmers off of the land. The rural school problem is not the one-room school. It is instead a too small unit for school taxation. The school districts, which are the tax districts for school purposes, were laid out over a hundred years ago. At that time, the wealth of the State was largely agricultural. Most of the people lived in the country. Great corporations did not exist. The cost of education was not high, either, because everything was low in price and because also little was taught except reading, writing and arithmetic.

Today the burden of work upon the schools is five times greater. We demand more for our children in the way of education. Even within twenty-five years the number of children who are seeking free high school education has more than doubled. Fathers and mothers want their children to have the best there is in education in order to be good citizens.

So, of course, school taxes have increased by leaps and bounds, and as they have increased, a great unfairness has crept in whereby some people with the same property pay many times as much taxes for the same kind of schools as others. A few wealthy districts in each town have the benefit of the taxes paid by the large corporations.

In Delaware County, for example, there is one district which has an equalized valuation per teacher of APPROXIMATELY THIRTY-FOUR TIMES AS MUCH AS FOUR OTHERS. In Tompkins County, there are three districts whose true valuation are about ONE-TWELFTH THAT OF THE WEALTHIEST DISTRICTS. In Erie County, there is one district which has a valuation of OVER SIXTY TIMES AS MUCH AS ANY OTHER DISTRICT. In Clinton County, the highest valuation of one district is OVER SEVENTY TIMES THAT OF THE LOWEST. Can anyone say that such a situation is fair?

The school district, as it was originally laid out, was all right in the early days. Property was evenly distributed. Today, many of these district are so small that the school taxes in them are ruining the farmers.

This absurd and unfair tax situation is just what the recent Cole legislation was designed to help. There are two ways in which it will help when it once gets to working.

In the first place, an appropriation of nine million dollars a year was made for direct State aid to rural schools. The law was so passed that the smallest and weakest district schools will get the most aid. The first money will be appropriated this year.

The second plan of the law gives those districts which wish, the right to centralize by joining with other nearby districts to provide good school advantages for all of the children of the whole district without throwing an additional tax burden upon those weaker districts which are already overtaxed.

It is to be expected that this new law will meet with some criticism from those richest districts which have had such high valuations and therefore low taxes. But even with these, there will be little criticism when the nine million dollars from the State begins going into all rural schools, for this sum should go a long way in helping to keep all rural school taxes down. Besides, most residents, particularly parents, in these rich districts are fair. They are willing to pay their share for education for their children.

It certainly behooves those parents who are interested in the welfare of their children and those residents in the great number of rural school districts which are at present over-taxed to realize "on which side their bread is buttered," by supporting this school legislation instead of opposing it.

For certain reasons best known to themselves, certain interests in this State under disguise of the name of the Rural School Improvement Society have been bitterly attacking and misrepresenting the Cole rural school legislation. These interests are "wolves in sheep's clothing." The officers of this Association have no real interest in the district school or in the welfare of the country boys and girls. What are they doing with the large sums of money they have been illegally soliciting school trustees for?

The Cole school laws are the most constructive school legislation that has been passed in a generation. These laws do not force consolidation. Centralization will not even be permitted except by vote of the great majority of the rural school patrons themselves. These laws do not close the rural schools. They do not force country children to be transported for long distances. But they will go a long ways toward helping to relieve the present unfair tax burden upon rural school patrons, and they will help give country children every opportunity for an education.

Tioga County After The Lawbreakers

THE campaign against the lawbreaking bootleggers in Tioga County, New York, which we reported in our issue of July 10th, still continues with emphasis. Citizens of the county are thoroughly aroused and are determined that lawbreaking shall cease.

Since our last report, there have been several more raids on bootleggers and one man was arrested and held for the grand jury for being an alien and having fire arms in his possession. Citizens' committees are being organized in the different towns of the county, with the definite purpose of cooperating with the officers to clean up the county. So aroused are the people that these committees have no difficulty whatever in securing all the money they need in contributions from citizens to help carry on the work.

If any other county is interested in having more facts as to what Tioga County is doing, and how that county has gone about it to enforce law and order, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST will gladly furnish such facts upon application.

An Absurd Proposal

IT is reported that the New York City Board of Health is considering an ordinance requiring that all milk sold in the city shall test at least 3.5 per cent. butterfat. Such a regulation, if enforced, would completely upset the whole milk market situation, and there have been enough upsets lately in the New York milk shed without any more impractical and unnecessary propositions like this one.

The average milk from the New York milk shed tests about 3.6 per cent. It will be seen, then, that a regulation calling for milk testing 3.5 per cent. would automatically throw out at least one-half of the milk sold in this market. Not only would this put thousands of farmers out of business, but it would immediately put the price of milk out of the reach of the average consumer in New York City.

It is a fact that the milk from a good many dairies is too low in butterfat. Some of them have difficulty getting under the line at the legal regulation of 3 per cent. These dairymen should take immediate steps to bring their average butterfat test up. But the situation is not such as to require a regulation so drastic as to force hardship upon large numbers of both dairymen and consumers.

Sayings of Dr. John W. Holland

It is better to pray for an enemy than to prey upon him.

* * *

A mother's knee is the best altar at which a child may kneel.

* * *

God's laws cuff the men who bluff.

Does An Education Pay On the Farm

And Other Letters of Experiences from Our Readers

THIS is an old question, but one which probably is argued as much as any farm idea throughout the country.

Doubtless, many will say, "How foolish, of course, an education pays anywhere". (I mean the term "education" as at least four years of High School). But, if one goes through a community, he will encounter the negative side, almost as often as the affirmative.

"I have been a steady reader of the old reliable American Agriculturist since I was 14 years old. I am now 83 and hope to be able to continue to read it for some time yet. When I began to read it Orange Judd was editor and I always thought he was a true farmer's friend, as it is today."—Charles Black, New Jersey.

Mr. Black works every day, goes fishing with the boys at every opportunity and keeps well posted on all the important topics of the day.—L. G. T.

It would be foolish to state that an education is absolutely essential to successful farming, for I can state at least a dozen prosperous farmers who have never passed the equivalent of the fourth grade of grammer school.

I have no doubts, but that the average person is benefited by a thorough course of high school and college, no matter what the occupation or position. Of course, there are a few unfortunate, who do not benefit very much, since they have not the power to use their education to any concrete advantage. It simply remains an abstract term with them. It is something they have paid for and cannot use.

But the rest of us can and do use our knowledge every day. We use our heads to do much of the work that otherwise we would use our hands to do. We plan and arrange our duties to such an extent that we may save in time, which to most people is their most valuable possession. It broadens our outlook on things in general, consequently we see them in a fairer light, and we see the other fellow's side. Thus we make friends more easily, which is another valuable characteristic.

We think quicker and so we act quicker, this alone often resulting in a large saving of time as well as money.

Among the many other values of an education is the power it gives one to observe and understand others and to benefit thereby. The prominent educators of the country today are giving more of their time and effort to the farmer, than they are to any other class of people. To understand this help is to benefit by it and it is much easier to understand it, if a person is on practically the same mental level as the educator is.

The farmer is more or less isolated and always will be. His calling prevents very close association with others. I don't mean that he isn't in communication with the outside but rather the fact that he has less chance to associate with his fellow men than the town or city dweller. Consequently he thinks more for a man alone will think better and oftener, than one in a crowd. Here he needs an education to keep his thoughts and plans on a high and practical level, thereby enabling him to use them, at some future time, in a businesslike way.

To sum it all up, an education makes us more efficient. It does not add anything to us fundamentally, rather it allows us to use that which we all have in a better and more satisfactory manner.—Dewitt F. Kelly.

The Tent Caterpillar

I NOTE an editorial in the June 12th issue of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST headed, Tent Caterpillars Increasing. I had wondered whether the tent caterpillar had abated its ravages generally over the country as it seems to have done in this part of the country.

Twenty-five years ago it seemed that fruit trees would be destroyed by the tent caterpillar. Then there were wild cherry trees and wild crabs scattered around over the country that were stripped of their foliage every year. After fifteen or twenty years ago the tent caterpillar disappeared from our orchards very suddenly and we do not know what became of them. Some people think that a late freeze killed them, others do not seem to know what became of them.

Several years ago I saw a few tent caterpillar nests in some neglected trees about 12 miles from my farm, but so far as I know they have not increased in numbers in that section. Two or three years ago I saw a small nest or two of them about one-half mile from any house, but I have not noticed any others in that section so it seems that there is something that has happened to the tent caterpillar to the advantage of the fruit grower in this part of the country. I am wondering whether some parasite has not checked the caterpillar in this country.—A. J. Legg.

Taking A Course In The Fanning Mill

IT ran in the blood of us boys to love to fuss with machinery. We had an uncle that could make anything that could be made out of wood and iron; and if he could hitch it to some sort of a power it would run. He got stumped only once that I ever heard of, and that was when he set out to make perpetual motion.

Upstairs in his house one time I saw the thing he had hoped would solve the problem that every man with wheels in his head tries to settle. It was a big wheel, like the wheel of a spinning wheel, with a thin, light rim and hollow spokes. In these hollow spokes he had put a rod of iron a little shorter than the spokes themselves. You get the idea. His thought was that as these rods fell down toward the lower part of the rim of the wheel, they would create momentum enough to carry the wheel round till more rods dropped; but somehow I never heard that Uncle Hiram's perpetual motion machine ever brought him any great fortune. But he did make a mill, and built one of the first turbine water wheels I ever saw, and the shop brought him a good living. And the hankering for machinery run in the veins of us boys.

Grandma thought so one day when we stole away to the barn where there was an old fanning mill. You remember them. They had a big belly for the fans to run in, fastened in place to the frame of the machine by wooden wedges. On the day in question my brother and I had pulled the old fanning mill out into the middle of the floor and got down a big pile of straw which we planned to thresh. I don't remember positively which one of us thought of it, but I think likely it was I, that by knocking out the wedges which held the belly of the mill in place we could by holding straw up to the swiftly revolving fans while one of us turned the crank fast do quite a job of threshing.

We had the machine apart and were putting things through at a great rate, when all of a sudden the big barn door swung open a little, a wrinkled old face peeked in and Grandmother exclaimed in a horrified tone, "What on airth be you a-doin' on?" For a minute things came to a standstill. The belt flew off the cogged wheel with the crank, the fans ceased to revolve. The straw fell from my surprised fingers and all I could get out was, "Nothin'!"

Well, Grandmother pressed her way in, looked at the old mill and then began to smile as she more fully appreciated the ingenuity displayed in the making of our threshing machine. Encouraged by that smile, brother and I went on and finished up our job to the satisfaction of everybody concerned.

As we grew up, brother and I had a great love of machinery of all kinds. I have wondered just how much that old fanning mill and Grandmother's smiles had to do with it. One thing is sure; if she had stormed about and perhaps seen to it that we got a good threshing of our own, right across our backs it might have been the means of discouraging us so that fanning mills

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WHERE AGRICULTURE FALLS DOWN

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Safe arrival guaranteed. Remit with money order, check or cash in registered letter. Chicks shipped parcel post and special handling charges prepaid. No chicks sent C. O. D. No order for less than 25 chicks. If you wish chicks sent special delivery, remit 15c for 25 or 50 chicks, 20c for each 100 chicks.

Kerr Chickeries, Inc.
Offices and Hatcheries at
FRENCHTOWN, N. J. SYRACUSE, N. Y.
TRENTON, N. J. SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
Address Dept. 10

300,000 NATIONAL CHICKS IN JUNE AND JULY
Bred from carefully selected breeders. Smith hatched

	25	50	100	500	1000
Mixed	$3.00	$5.25	$9.00	$43.00	$84.00
White, Brown, Buff Leghorns	3.50	5.75	11.00	52.00	100.00
Holly-Tane Wh. & Br. Leghorns	3.75	6.25	12.00	57.00	110.00
Barred Rocks, Anconas	3.50	6.75	13.00	62.00	120.00
Reds & White Rocks, Blk. Minorcas	4.00	7.25	14.00	65.00	125.00
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100% live arrival guaranteed. Bank reference. Circular free
NATIONAL CHICKS FARMS, Box 408, Mifflintown, Pa.

Jersey Black Giant Hens $3.00 each. Cocks $5.00 each. Tompkins strain S. C. R. I. Red Cockerels $2.00 each.
THE KEYSTONE HATCHERY
Richfield, Pa.

BABY CHICKS C.O.D.
Send no money. Just mail your order. We ship C.O.D. and guarantee live delivery of chicks. From pure-bred inspected and culled flocks.

Prices on:	25	50	100
S. C. Wh. & Br. Leghorns	$2.75	$5.00	$9.00
Bd. Rocks, R. I. Reds	3.00	5.50	10.00
White Rocks, Wh. Wyandottes	3.50	6.50	12.00
Broiler Chicks	2.50	4.50	8.00

MINGOVILLE POULTRY FARM, Box 212, Mingoville, Pa.

S. C. RHODE ISLAND RED CHICKS
$10.00 a hundred. Heavy mixed breeds $8.00 a hundred. Guarantee satisfaction, 100% delivery. Circular.
BROOKFIELD POULTRY FARM,
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LARGE STOCK Fine Poultry, Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Guineas, Bantams, Collies, Hares, Day Chicks, Eggs, low, catalog. PIONEER FARMS, TELFORD, PA.

PULLETS Jersey Black Giants, S. C. White Leghorns. Eight weeks to five months old. Ready for shipment.
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Keep Trespassers Off

We have had some new signs made up of extra heavy material because severe storms will tear and otherwise make useless a lighter constructed material. We unreservedly advise farmers to post their land and the notices we have prepared comply in all respects with the laws of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. The price to subscribers is 95 cents a dozen, the same rate applying to larger quantities.

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461 4th Ave. New York City

FROM PURE BRED, FREE RANGE BREEDERS, BRED FOR EGG PRODUCTION.

	25	50	100
Mixed Chicks	$2.25	$4.00	$ 7.00
Ferris Strain W. Leghorns	2.50	4.50	8.00
Basom's Brown Leghorns	2.50	4.50	8.00
Parks Strain Bar'd Rocks	3.00	5.50	10.00
Basom's R. I. Reds	3.00	5.50	10.00
Marcy Str. Jer. B. Giants	5.00	10.00	20.00

Money refunded for dead chicks. Orders filled promptly. We pay Postage also special handling stamp. Let us book your order early. Reference Richfield Bank.
JUNIATA POULTRY FARM, RICHFIELD, PA.

QUALITY BABY CHICKS $10.00 per 100 up, according to breed and age. Twelve varieties. Thousands hatching daily all year around with plenty on hand for immediate delivery. Better buy your chicks direct from our incubators. Postage prepaid. Live delivery guaranteed. Send for folder at once or call at our hatchery. Inspection invited.
SCHOENBORN'S HATCHERY,
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Phone 1604 or 337.

NITTANY VALLEY CHICKS
THE BIG FLUFFY KIND that jump out of the box when you get them. From pure-bred, high egg record, inspected and culled flocks. Live delivery guaranteed. We ship C. O. D.

Prices On:	25	50	100
S. C. White, Brown Leghorns	$3.00	$5.50	$10.00
Brd. Plymouth Rocks, R. I. Reds	3.50	6.50	12.00
Wh. Plymouth Rocks, Wh. Wyandottes	4.00	7.50	14.00
Broiler Chicks	2.50	5.00	9.00

Catalog giving full particulars and prices on larger lots free on request. Write now.
Nittany Valley Hatchery, Box 105, Bellefonte, Pa.

QUALITY PULLETS We offer 10,000 three months old pullets from farm range, high quality stock. Leghorns $1.25 each, Rhode Island Reds, Barred and White Rocks, White Wyandottes, Anconas, Buff Orpington and Minorcas at $1.50 each.
Illustrated Catalog Free
GLEN ROCK NURSERY AND STOCK FARM
Ridgewood - - New Jersey

BABY CHICKS
From heavy laying free range flocks.

S. C. White Leghorns	$ 8.00	Per 100
S. C. Brown Leghorns	8.00	" 100
Barred Rocks	10.00	" 100
S. C. Rhode Island Reds	10.00	" 100
Broilers or Mix Chicks	7.00	" 100

Special Prices on 500 & 1000 lots. 100% prepaid safe delivery guaranteed.
J. N. NACE, BOX 161, RICHFIELD, PA.

RELIABLE CHICKS OUR 10TH YEAR
$6.00 PER 100 AND UP
From good healthy free range stock. Rocks, Reds, Wyan., Leg. Mixed. Send for Catalog and Price List. Delivery guaranteed
LONG'S RELIABLE HATCHERY,
Box 12 - - - Millerstown, Pa.

CHICKS FOR JULY AND AUGUST
S. C. W. Leghorns, 8c; Barred Rocks, 10c; Mixed 7c. Postpaid. 100% delivery guaranteed. Circular free.
L. E. STRAWSER, BOX 30, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

PARDEE'S PERFECT EKIN DUCKLINGS AND EGGS. CATALOGUE Sale of Breeders
Roy Pardee, Islip, N. Y.

Keep the Hens Laying

Feed Them Right First---Then Cull

EGG production always slumps about this time of year and at the same time prices begin to improve. This makes it especially important to use all possible means to keep the flock laying as well as possible. We hear a lot about keeping up production by culling and selling the loafers but it is coming to be recognized that it is not fair to the hen or to the owners pocketbook to cull hens that do not lay because they have not been fed right.

The Ohio State College gives the following reminders and suggestions about keeping the hens laying:

Summer egg production can be maintained by inducing the hens to eat a well balanced mash. This may be done by moistening the mash with milk and feeding all the grain ration in the evening.

Cull early. The loafing hens will bring a better price now than in October or November. Most hens that stop laying in June or July never get back into full production until the next spring.

Cage the broody hens with the culls and sell them if they go broody more than once. A hen that is caught the first day she takes to the nest and confined in a slatted bottom coop in a cool place with plenty of mash and milk can be brought back into production in about three days. If allowed to set three days, they will be out of production for at least ten days.

Chicken mites will soon be getting troublesome. Paint the roosts with coal tar disinfectant. Used tractor oil is good but it does not last long enough. Dust or dip the hens with sodium fluoride.

Pasture or green feed is just as important to the laying flock as it is to cattle.

The State Institute of Applied Agriculture at Farmingdale, Long Island, uses the following system of feeding and reports that it gives good results without forcing the hens to the extent that they are harmed. Of course where one plans to sell hens as soon as they stop laying they can be forced to the limit. The Farmingdale ration is as follows with amounts for 100 hens:

Milk and Oats Mixture—5 pounds germinated (soaked) oats and 2 to 4 pounds condensed buttermilk mixed and fed as a paste. (7 a. m.) Mix the night before and let stand over night.

Green Feed—About 10-15 pounds per one hundred birds per day (when range is insufficient or unpalatable) (9 a. m.)

Dry Mash—In long troughs, available to the birds at all times. 100 pounds wheat bran, 100 pounds corn meal, 100 pounds Red Dog Flour, 100 pounds hulled ground oats, 100 pounds Diamond Gluten meal, 50 pounds high grade meat scrap, 50 pounds alfalfa leaf meal, 30 pounds edible bone meal, 15 pounds charcoal, 3 pounds powdered sulphur, 3 pounds salt.

Scratch Grain—One feeding daily—5 p. m. Equal parts by weight of cracked corn and wheat. Amount varied according to needs of birds as indicated by changes in body weight and egg production. We weigh ten marked birds in each one hundred weekly.

Cod Liver Oil—Where green feed is lacking or birds are in poor condition we believe it will pay to feed one-fourth pint of cod liver oil per one hundred hens per day right through the summer. Our practice is to mix the oil with the milk and oats mixture.

Hens Feel the Heat

POULTRY houses are commonly built with the idea of keeping the hens comfortable and warm in winter and the fact that hens suffer from heat in summer is often forgotten.

A properly built house has ventilators that can be opened near the roof and around the roosts which help to cool off the house at night. If a house does not have these it is fairly easy to install them. The State College of Agriculture has plans for a poultry house which shows how they work and by studying these plans any poultryman will be able to remodel his house and include them.

Hens need shade. An orchard makes a good range or if this is not handy a cornfield is just as good. The hens will not harm the corn if it gets a good start before the hens are allowed in it. When hens refuse to roost in a house and choose a tree instead it is good evidence that the house is too hot or that it is infested with mites.

A steady supply of cool water helps to keep the hens comfortable. Running water is best where it is available. Plenty of roost space will allow the hens to avoid crowding.

The bad effects of heat may not be noticed immediately but it will surely add to the egg production to keep them as cool as possible during hot weather.

Pullets Or Hens

THE question is often asked as to whether hens or pullets are the most profitable. The New Jersey Experiment station has published some interesting figures gathered from the poultrymen who cooperate with the station.

The pullets averaged 154.2 eggs per bird and the hens 125.5 or 29 more eggs for the pullets. Added to this is the tendency for pullets to lay in the fall when eggs are high.

In 1924-25 the average production of these flocks totalling over 27,000 birds was 144.4 eggs. The yearly feed cost per bird was $2.466 and the value of eggs was $6.524. The return above feed cost was $4.058. Of course half the flocks were poorer than the average and it is quite possible that flocks whose owners cooperate with the experiment station produce better than those who do not cooperate.

Weight of Eggs

What are the weights of the various grades of eggs, such as extra, extra firsts, firsts, etc.

The New York Mercantile Exchange issues a leaflet on the classification and grading of eggs, which was adopted by the Exchange. This leaflet covers the egg classification and grading rules of the exchange. The minimum average net weight of the various classifications are as follows:

Extras, minimum average net weight—45 pounds per case.

Extra firsts, minimum average net weight—44 pounds per case.

Firsts, minimum average net weight—43 pounds per case.

Pullets, No. 1—not less than 38 pounds per case.

Pullets, No. 2—not less than 36 pounds per case.

Naturally gathered eggs cannot be given a classification because the term gathered refers to the source rather than the classification. Gathereds are again divided into the various grades which have been previously mentioned. Copies of the classification and grading rules can be obtained by writing the New York Mercantile Exchange, 11 Harrison Street, New York City.

There Is Still Much Hay To Be Cut

(*Continued from page 2*)

observed it does not seem to me to be as heavy in proportion to bloom as last year. The drop has been heavy and the fruit on many trees is far from a full crop. Many growers I have talked with, however, estimate that they have more fruit than last year. The crop of the country as a whole promises to be from ten to twenty per cent greater than last year according to reports. The problem of marketing fruit at any reasonably satisfactory price this year looks like a very difficult one.

LIVESTOCK BREEDERS

GUERNSEYS PUREBRED REGISTERED
ACCREDITED HERD
Open heifers, bred heifers, cows, all ages, $200 and up
Write, or better still, call and inspect the herd.
MAPLE LANE FARM
A. H. CHAMBERS, KINGSTON, N. Y.

FORGE HILL FARM **GUERNSEYS**
Bull calf born February 20, 1926. Sire a prize winning son of Ultra May King out of one of Florham Laddies first A. R. daughters. Dam of this calf is Hazel Orsbee 100859 A. R. with record of 12,704 lbs. milk and 603 lbs. butterfat. Price of calf $100. Write for extended pedigree. Other bull calves as low as $50
Herd Accredited
CHAS A. SLATER, FORGE HILL FARM
R. D. 3, Newburgh, N. Y.

MILKING SHORTHORNS
Breeding Stock for Sale
The Bar None Ranch herd of this ideal milk and beef breed is founded on the most popular blood lines. Our stock is bred for type and production combined, and has been highly successful in the show ring and at the pail.
The breed that brings two checks instead of one—the milk check and the beef check.
COME AND SEE THE HERD
BAR NONE RANCH
Maurice Whitney. Berlin, N. Y.

O K L HOLSTEINS
FOR SALE: Bull calves sired by ORMSBY SENSATION 274343, ORMSBY KORNDYKE LAD POSCH 308940 and ORMSBY KORNDYKE PEARL. Out of good record dams. Good individuals, well grown, priced right.
Also a few heifer calves of the same lines of breeding.
BEAVER DAM STOCK FARM
Wm. Fielden, Mgr.
Montgomery - - - New York

HUBBAVALE OFFERS
A 5 yr. old grandson of May Echo Sylvia
Who passed T. B. test and blood test for abortion last May. Dam and sires dam avg. 776 lbs. milk, 36.6 lbs. butter. Also an 11 mo. old son and 5 mo. old grandson of above bull.
Herd Accredited
GEORGE HUBBARD, RED HOOK, N. Y.

FOR SALE: Ayrshire bull, one year old ready for service. Iroquois Salesman, Sire; Monstone Matador, Dam; Iroquois Pretty Peggy, Granddam; Ringmaster Peggy.
IROQUOIS FARM,
Cooperstown, - - - N. Y.

TAYLOR FARM JERSEYS
We are offering 20 heifers ranging from 3 months to 20 months old. Nearly all are from Register of Merit dams, and several are already bred to a beautiful son of the White Cid. They are priced for quick sale. 'Phone or write for more complete description.
THE TAYLOR FARM
Delaware Co. Stamford, New York

Reg. Jerseys of Oxford Breeding. Herd sire grandson of OXFORD YOU'LL DO
Cows, bred heifers, and young bulls at farmers prices.
Herd Accredited *Watch this space*
HEDGES HOMESTEAD STOCK FARM
East Durham, N. Y. C. H. Jennings, Owner

Tuberculin Tested grade Holstein and Guernsey cows and heifers, that show quality and milky type, 60 day retest guaranteed.
I. T. & C. A. WELCH
West Edmeston - - New York

SWINE BREEDERS

Registered O. I. C. and CHESTER WHITE PIGS, Either sex, bred from best strains obtainable and prices right. The best breeds for the farmer, gentle and prolific.
EUGENE P. ROGERS, WAYVILLE, NEW YORK

THICK, SWOLLEN GLANDS

which make a horse wheeze, roar, have thick wind or choke-down can be reduced with Absorbine. Also other bunches or swellings. No blister, no hair gone, and horse kept at work. It is economical. At druggists, or $2.50 postpaid.
Horse book 3-S free.
A thankful user says: "Completely removed flesh growth on gland about 7 inches diameter. Sincerely thank you for good advice and Absorbine."
ABSORBINE
TRADE MARK REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.
W. F. YOUNG, Inc. 579 Lyman St., Springfield, Mass.

Producing Grade A Milk

A Few Essentials---Equipment Not Important

I HAVE been very interested in following in your excellent paper the various developments in the milk situation. I have been producing Grade A raw milk for a special baby trade, without any fancy barns, etc. Ordinary care and common sense have kept our milk at the top.

In speaking with dealers regarding the milk price, I find their chief argument against a higher price is that the quality does not warrant it. Surplus is only a secondary consideration, and only in the spring of the year.

The farmers of course come back and say at the price they cannot afford to do any better. But following the simple rules I have outlined will not increase their cost any, and will eliminate the dealers' argument of poor quality. Somebody has to start it, and if the farmers would put out a high quality product, they would have something on which to base their fight for a better return.

Producing Clean Milk

There is a story of a man who upon alighting from a transcontinental train, asked the Pullman porter what his average tip was on that run. The reply was, "Boss, mah average tip is one dollah", so the man handed out a new dollar bill. The darkie was very effusive in his thanks and concluded his remarks with, "Boss, you is de fust man wot's cum up to de average".

That is the way with the bacterial counts of most milks. They do not come down to the average, and since the count is, to a large extent, an index of the cleanliness of the milk, most milk does not come up to the average in cleanliness. We say this because so much milk is sold—retail—without ever having been examined, and most of the milk which is checked on this point is high grade milk, so that the "average" bacterial count and cleanliness are really very high standards.

Quality Products Have Best Markets

Just now when the milk market is so unsettled, and new methods of selling, distribution and inspection are being proposed, is the time for the farmer to look after his own end. If he were putting out a first grade product he would have a powerful weapon, but how many farmers can rightfully boast of their milk?

There are only a few real essentials for the production of clean milk and many of the popularly thought essentials are in reality very minor and negligible considerations. If every farmer would follow these rules, he would be able to produce clean milk, milk with a low bacterial count:

1. Use small-top milk pails.
2. Discard the fore-milk.
3. Do not sweep or feed just prior to or while milking.
4. Scald the pails, strainers, cloths and stirrers.
5. Cool the milk to 50 degrees F. or below immediately after milking.

These five points need little elaboration. The small top pails prevent a large part of the "visible dirt" from getting into the milk, such as dirt, hair and skin particles from the udder and flank of the cow, as well as dust from the stable air. One or two squirts of milk on the floor from each teat will remove dirt and bacteria which may have found their way into the teat orifice. Sweeping and feeding at milking time raise germ-laden dust which is sure to find its way into the milk, especially where the milk is dumped into cans in the barn.

Scalding all utensils prevents the contamination of the new milking by any bacteria of the previous milking. Cooling to 50° F. will prevent what few bacteria have gotten into the milk—and if the four previous suggestions have been followed, these will be few—from multiplying, and will insure the milk coming to the distributor in as good condition as it left the farm. This last point is especially necessary in early spring before the farmer usually thinks it necessary to start cooling his milk, and in the fall when the first cool night or two put a stop to the practice, sometimes weeks before it really is cold enough to dispense with it.

The matters of elaborate ventilation systems, fancy stanchions, magnificent barns, immaculate milk-houses and other attributes of the gentleman's farm are nice to have if possible, but are emphatically not the determining factors in clean milk production. Any man who is himself clean, and who will follow out the five essentials herein mentioned, and who will use common sense and sincerity in his efforts, is sure to produce a milk of milk quality.—J. F. M., New York.

Fifty-Two Years On One Farm

(*Continued from page* 3)

In discussing his plan of feeding Mr. Heinamen said "We start with the calf and feed her new milk the first month (and I say right here if she is not worth feeding new milk don't raise her for a cow) then change to skim milk gradually. At this age she will begin to eat a little alfalfa or clover hay. Now start giving her a little grain. Our mixture is 300 lbs. bran, 300 lbs. corn meal, 300 lbs. ground oats (fine), 100 oil meal. By this time I can tell whether she has capacity for a dairy cow by the way she handles her feed. Just keep her growing until she is four or five years old, of course she is a cow now. Feed Legume hay, corn ensilage, straw and grain. In winter we feed 1 lb. of grain for every 4 lbs. of milk. When on good pasture we feed a 16% feed, on short pasture about a 20% feed—1 lb .of feed to 6 lbs. of milk.

The fertility is maintained by spreading the manure with a spreader each day. A bag of acid phosphate is used in the gutter each day to absorb liquids and balance the manure and 300 pounds of acid rock is used on each acre of grain. Lime is used every time the land is seeded.

Books have been kept on the farm for years.

"How long does it take to keep them?" I asked.

"Not as long as folks think who havent tried it," was the reply. "Of course" he added with a smile, "it would save me some time if I didn't keep them because I wouldn't have to look up something I want to know and could just guess at it."

Mr. Heinamen has been a member and director of the Steuben County Farm Bureau since it started. Since the county is one that has made great progress in eradicating tuberculosis, I asked Mr. Heinamen something of the history of it.

"There was some dissatisfaction and opposition at the start," he said, "but no one would go back to the old conditions now. We have sold a lot of cows from the county and have secured good prices for them."

Mr. Heinamen also served as President of the local unit of the Dairymens League for four years and is now its secretary and Treasurer. He is a member of the local, County, State and National Grange and has attended State Grange many times.

The house is equipped for comfort as well as the barn. Both barn and house have electric lights and the house is equipped with running water, a bathroom and a hot water furnace.

How to defeat your worst enemy
Dirt *in milk*

THE worst enemy dairy farmers suffer from is *dirt*. Dirt in your milk means that you will receive less than top prices for it. To keep your milk clean is to defeat your worst enemy.
To insure clean milk, use Johnson & Johnson Filter Cloth over your milk pail, and wherever else you filter milk. Use Johnson & Johnson Cotton Discs in your milk strainer.
Thousands of dairy farmers are adopting these measures, and finding them economical, easy and profitable. Get these products from your dealer. Or, address Johnson & Johnson, Dept. A-724, New Brunswick, N. J., for FREE SAMPLES AND BOOKLET.
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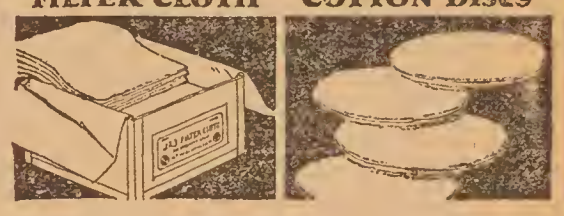

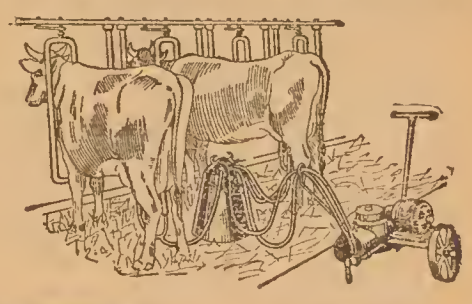
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SHARPLES MILKER
saves farmer $294 a year
Are you still milking by hand?
Nobody could ever again get Mr. R— to milk by hand. One year's trial of a Sharples Moto-Milker with his 24 cows has convinced him for life.
"$294 saved on labor costs alone—a bigger milk yield—and a lower bacteria count than I could ever get with hand milking," he reports.
You too can find hidden dairy profits in either the Sharples Moto-Milker the Sharples Pipe Line Milker. Hand milking is becoming as old-fashioned as gravity separating pans.
Send for literature—it will give you important facts about YOUR milking problem.
The Sharples Co., Inc.
Dept. MS7-D Finance Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.
—and you can skim clean at any speed with a Sharples SEPARATOR
ASK WHY

An Ad This Size
Will Help Sell Your
SURPLUS STOCK

Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

MILK PRICES

THE following are the July prices for milk testing 3% in the basic zone of 201-210 miles from New York City:

Class		Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers	Non Pool Co-op.
1	Fluid Milk	$2.75	$2.80	$2.70
2	Fluid Cream		1.90	1.90
2 A	Fluid Cream	1.68		
2 B	Ice Cream	1.93		
2 C	Soft Cheese	1.88		
3	Evap., Cond., Milk Powder, Hard Cheese		1.75	
3 A	Evap. and cond. milk	1.80		1.80
3 B	Milk Powder	1.80		1.80
3 C	Hard Cheese	1.70		
4	Butter and American cheese	Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American cheese.		

The Class 1 price for July, 1925, League and Sheffield, was $2.33; Non-pool $2.23.

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average.

Interstate Producers

The Interstate Milk Producers Association (Philadelphia Price Plan), announce the receiving station prices or the price to the farmer in the 201 to 210-mile zone from Philadelphia for 3% milk is $2.19. In the 101 to 110 mile-zone, the price is $2.29.

June Prices Announced

The Dairymen's League announces the following prices for 3% milk in the 201-210 mile zone for June:

Gross pool	$1.872
Expenses	.062
Net Pool	1.81
Certificate of Indebt.	.15
Net Cash price	1.66

The net cash price to farmers for the month of May was $1.785

The net cash price to farmers for June 1925 was 1.70

* * *

The Sheffield Producers announce the cash price to farmers for 3% milk for June is $2.12½

The price for June 1925 was 2.01

BUTTER MARKET FLIGHTY

CREAMERY SALTED	July 13	July 6	July 13 1925
Higher than extra	40½-41	41-41½	43 -43½
Extra (92 sc)	-40	-40½	42½-
84-91 score	34½-39½	35-40	38¾-42
Lower G'd's	33½-34	34-34½	38 -38½

The butter market has been a flighty proposition since our last report. In these columns last week we reported an easier tendency which eventually carried the price on 92 score to 40c. Lower prices in Chicago had a direct bearing, influencing operators to accept a slightly lower figure in order to hold business. With the establishment of this 40c price, buying became exceedingly active and speculators vied with one another to obtain sufficient stocks to meet their requirements. Jobbers chimed in and took on heavier stocks and the entire market became unusually active. By the end of the week the price on extras (92 score) had recovered to 40½c. However, that was as far as it went. By the 12th sentiment had started to change. Shippers were well supplied and with the further decline of ½c at Chicago coupled with a rather bearish stock report that was released by the Government, the situation reversed and trading eased off.

Undoubtedly that is the way we will see the market moving for a while at least. According to the July 1 report of the New York State Department of Farms and Markets, there are 10,136,667 pounds of butter in cold storage in greater New York alone compared to 6,683,717 pounds on July 1, 1925. The proportion for the entire state is about the same as is the proportion for the entire country. In other words this year's holdings are little more than 60% higher than they were a year ago.

SHIP YOUR EGGS

WHITE AND BROWN

To R. BRENNER & SONS

Bonded Commission Merchants

358 Greenwich St., New York City

FEEDING PIGS

PIGS FOR SALE

FEEDING PIGS either Chester and Yorkshire cross, or Berkshire and Chester cross, 6 to 7 weeks old, $6.50 each; 8 to 9 weeks old, $7.00 each. Good healthy stock, free from disease, the kind of pigs that make good porkers. Also 35 Pure bred Chesters, $7.50 each.

Safe Delivery Guaranteed

Shipping crates supplied free. Will ship any number of either lots C. O. D. which enables you to examine pigs at your depot, and if they prove unsatisfactory on arrival return at my expense.

A. M. LUX, 206 Washington St., WOBURN, MASS. Tel. Wob. 1415

PIGS FOR SALE Size, quality, breeding and good feeding pigs, big type stock. Pigs 7 weeks old, $6.50 each. Pigs 9 weeks old $6.75 each. Will ship from 1 to 100 C.O.D. Keep them a week or 10 days and if not satisfactory, return pigs at my expense and get your money back, or you have the privilege of returning them from your depot if you are not satisfied. Purebred pigs, Chester or Duroc Sows, unrelated Boars, or Barrow pigs, 7 weeks old, $7.00.

CLOVER HILL FARM, R. F. D., Box 48, WOBURN, MASS.

FEEDING PIGS FOR SALE

Cross between Chester and Berkshire and Yorkshire and Chester cross pigs, 6 to 7 weeks old, $6.50 each. 8 to 9 weeks old, $6.75 each. All good feeding pigs. Also 50 pure Chester White barrows, boars or sows, 6 weeks old, $7 50 each.

SAFE DELIVERY GUARANTEED

No charge for shipping crates. I ship all pigs C. O. D. to you on approval, and if you can not examine pigs at your depot, keep them a week, and if not satisfactory, return pigs at my expense and your money will be returned.

WALTER LUX, 388 Salem Street, Woburn, Mass. Tel. 0086

FRESH CHEESE HIGHER

STATE FLATS	July 13	July 6	July 13 1925
Fresh fancy	23½-24	22½-23½	23½-24
Fresh av'ge	—-—	—-—	21½-22½
Held fancy	27½-29	27½-29	26½-27½
Held av'ge	26½-27	26½-27	25½-26½

The advance we have been looking for on fresh cheese for the past two weeks, has at last materialized. This brings quotations up to last year's figures. There has been and still is a very evident shortage of state whole milk flats. Those few which are coming forward may be classed as fancy, practically no average runs being in the receipts. The scarcity of these lines of cheese is undoubtedly due to the increased demand for Class 1 milk to supply the fluid trade, as well as for the manufacture of ice cream. In spite of the advance it is reported that up-state markets are still slightly ahead of the city figures.

EXTRA FANCY EGGS HIGHER

NEARBY WHITE	July 13	July 6	July 13 1925
Selected Extras	41-43	40-42	45-48
Av'ge Extras	38-40	37-39	43-44
Extra Firsts	34-37	34-36	40-42
Firsts	32-33½	32-32½	37-39
Gathered	30-35	30-35	35-41
Pullets	33-	33-	35-38
BROWNS			
Fancy	35-40	34-40	40-45

The market has moved a little higher on fancy nearby eggs, while firsts, or the average of the receipts, remain as they were in our last report. There is considerable complaint over shrunken yolks, a result of recent hot spells that the north Atlantic experienced. At such times producers should take exceptional precautions in the handling of their product, increasing the number of collections per day and paying close attention to storage facilities and handling on the way to market. Receipts are beginning to show some decline and although it is still a little early to look for market advances, nevertheless the trend is beginning to turn in that direction.

In spite of the heavy into storage movement July storage figures are still slightly below those of last year. The Government report shows that the cold storage holdings in the United States on July 1 were 9,127,000 cases while last year the July stock was 9,482,000 cases. During the month of June 1926, cold storage holdings gained 1,898,000 cases while in 1925 during June 1,770,000 cases went into freezers. This shows conclusively that the into storage movement this year has been much higher than last year while our total holdings are slightly lower.

POULTRY MART BETTER

FOWLS	July 13	July 6	July 13 1925
Colored	28-29	-28	27-29
Leghorns	24-26	-26	22-24
BROILERS			
Colored	38-43	-38	33-35
Leghorns	25-33	25-32	28-32

The live poultry market has moved into a slightly better position since our last report. At the close of the week ending July 10, broilers took a rather limited spurt, quality stock going as high as 42c. However, this was rather short lived and the general level of the market centered around 40c. In some instances higher prices have been paid for fancy lots of Barred Rocks. These have brought from 43 to 45c, the higher figure however, being extremely rare. There is more business being done at 38 to 40c than at the higher price.

The same has been holding true with the market for Leghorn broilers. There has been more stock sold at 25 to 32c than at higher prices, premiums being rare due particularly to the abundant supplies. The fowl market has been moving along in an uninteresting manner. Hot weather is not conducive to an active fowl market. Leghorn fowls, which are generally quite poor, are easily bringing around 25c with considerable numbers bringing a cent lower, only occasionally the top figure of 26c being reported.

FEEDS AND GRAINS

FUTURES	July 13	July 6	Last Year
(At Chicago)			
Wheat	1.43⅛	1.36¾	1.57
Corn	.75¼	.69	1.06½
Oats	.38½	.37⅛	.43½
CASH GRAINS			
(At New York)			
Wheat No. 2 Red	1.58⅞	1.72¾	1.74¾
Corn, No. 2 Yel.	.94	.87	1.29⅛
Oats, No. 2	.50¾	48¾	.58½

FEEDS	July 10	July 3	July 11 1925
(At Buffalo)			
Gr'd Oats	31.00	30.00	38.00
Sp'g Bran	24.50	23.25	28.00
H'd Bran	26.50	26.50	31.00
Stand'd Mids	25.00	23.75	30.00
Soft W. Mids	32.00	31.00	38.00
Flour Mids	30.50	30.50	37.50
Red Dog	34.50	34.00	43.00
Wh. Hominy	29.00	28.75	39.00
Yel. Hominy	29.25	28.75	39.00
Corn Meal	32.00	31.00	50.00
Gluten Feed	37.75	37.75	41.75
Gluten Meal	47.75	47.75	——
36% C. S. Meal	35.50	35.50	43.50
41% C. S. Meal	38.00	38.00	46.00
45% C. S. Meal	39.50	39.50	48.00
34% O. P. Linseed Oil Meal	47.50	47.00	46.00

Above feed quotations taken from weekly grain and feed letter issued weekly by New York State Dept. of Farms and Markets.

POTATO PRICES DOWN

The potato market has suffered quite a break since our last report, but if the opinions of members of the trade are of any value at all, it generally looks as though the bottom has been reached. On the 13th cars were consigned out of Virginia and Maryland as low as $2.75 per barrel, although best marks averaged from $3.25 to $3.50. On the 14th supplies at these prices were not obtainable, the market having moved up 25 to 50c per barrel.

In view of the fact that the Eastern Shore deal is expected to clean up by the 24th leaving the more limited Jersey crop available, it is reasonable to expect that bullish sentiment would prevail. The sudden break in the market from around $5 to $5.25 down to $3 to $3.25 was primarily due to the very heavy receipts. These southern potatoes are highly perishable and cannot be held for any appreciable length of time without incurring heavy losses due to spoilage.

1926 ONION ACREAGE HIGHER

According to the July 1 report of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the onion acreage of 1926 will total higher than the 1925 figures by approximately 4,000 acres. New York leads with 7,230 acres, with Indiana second and California third. New York's acreage shows a decrease of approximately 1500 acres over 1925 figures while the other important onion producing states show an increase.

MEATS AND LIVE STOCK

The live calf market stands the same as it was at the time of our last report, strictly prime marks bringing from $15.25 to $15.50, although most of the receipts average from $13.50 to $15 with common stock down to $10 and culls as low as $7 per hundred pounds.

Live lambs are meeting a dull and weak market and the general trend seems to be downward. The fancy marks are quoted at $14.75 but the bulk of the trading is at from $12.50 to $14.25 per hundred.

Comparatively few country dressed veals are coming in but the demand is so very light and the market is showing such a weak tendency that these light supplies are really a blessing, serving to keep top prices at 21c for the very fanciest and the average of the market for fair to good stuff from 18c to 20c. Heavy calves have been especially neglected, as has also been true of real small calves,—medium weights receiving the best attention. Quite a few country dressed veal have been coming in in poor condition due to the hot weather and the Board of Health has been active. These less desirable marks have been forced out at less than bargain prices.

What Congress Did For Agriculture

(*Continued from page 3*)

Farm Marketing Association, the directors to be members of large general farm and cooperative marketing organizations. Its purpose is to federate the local and state cooperative marketing association in one nation wide marketing system. A revolving loan fund of $10,000 is to be provided by the government to finance the organization of the association.

Several bills which have long been before Congress made headway during the past session, but failed to pass. The truth in fabrics bill reached the floor of the Senate for the first time. Senator Capper, who has the bill in charge, says he has assurance that the bill will be given a favorable position for action early next winter.

The Taber-Lenroot bill to regulate importations of milk and cream from Canada, which was strongly supported by New York and New England milk producers, and a bill permitting insecticides and fungicides to be sent through the mails, both passed the Senate but were held up in the House.

The amendment to the pure food and drugs act, removing discrimination as to labeling from corn and artichoke sugars, was still in conference when Congress adjourned. As the bill passed the House it is claimed that it would permit the use of corn sugar and glucose in maple products without labeling as to their contents. Friends of pure food legislation claimed to see in it the breaking down of the pure food and drugs act.

An amendment to the credits act of 1923 to permit loans on growing crops, introduced by Congressman Stevenson of South Carolina, passed the House, and the Capper-Tincher bill to prevent discrimination against farmers' cooperative marketing associations on boards of trade, passed the Senate. Both of these bills have strong support in the South and West and are in a fair way to become laws next session.

Some of the measures which failed to receive action, like the standard container bill, had no opposition. They were simply side-tracked in a mass of proposed legislation of various degrees of importance. They will be pressing for action early next December, and it is well understood that the fight for farm relief is not ended.

—E. E. Reynolds.

Does An Education Pay on The Farm

(*Continued from page 5*)

and mills of other kinds would have had little attraction for us.

For I am convinced that the attitude of grown up folks toward boys with a liking for machinery has a great deal to do with their future work in life and the success which attends them. A few applications of cold water down the back more than once had had the effect of changing the whole course of a boy's life.

I believe that no matter what we may "turn out" to be when we get grown up, it does not hurt any boy, or girl either, to know all they possibly can about machinery. The day is sure to come when they will be glad that in early life they had a chance and some encouragement about the handling of machinery.—E. L. Vincent.

News From Among the Farmers

Northern New York Cattle Shows at Heuvelton and Madrid

THE fourth annual Heuvelton Cattle Show conducted at Heuvelton, Wednesday, June 23rd, by the St. Lawrence County Farm Bureau, American Legion, Heuvelton Grange, business men and Breed Associations of Heuvelton and Ogdensburg cooperating, attracted almost a thousand people from the different sections of St. Lawrence County. Exhibitors from Lisbon, Ogdensburg, Gouverneur, and immediate vicinity shared in the cash prizes amounting to $250.

Judging of the Jerseys and Guernseys was done by Prof. Allen from Cornell University, the Holsteins by C. F. Bigler, Secretary of the N. Y. S. Holstein-Friesian Association and the Ayrshires by R. W. Brasie of Morristown, and B. J. Jackson of Stockholm. The judging started about 10:30 a. m. and was carried on in the main street of Heuvelton the same as last year.

Among the winners in the Ayrshire classes were C. Mayhew, M. H. Streeter, B. T. Steele and F. R. Thornhill.

The winners in Jerseys were C. F. Smithers, J. B. Armstrong, Frank Wilson, Mr. Wilson's daughter, Gordon Mix, Harve Badger and Harold Link.

Holstein winners were Rob Thompson, Everett McClure and L. E. Porteous.

Z. B. McMullen of Heuvelton exhibited his entire herd of Guernseys, winning seven first prizes and three 2nd and two 3rds:

Special Classes—All Breeds Competing

The A. W. Dixon Cup was won this year by Marvin Mayhew, Heuvelton. B. T. Steele won prize for Best Pure Bred bull, all breeds competing, the award being 500 pounds of Unicorn Feed offered by the H. G. Mayne & Co.

In the class for Best Pure Bred Female, all breeds competing, B. T. Steele won the prize which was 500 pounds of Larro Feed offered by the Larro Milling Co.

Frank Wilson won the prize for the Best Bull and his Get (consisting of three animals) all breeds competing, which was 500 pounds "Read the Tag" Feed donated by M. F. Mayne & Co., Heuvelton.

B. T. Steele won the 500 pounds of G. L. F. Feed offered by the Cooperative G. L. F. Exchange of Syracuse, N. Y., for the best three cows in milk, all breeds, grades and pure breds competing.

Everett McClure won the special prize of 500 pounds of G. L. F. feed offered by the Cooperative G. L. F. Exchange of Syracuse, N. Y., for the best grade cow, all breeds competing.

In the evening the Cooperative G. L. F. Exchange of Syracuse, held a meeting in Ferris Hall. The speaker was H. E. Babcock, who spoke on the manufacturing of Dairy Feeds and How to Feed Cows for a profit.

Madrid Dairy Cattle Show

The Madrid Dairy Cattle Show held at Madrid, N. Y., July 1st, attracted twelve hundred people from different parts of St. Lawrence County. There were exhibitions from Madrid, Heuvelton, Potsdam, Ogdensburg, Norwood and Norfolk. Cash prizes amounting to $395 were awarded.

The judges furnished by the St. Lawrence County Farm Bureau were: C. F. Bigler, Secretary of the N. Y. S. Holstein-Friesian Association who judged the Holsteins, John Luchsinger of Syracuse, judged the Jerseys and Harry Knox of Lisbon judged the Ayrshires and Guernseys.

The special prizes for exhibitors herd in Ayrshires was won by Wm. Clark. Other winners were B. Rutherford, B. Steele, G. J. Philpot, C. Mayhew and Son, W. Robinson, F. Thornhill and R. Holland.

C. Crosby won the prizes for Exhibitors Herd. Other winners were George Fisher, Mason Shaw, Rob. Stearns and Chas. Packard.

L. Porteous was awarded the prizes for Exhibitors Herd in Holsteins. Alex Oliver, R. Thompson, S. Merkley and O. Rutherford also won prizes.

E. Rutherford received the awards for Exhibitor's Herd in Guernseys. C. Baum and L. Joyce were also prize winners in this class.

New York Potato Interests Attend Rate Hearing

THE New York potato growers and shippers were represented at the rate hearing held before the Interstate Commerce Commission at Presque Isle on July 19 by J. E. Walker of Avoca, a prominent potato shipper of that section and V. M. Parshall, traffic director of the New York State Department of Farms and Markets. The hearing is the outcome of a bill of complaints filed with the Commission by the Maine potato growers and shippers that existing freight rates out of Western New York discriminate against Maine interests.

Maine potato growers and shippers in their complaints claim that the difference in rates applying from Maine points and western New York shipping stations to the market amount to discrimination against Maine crops. Obviously western New York shippers and growers take exception to this point.

A preliminary meeting of the growers and shippers was held at Rochester on July 1 at which time the claim was discussed and plans laid for presenting the contentions and counter-claims of the New York potato interests. It is quite natural that details of the arguments of the New York representatives are not obtainable at this time, which is previous to the holding of the meeting. These will be kept confidential up until the proper time to present them. It is significant that the Maine interest make no mention of the extremely favorable joint rail and water rates which enable Maine potatoes to be laid down at low costs in all Atlantic seaboard markets. As these hearings are held, they will be reported and summarized in the columns of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

To Barnyard Golfers

OWING to the splendid cooperation of the New York State Fair Commission, the State Fair will pay the railroad expenses of one contestant and one alternate from each county, from their homes to the State Fair and return to take part in the great horse-shoe pitching tournament at the Fair under the auspices of American Agriculturist in cooperation with the County Farm Bureaus of New York State.

This should put great interest and zest into the local contests in all counties. These local contests are under the direction of the County Farm Bureaus. If interested take the matter up with your Farm Bureau Agent and get into the local contest.

Spinning and Essay Contest at State Fair

THE New York State Agricultural Society is sponsoring two contests in connection with their exhibit at the State Fair August 30-Sept. 4. One is a spinning contest open to any lady over fifty years old. Any lady interested in competing should write to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

The essay contest is open to everyone. The subject is, "Improvement in Farm Home Equipment Since Grandmothers Day." The essay should not be over a thousand words in length, written on one side of paper and sent to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST before August 30. First prize for each contest will be $10 and there will be six other prizes of $5.00 each.

Rufus Stanley Dies Suddenly

RUFUS STANLEY, a pioneer in Boys and Girls Club work died at Elmira, N. Y., on July 8. Mr. Stanley was active in Y. M. C. A. and Junior project work since 1886, had a host of friends in New York State and was known throughout the whole country.

His death came suddenly following a meeting of former members of the Rambling Club. His loss will be keenly felt in Chemung County and throughout the State.

WGY Farm Program Changed To Tuesday

AFTER the farm program of July 26, WGY will broadcast this feature on a Tuesday, instead of Monday night, weekly. The change is necessary as a result of the new policy of the General Electric station whereby WGY is silent every Monday night. The farm program, under the new schedule, will begin at 6:45 eastern standard time, instead of 7:15 and will continue for a period of three quarters of an hour.

The state college of agriculture at Ithaca, N. Y., has a brand new bulletin on clovers in New York state. Send for your copy—it's free. Ask for it by number. E 134.

Camden County First to Announce Candidate for New Jersey Horseshoe Contest

CAMDEN COUNTY has the distinction of being the first county in New Jersey to announce the results of the local county elimination horseshoe pitching contest for the determination of the county representative at the State Horseshoe Pitching Tournament which will be held at the State-wide Farmers' Picnic on July 29. In a letter to H. E. Taylor, secretary of the State Federation of County Boards of Agriculture, S. F. Foster, County Agricultural Agent of Camden County announced that his county will be represented by R. B. Stafford of Marlton.

Up to the time of going to press other counties have not had time to make their announcements. On the 15th Atlantic County held its preliminaries at Mays Landing. Middlesex County held its preliminaries at the Farmers' Picnic at Cliffwood Beach on the 16th. The Monmouth County Farmers' Picnic held at C. D. Cleveland's Farm at Eatontown was the occasion for determining the champion in that county. Cumberland, Burlington and Gloucester are still to be heard from, as well as other counties that are holding Saturday afternoon tournaments.

We have received a letter from Mr. G. E. Snyder who is the official manager of the courts in which he states that he will be on hand on the 28th to lay out the courts, place the stakes, etc., The official scorer will be C. C. Cottrell. Both of these men represent AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST in the tournament.

Even at this late date it is not too late for enthusiasts in the county to get together. The county agricultural agent is the man to head things up. If your county still wants to get into the contest call up the county agent and work with him to stage a local contest in time for him to submit the candidate.

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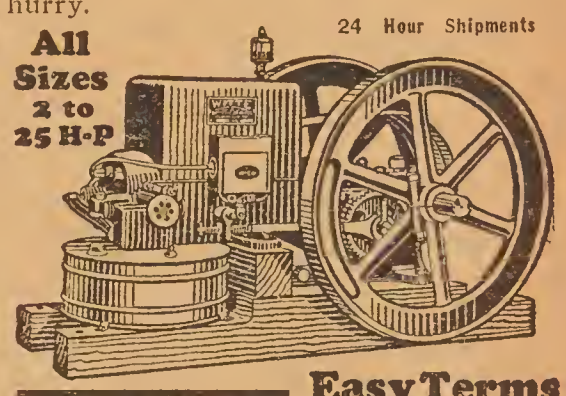

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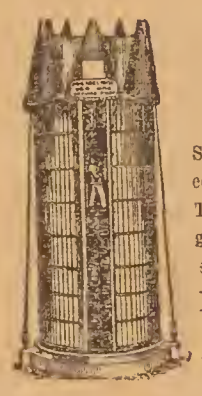

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The Carolinian—*By Rafael Sabatini*

'I SEE that you do know him. He's lodged in Tradd Street, isn't he?' The prisoner nodded. 'Then why say you know nobody in Tradd Street?' And without giving him time to answer, he passed to the next question: 'What is your business with him?'

'He engaged me, your honour to make some boxes for him, for shipping his tobacco. I'm a carpenter, your honour, as I've told the Major.'

The Governor turned to Latimer. 'I think you'll see we've every reason to detain him.'

'I had already seen that, your excellency,' Latimer answered. He had finished with all the other objects from Quinn's pockets, and was now examining the last of them, the pistol. He lifted the cock and opened the pan. There was no priming. 'Whilst you were putting a pistol in your pocket against emergencies, why didn't you take the trouble to load it?' he asked.

Quinn's lips parted, but it was some seconds before he replied. A sort of paralysis seemed suddenly to have overtaken him. At last his answer came:

'I . . . I . . . had no powder.'

Latimer looked at him, and slowly nodded, as if satisfied with the answer. Then he dismounted the pistol's ramrod, and thrust it into the barrel. Watching him with terrified eyes, Quinn saw him turn the ramrod in such a manner that the end of it must scrape against the inner side of the barrel. Suddenly Latimer looked at the prisoner, pausing in his probing. Then he removed the ramrod, pulled open the table's drawer, searched there a moment and found a probe, long and slender as a knitting-needle.

Rutledge came to stand over him whilst he was at work with this. A musket crashed to the ground, and there was a sharp movement of feet from the group of guards and prisoner. Turning, startled by the noise, Latimer and Rutledge beheld Quinn's body sagging loosely as an empty sack in the arms of the soldiers. He had fainted.

As the soldiers eased that inert body to the ground, Latimer's probe brought a cylinder of fine paper from the inside of the barrel. He spread the little sheet on the table. Rutledge leaned heavily upon his shoulders as he lowered his head to read it with him. But the message was in cipher.

'No matter,' Rutledge grumbled. 'It's enough. Give it to me. I'll have it deciphered presently.'

Latimer surrendered the document, and the Governor pocketed it.

He turned to the guards. 'Take him away,' he curtly ordered.

He paced the room, hands folded behind him until it was done, and for some moments afterwards. Latimer, worn and weary, and even a little stricken at the thought of the fate awaiting that wretched spy whom his own wits had tracked to his death, sat waiting for the Governor to depart.

Rutledge came presently to halt before the table. 'That was shrewd of you, Major Latimer,' he said without warmth, and Latimer well knew to what he alluded. 'But don't imagine that we have caught the real British agent.'

'I don't,' said Latimer. 'There remains here the writer of that letter.'

Rutledge nodded. 'That is the man we want. You don't suspect his identity, I suppose?'

Latimer looked at him without answering.

'Neild,' said Rutledge. 'This Quaker, this tobacco-planter. That is the man I suspect. He suddenly appeared here again three days ago; the day before the British reached the Ashley. It's vastly coincident. And the very fact that he lodges with Carey, on the pretence of trading with him, is in itself suspicious.'

'Shall I order his arrest, sir?'

'Hum!' Rutledge considered, stroking his long chin which from its loss of fullness seemed to have grown longer. 'If he is what I suspect him to be, you'll not find him as easy to unmask as that poor wretch who was here just now.'

'I could have him watched.'

'Yes. Wait.' He paced away again, and back to the table once more. 'The thing would be to examine him so that he does not suspect that he is being examined. But how are we to accomplish that?'

'He's a tobacco-planter, you say?'

Rutledge nodded.

Latimer considered still a moment. 'I might send for him on the pretext of desiring to buy tobacco.'

'You might. And he would know exactly what you meant. You've other things to think of at the moment; and he knows it as well as we do.'

'Once here, I might disarm his suspicions.'

'How?' The word was nothing, the tone everything in its implied contempt.

'I should have to depend on my wit for that,' said Latimer, piqued by the other's question. 'If you bid me do it, I will see what I can accomplish.'

'It's that, or nothing, I suppose,' said Rutledge. 'Very well.'

He stalked away to the door, his head bent in thought, and went out. A moment later, he was back again.

'Major Latimer, whether you unmask him or not, after you have examined him, you'd better have him detained.'

'Even if I am satisfied that there is nothing against him?'

'In any case. I'll take no risks of having messages sent to Prevost just at present. No risks at all.'

What Happened in the Story Thus Far

HARRY LATIMER, a wealthy young tobacco planter of South Carolina is a leader in the Colonial party. His political leanings are responsible for the breaking of his engagement to Myrtle Carey, the daughter of Sir Andrew Carey, a staunch Tory. Because of his rebellious activities in Charles Town, Latimer faces arrest. Myrtle relents and her love rekindled, she consents to marry him if he will leave Charles Town. Their marriage infuriates Sir Andrew who forces Latimer into an unfair duel. Carey's fury is further aroused by Captain Robert Mandeville, a distant relative of Myrtle's and the British Governor's aide. Latimer foils the plot by not returning Carey's shot in the duel, thereby preventing further challenges and attempts on his life by Carey. Under these circumstances Myrtle and Harry leave for his plantation in the back country.

War Breaks out. The Governor and Mandeville flee. Latimer returns to Charles Town and is commissioned in the army of South Carolina. The Tories burn the Latimer home in Charles Town and Myrtle goes to live at the home of General Moultrie, Harry's superior officer. Rutledge, the Colonial Governor, questions the wisdom of this since Myrtle has been seen visiting her father's home where there is a mysterious visitor by the name of Jonathan Neild. Myrtle penetrates Neild's disguise, discovering that he is Mandeville and confronts him with the fact. Mandeville (Neild) promises to leave Charles Town if she will not report him as a spy. She also hesitates to do so fearing she will be implicated. The British army approaches Charles Town while the Carolina troops are marching into Georgia. The situation becomes tense in Charles Town. A spy, Quinn by name, is captured trying to leave Charles Town. During the crossquestioning by Latimer and Rutledge he is asked if he knows Neild. He acknowledges it.

CHAPTER IX
The Lie Confirmed

AN orderly left a message at Tradd Street a couple of hours later, desiring that Mr. Jonathan Neild should give himself the trouble of calling upon Major Latimer at General Moultrie's headquarters. Mr. Neild, the orderly was informed by Sir Andrew's butler, was not then at home. But upon his return the message should promptly be delivered.

His return must have taken place soon thereafter, for in less than an hour you behold Mr. Neild stepping into the hall of Moultrie's house on Broad Street, and announcing, in a nasal whine, but with all the calm of an untroubled mind, that he was there by the Major's invitation.

Lieutenant Middleton, who had received his instructions, put him in the library to wait.

That done, young Middleton went upstairs to inform Latimer. But he was confronted by Myrtle, who checked him just as he was about to rap upon her husband's door.

'What is it, Mr. Middleton? Is it very urgent?'

She asked the question anxiously, yet on a muffled note. Clearly she desired not to disturb the sleeper.

'He will be in the lines again all night, sir, as you know,' she ended.

Middleton was preplexed. 'I scarce know what to do. There is a Mr. Neild here . .'

'Who?' She interrupted him so sharply as to startle him.

'Mr. Neild,' he repeated. 'A Quaker tobacco-planter.'

At first he thought that her face looked scared. But in the next moment he imagined that this must have been due to a trick of the light. Her voice, when now she questioned him, was composed and level.

'But what does Mr. Neild want with my husband?'

'Possibly to sell tobacco,' he evaded.

'Oh, but in that case . . .' She paused, and then on a fresh resolve she added: 'I will go and tell him that Major Latimer is not to be disturbed at present.'

He went after her. 'No, no, Mrs. Latimer. It is not necessary. Mr. Neild can wait.'

'But he may have to wait an hour or two. A discourtesy.'

'Pray do not give yourself the trouble, madam. I will tell him.'

'But I should like to explain the circumstance. I know Mr. Neild, and I should be glad of a word with him. I haven't seen my father for a day or two, and he may give me news of him.'

Thus, ever increasing the young officer's perplexities, she moved on into the hall, Middleton following. His military instincts told him this was wrong. On the other hand, Mrs. Latimer was the wife of his superior officer, of the General's chief aide. What harm could follow from her being allowed to speak to Neild, who, after all, might be innocent enough of all evil attentions?

'Where is Mr. Neild?' she asked.

'In the library, madam. But . . .'

She waited for no more, but walked straight into the library and closed the door.

Myrtle went forward, outwardly self-possessed. But the voice in which she spoke came harsh and strained.

'What do you want here?'

For a long moment his piercing eyes considered her. Then, as if the scrutiny had answered some question in his mind, he spoke in the nasal voice of Neild and in the submissive attitude his rôle demanded.

'Madam, I trust I do not incommode thee. I was bidden to wait here for Major Latimer.'

She uttered a cry of impatience, of anger.

'Oh! Are we to play this comedy again? What of your word to me, your word of honour that, if I kept silence and allowed you to depart, you would never return to Charles Town or hold communication with my father while the war lasted? You lied to me in that, and you have lied to me in all else. It was a pretence that you came here then solely out of concern for my father who was ill. You were what I supposed you. Your return proves it. A spy. And you have made me your accomplice. The accomplice of a spy!'

'Myrtle! For God's sake!' He spoke in his natural voice at last.

But she went wrathfully on. 'And my father has connived in all this, without regard for my honour, or my feelings.'

He approached her; and set his hands—stained brown like his face—upon the back of her chair. A moment he hesitated, then he touched her shoulder gently. She shrank, shuddering under his touch, in a disgust that was not to be mistaken, and instantly rose again, to confront him.

'Why have you carried audacity so far as to come here—to this house! What do you seek?'

'Have you no knowledge of why I am here? Is it by no contriving of your own?'

'My contriving? Are you mad?'

'Have you said nothing to your husband of the true identity of Jonathan Neild?'

'I?' She was amazed. 'I would to God I had!'

'Are you sure that no unconscious word of yours . . .'

'Oh, I am sure. Sure!' Indignation and impatience were blent in the assertion. 'Once, indeed, I lied; I was forced to lie, to General Moultrie in my husband's presence. He asked me if I had ever met you—met Neild, that is—at my father's house, and, whilst I admitted that I had, I pretended no suspicion of your true identity. Oh!' She clenched her hands in shame and anger. 'And you have the effrontery to come here, to . . .'

'The effrontery!' he interrupted, and uttered a little laugh. 'That was not the driving force, I assure you. I come because I am bidden to come. It is not an invitation that I dare refuse. And if I did, compulsion would have been employed to bring me.'

'By whom?' she asked breathlessly.

'By your husband. The invitation was from him. I imagined . . . But no matter what I imagined. If you will look from that window you will see the reality. A sentry is pacing there with bayonet fixed, to make sure that I do not escape that way. It is very plain that I am suspected of being something other than a tobacco-planter. But I am reassured since you tell me that you have not denounced me. For I know of no other evidence against me, and I think I can trust myself to play my part.'

'To play your part?'

'The Quaker Neild.'

She laughed quite mirthlessly. 'And you think you will be allowed to play it? You think that now that you have violated your word to me, I shall continue to hold my tongue? That I shall continue this lie to my husband?'

'What else?'

'What else?' she echoed.

'Yes. What else? Dare you denounce me now? Dare you? Don't you see that in doing so you will denounce yourself? That you will be proclaiming yourself my accomplice. 'Very quietly he made his meaning plain. 'You have already admitted, you say, that you met Neild at your father's house. Will your husband and the others—for others will be concerned in this—believe that you did not recognize me then? What inference will they draw from your silence? What is to be thought of your constant visits to your father since? Your father's loyalty is a little too well known. Myrtle, my dear, think well of what you do. Before you destroy us both to no purpose. For you will certainly destroy yourself with me, and perhaps drag your husband down as well in the general ruin. And what shall you

(*Continued on page* 14)

Lone Scouts of America

American Agriculturist Tribe

ONE hundred thousand boys now belong to the Lone Scout division of the Boy Scouts of America. Nine hundred and sixty-four of these boys belong to the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Tribe but by time this gets to you the number will be larger as applications are coming in every day.

Fifty-seven percent of all boys of scout age in the United States live either in the country or in villages with less than 2500 population. Many of these boys who are not scouts have never had the matter called to their attention. Why should they become Scouts?

The two great scout principles are—BE PREPARED and DO A DAILY GOOD TURN. A scout who faithfully follows out the scout program is prepared to meet any emergency that arises. He can properly care for an injured person. He can take care of himself in the woods and he can do countless other things that are useful and will later help him to earn a good living. The DAILY GOOD TURN keeps him mindful of others. This should not be neglected. If you have difficulty in finding good turns to do, ask your parents and no doubt they will suggest some for you.

We Need More Members

The Lone Scout Editor of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is interested first in increasing the membership in the Lone Scouts and secondly in increasing the membership of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST tribe. If every member would secure one new member we would double the number. Of course many will not do this and so some of you must get more than one.

Here is a suggestion. Write a short news item, telling what the Lone Scouts are and what they do and send it to several weekly village papers near you. If these notices are printed, you can get credit for them toward a merit badge by clipping them and sending to headquarters. You will also get points toward a booster button for new members that you get.

We need more tribes among our members. We will give a tribe chief badge to the first ten tribes organized, if you will call our attention to this offer when you complete the tribe organization.

Attend a Scout Camp This Summer

WHERE it is at all possible I hope you will plan to go camping this summer. Mr. Benson tells me that Lone Scouts are welcome at all Boy Scout camps. We are printing a list of places that have Scout camps this summer. If you can attend the one nearest to you, write a letter to the "Scout Executive" at town or city where you wish to attend camp and tell him you would like to attend, giving the dates when you prefer to go. Admission to the camp will no doubt depend on the number of applications but by making application early, everyone will probably be accommodated.

It will be more interesting if several Lone Scouts can plan to attend camp together. It will provide a great opportunity to learn to swim and to pass degree tests. There will be a charge at the camp, of course, but every Scout who really wants to go should be able in some way to earn the money for a week or two at camp.

Scout Camps are Conducted by Local Councils in the following Towns and Cities

NEW JERSEY	
Atlantic City	New Brunswick
Bayonne	Orange
Camden	Passaic
Cumberland	Paterson
East Orange	Perth Amboy
Glen Ridge	Plainfield
Hackensack	Princeton
Hoboken	Red Bank
Jersey City	Ridgewood
Montclair	So. Orange
Morristown	West Orange
Newark	West New York
NEW YORK	
Albany	Manhattan
Auburn	Mineola
Batavia	Mt. Vernon
Binghamton	New Brighton
Bronx	New Rochelle
Brooklyn	Niagara Falls
Elmira	Oneida
Buffalo	Oneonta
Fair Play	Peekskill
Geneva	Potsdam
Glens Falls	Rochester
Gloversville	Rome
Hornell	Schenectady
Ithaca	Troy
Jamaica	Utica
Jamestown	Watertown
Lockport	Yonkers
PENNSYLVANIA	
Altoona	Meadville
Bethlehem	Nonesson
Bloomsburg	Munhall
Bradford	Newcastle
Chester	Oil City
Duquesne	Philadelphia
Easton	Phillipsburg
Erie	Pittsburgh
Farrell	Reading
Hanover	Scranton
Harrisburg	Shamokin
Hazelton	Sunbury
Indiana Co.	Tyrone
Johnstown	Uniontown
Lancaster	Wilkes Barre
Lebanon	Wilkinsburg
Lock Haven	Williamsport
McKeesport	

"I pledge allegiance to my flag and the Nation for which it stands, with liberty and justice for all. I will do a useful thing each day and be worthy of the name Lone Scout."

Success Talks for Farm Boys

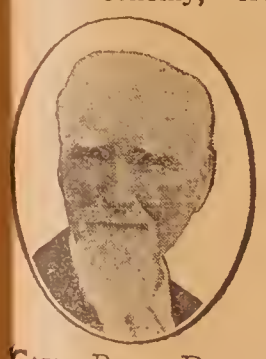
A Great Sea Captain's Six Rules

(A Standard Farm Paper Message by Robert Dollar)

To the Boys on American Farms:—

1. There is no sure success without hard work.
2. Economy, frugality, and industry are essentials to success.
3. You must have honesty and integrity.
4. Start in at the bottom and climb to the top where there is lots of room, not many being there, but at the bottom there is a great mob. No large corporation can find enough of men capable of filling the places at the top.
5. Any boy that is unfortunate enough to get a so-called "soft snap"—he will never attain to real success.
6. Young men never had as good an opportunity to succeed as today.

ROBERT DOLLAR



CAPT. ROBT. DOLLAR

One of the world's greatest sea captains is Robert Dollar of San Francisco, builder of the famous "Dollar Line" of Pacific Ocean steamers—a grand old man who has observed much and achieved much in a long life distinguished by hard work and wise philosophy. Next week's "Success Talk for Boys" will be by John McCormack, the famous singer.

Standard Farm Paper Editorial Service. Copyright, 1926 by Clarence Poe).

Horses and Men Try Their Skill

(Continued from page 2)

developed rapidly since the first public tests were held at the Iowa State Fair, Des Moines, Iowa, in 1923. Pulling tests during the development of the Collins dynamometer were held in 1922 at the Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa.

The object of these tests is to determine the sustained maximum pulling capacity of each pair. These tests will also afford valuable scientific data on the relation between form and function in draft animals. They will stimulate general interest in the breeding and use of good draft horses or mules.

It was with difficulty, even when the above purpose of these tests was explained that the board of the Iowa State Fair, was persuaded to turn over enough ground even in an out of the way corner of the fair grounds on which to conduct the tests in 1923. Working under this and other handicaps—lack of premiums and little advertising—these first pulling tests drew such crowds that the fair board immediately arranged for similar tests in 1924. Demands for the machine for use at county and district fairs throughout the state for 1924 were so heavy that plans were made to build a second dynamometer for use in Iowa.

In 1924 that machine was widely used in Iowa and one was in use in Canada. After the pulls at the Regina and Saskatoon fairs in Canada, rivalry between the owners of the winners of these two fairs became so keen and the power of the horses was so disputed that a special contest was arranged with a stake of $1000 in gold. Admission was charged and the fair authorities cleared $4000 net in this one contest.

The Saskatoon winners, grade Belgians, won the match and the $1000 in gold but neither team in the match equalled the record set the day before by Jumbo and Barney, grade Belgians owned by Gibbs Brothers, which was a pull of 3100 pounds.

The tremendous pull exerted may be better understood when it is explained that it is equal to starting a load of 40,000 pounds on granite block pavement but with this difference: In starting a load on granite block pavement such energy is expended for less than a second, whereas in developing such a pull on the dynamometer this tremendous expenditure of energy is continuous for the full distance covered. It is equivalent therefore to starting such a load on granite block many times.

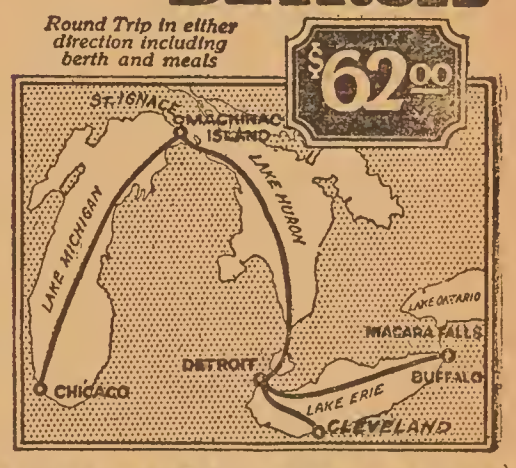
As a result, this pair, although they lost the match, nevertheless held the world's championship from July, 1924, to August, 1925, when Pat and Barney, Percheron-Belgians owned by the Blue Line Storage Company of Des Moines, Iowa, set a new record by a pull of 3425 pounds which is equivalent to starting for 15 or 20 consecutives times a load of 44,500 pounds on granite block pavement.

He looks worried. Perhaps he has heard of the Lone Scout A. A. Woodchuck Contest

Healthful Restful Vacation Trips

D&C LAKE LINES

Lake cruise between CHICAGO and DETROIT



Largest Fleet of Liners on the Great Lakes

A 4-day round trip cruise on the luxurious steamers *Eastern States* and *Western States*, the fastest ships out of Chicago. Music, deck games, dancing, with hostess in attendance. Equipped with wireless. Autos carried. Unlimited stop-over privileges at Mackinac Island and either Detroit or Chicago. Service three times weekly from Detroit, June 24th to September 4th; from Chicago, June 26th to September 6th. Tickets limited to sleeping accommodations.

[*Illustrated Booklet of D&C TOURS mailed upon receipt of 2 cent stamp. Address Dept. AA*]

Overnight Service to

Mackinac Island

"The Summer Wonderland"

from Chicago or Detroit

Three times weekly June 24th to September 6th. Week-end trips. Round trip including berth and meals $31

Grand Cruise between

Buffalo and Chicago

Special round trip rate including berth and meals on all steamers in effect every Monday, June 24th to Sept. 6th. Eight-day limit. Stop-overs at Niagara Falls, Detroit, Mackinac Island, or Chicago. $80

Overnight Service between

Detroit and Cleveland

daily to Dec. 1st. Fare $3.60 one way; $6.50 round trip. Also daylight trips during July and August. Autos carried. Wireless aboard.

Between Detroit and Buffalo and Niagara Falls

new $7,000,000 'GREATER DETROIT' and 'GREATER BUFFALO'

—the largest steamers of their type in the world—550 feet long—with 650 first class staterooms and crew of 300 men.

The *Greater Detroit*, "The Leviathan of the Great Lakes," and *Greater Buffalo*, "The Majestic of the Great Lakes," provide overnight service daily to November 1st, between Detroit and Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Fare $6.00 one way; $11.50 round trip.

FOR RESERVATIONS or further information address E. H. McCracken, Acting General Passenger Agent at Detroit, Mich.

A. A. Schantz *President*

J. T. McMillan *Vice-Pres. & Gen. Mgr.*

DETROIT & CLEVELAND NAVIGATION CO.

A Satisfying Picnic Lunch

Avoids Thirst-producing Foods and Provides a Pleasing Variety

ONE chief objection to picnic lunches is their aftermath of dryness. Too many starchy or sweet foods and not enough liquid or succulent ones will keep the whole party thirsty the rest of the day. From most farm gardens or supply shelves can be supplied just what is needed to offset the overdose of dry foods; radishes, lettuce washed and wrapped in a damp cloth, later on, tomatoes and cucumbers, juicy fruits (too often bananas are the only fruit) and where possible, canned fruits or frozen dessert for dessert instead of the inevitable cakes and cookies.

Have "Crunchy" Foods

The sandwiches themselves can be planned so as to avoid the feeling that the whole lunch is one texture, namely that of dry bread and cake. One of my favorite devices is to mix a canned relish of delightful "crunchiness" with cheese or peanut butter fillings. Another is to spread tomato catsup over the sliced meats or to grind celery with the chopped meats. One needs to seek for contrast, both in texture and flavor, besides having enough liquid or moist food to relieve the monotony.

The large family-sized thermos bottles now available on the market make it possible to take sufficient quantities of either hot or cold foods for all to be served. This size is especially good for furnishing enough lemonade, milk, or water for actual needs. If one does not have thermos bottles, however, excellent substitutes are to be found in fruit jars wrapped with several layers of paper. Foods or beverages may be kept hot or cold for a few hours in this way.

Simple Sandwich Fillings

Cream or "pot" cheese combined with olives, sour pickles, nuts, cabbage, a pepper relish, pimentoes.

Cheese, American or imported, combined with any of the above.

Peanut butter, mixed with melted butter, mayonnaise, or with a catsup or canned relish. Also combines well with ground dates, raisins or prunes.

Salmon or tuna fish with pickles, hard-cooked egg, olives, onion, pimentoes or chopped celery.

Ham, boiled or broiled, sliced or minced, plain or combined with chopped celery or cabbage.

Chicken, sliced or minced, plain or combined as for salmon sandwiches.

Dates, raisins or figs, cleaned and chopped, and combined with nuts and syrup to make them spread.

Sliced bananas, with nuts and sweet salad dressing.

Egg, hard cooked and grated or sliced. Needs onion juice to keep it from tasting flat.

Tomato, sliced and put between slices of bread before using.

Cucumber, sliced.

Make Sandwiches Tempting

Practically all the fillings listed above taste best when the sandwich is made as follows: butter one piece of the bread, spread other piece with mayonnaise; spread the filling on the buttered piece, put a lettuce leaf on the side spread with the dressing and combine the two. For special occasions crusts should be trimmed and the sandwiches cut into fancy shapes, but for family use this is not necessary, as crusts are perfectly good food. However, care in stacking the two halves of the sandwich together, having the filling entirely confined between the pieces of bread and not oozing or sticking out in all directions and cutting the bread thin enough to be tempting are points to be observed in making all sandwiches.

For the sake of variety as well as health, graham or whole-wheat bread should be used for some of the sandwiches at least. The nutrition experts would give you a high score if you include this bread with lettuce for filling. Ground celery mixed with ground or chopped raw carrots together with mayonnaise make a fresh and delightful filling.

If you have a vacuum ice-cream freezer, it would not be much trouble to have a real treat for dessert, as the mixture could be poured into the packed freezer and the freezing could go on as you ride to the picnic spot. The mixture has to be stirred once or twice and about three hours should be allowed for the freezing. Frozen fruit juices are thirst-quenching and many combinations may be made. When improvising a recipe, however, one has to remember that when frozen the mixture never tastes as sweet as before freezing. A tart juice combined with a sweet one usually improves it. Lemon juice added to grape or strawberry or pineapple juice livens them up wonderfully.

But it is hard to beat ice cream. Where real cream is plentiful it would seem a shame to combine it with anything but sugar and flavoring to make—in my opinion—the best of all, Philadelphia ice cream. One quart thin cream, 1 tablespoon vanilla, ¾ cup sugar and a few grains of salt, stirred until the sugar is dissolved and then frozen is the recipe. The cream may be scalded or not before mixing.

But if cream is not so plentiful one can have a wholesome and not-so-rich ice cream which will, no doubt, meet with the family approval, by using a cooked foundation of flour and milk and a smaller quantity of cream. Two tablespoons flour, few grains of salt, one cup of cream, ⅞ cup sugar, three eggs, three cups milk and one teaspoonful flavoring make this plain ice cream. Make a smooth white sauce of the milk and flour, cook ten minutes. Add the eggs beaten with the sugar and blend the mixtures, cooking until smooth. When cool add the cream and flavoring. Freeze.

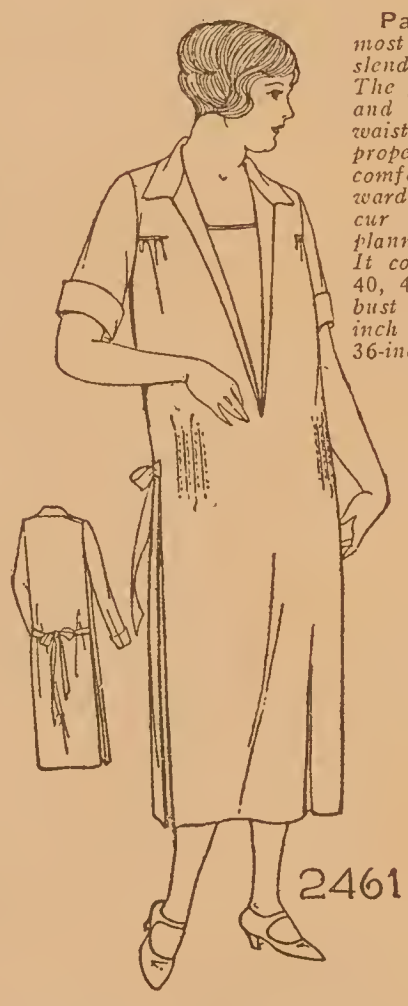
The so-called French ice cream is made in exactly this manner, but the proportions of ingredients make it much richer. Two cups of milk, two cups of cream, one cup of sugar, six egg yolks, and one teaspoon flavoring make French ice cream.

If fruit is added to creams it should be done after the cream is frozen to mush. It can be guaranteed not to curdle only when pure cream is used. To the quart of cream use one to one and a half cups of strained, sweetened fruit pulp and juice.

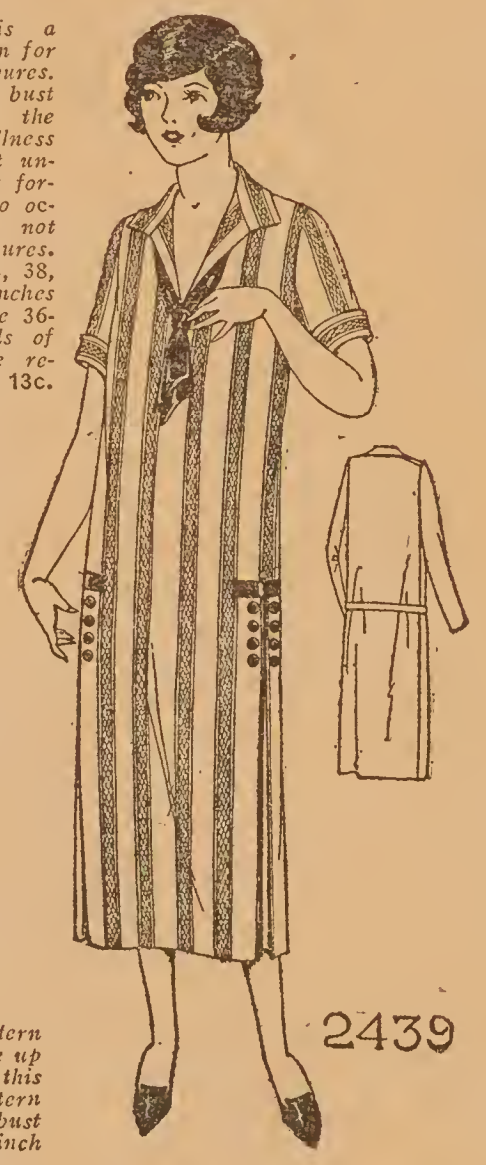
Frocks For Juniors And Their Elders

Pattern 2657 *shows a smart, simple little frock which has a very stylish air. A two-piece flared skirt joined to a two-piece waist section makes a dress very easy to make. A touch of hand embroidery on plain goods gives a touch of originality to such a frock, it comes in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 1¾ yards of 40 inch material with 1¾ yards of ribbon for neck and waistline.* **Price 13c.**

Pattern 2744 *is an adorable design for printed voiles or light silks to be used for the girl's "dress-up" occasions. The pattern comes in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 2⅛ yards of 32-inch material.* **Price 13c.**



Pattern 2461 *is a most fortunate design for slendcrizing full figures. The gathers over the bust and tiny tucks at the waist distribute fullness properly and prevent uncomfortable swinging forward which is apt to occur with patterns not planned for full figures. It comes in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. In the 36-inch size 3¾ yards of 36-inch material are required.* **Price 13c.**



Pattern 2439 *shows a popular sports frock pattern simply designed and practical in the extreme. Made up in tub silk, silk or cotton broadcloth, or in linen, this dress is ideal for summer sports wear. The pattern cuts in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. In the 36-inch size, 3⅜ yards of 36-inch material are required.* **Price 13c.**

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern numbers and sizes clearly and correctly and enclose with correct remittance in stamps or coin (although coin is sent at own risk). Send all orders to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 461-4th Avenue, New York City.

Kitchen Contest Is Going Fine

TO date twenty county Home Bureaus have enrolled for the Kitchen Improvement Contest announced in a former issue of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. These twenty county bureaus are to be congratulated upon their appreciation of this phase of the farm woman's home engineering.

For that is what many of the problems of household management amount to—engineering. We talk about farm engineering problems, and the farm man knows pretty well just what piece of equipment must come next if his labors are to be lightened the most.

How many women have really given thought to the matter of the room where most of their working hours are spent—this represents most of the day, during the summer at least. Perhaps it has been the need of a sink, or a convenient cupboard, or a piece of equipment for the kitchen.

This contest will do a fine thing if the women entering it discover what is their next step—and the next, and the next—towards making their kitchens as nearly perfectly convenient as they can be made. This is not so easy as it sounds; it takes a little figuring as to how much time different processes require and how they may be shortened and therefore made easier.

Re-arrangement of what the kitchen already contains may be the most vital thing needed—study will bring this out. At any rate, in twenty New York counties at least women will concentrate intensively on the kitchen phase of household engineering for the time being.

The contest will be over in the counties August first and the winning letters will then enter the State contest. This will end October first—in time for the letters and sketches to be judged and the State winners announced at the Annual meeting of the New York State Home Bureau Federation in November.

The AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is happy in furnishing $100.00 in money prizes for the State winners. Besides the fine local co-operation obtained by each county home bureau among local merchants, each competing county is receiving as a prize for the county contest a Selfseal Pressure Cooker, presented by the manufacturers.

Have You Told Your "Wants"?

RECENTLY we printed Mrs. G. Thos. Powell's article telling what wants were expressed by a group of farm women from all parts of the United States. A. A. readers were invited to write to the Household Editor and tell what are *their* wants.

Many fine letters keep coming in, but perhaps yours has not yet arrived. For the best letter (not over 250 words) the A. A. will pay $5.00. The next best will receive $2.50 and next one will have one dollar. For as many others as we can find room to publish one dollar will be paid to the writer.

August first is the time limit set for these letters; by that time the list of farm women's wants will no doubt be a big one. Be sure to state your biggest want and as many smaller ones as occur to you.

It may be something very personal, as good clothes or a radio,—or it may be of a community nature such as a library or good roads. Sometimes personal and community wants overlap; anyway, they need to be expressed or they may never be filled.

Home canners can save time, work, and trouble by using a wire frying basket for blanching fruit and vegetables.

Keeping Cool in Hot Weather

Involves Some Management But it Can Be Done

A MINISTER has three divisions to his sermon—I am not a minister so am allowed thirteen divisions:

1. Dress for hot weather. Flour sack underwear: rolled down hose; don't care how old you are, try them and see how cool they are. Light colored wash dresses made in straight lines, white preferred as they can be boiled, and do not soil much sooner.

2. When the range is used plan to have baked dishes, and the top filled with cooking vegetables.

3. Use an oil stove to warm over one food for supper. Have rest cold. After supper wash the glasses and silver, put others in pan of water, and hide the pan if you can not stand the sight of left-over work, and enjoy a few minutes of the evening with the family on the cool porch. Of course milk vessels must always be cared for.

4. A steam pressure cooker and canner save hours of work, and lots of fuel. Set another hen or two and sell her offspring and buy one.

5. A fireless cooker is a wonder. Noon meal can be started with the breakfast fire, and put away ready to serve at noon. Good home-made ones can be made—ask your home agent about one.

6. Have a high stool, and place it in a breeze and sit down to work. Back and feet have a rest, and one does not feel the heat so much.

7. Make your tablecloths out of oilcloth, use paper napkins. Have a tablecloth for Sunday and birthday, but save yourself in hot weather.

8. Serve fruit fresh with cream and bread and butter. No one will object. Pie or shortcake is a regular treat in our home.

9. Serve some meals on the porch or out of doors.

10. Wash day is a hot, hard day's work. Monday is not a good wash-day. Sort the clothes and put to soak in cold water. After supper wring them out, and soap the worst places. Have a good washing powder and plenty of soap. Lay the fire, and fill the boiler with water, add powder and soap, put clothes in and leave all night. Put colored clothes to soak. Early start the fire, boil the clothes, rub, rinse and blue, and the summer hot sun will do the rest. Add more cold water, and boil the rest of the clothes. By noon any way you are through, and can have dinner—if an oven one is prepared—by the noon hour.

11. Ironing day is made easy by having clothes hung carefully on the line, and all underwear, nightgowns, sheets, and towels are folded and put away—unironed. They smell so much sweeter, and oh the hours of sweat one is saved.

12. All heavy draperies are packed away for summer time, and housework of all kinds made as easy as possible.

13. Bread baking day, try and make the usual white bread, then some graham bread, Parkerhouse rolls, cinamon rolls and a bread cake. If bread is kept in a stone churn, covered with a cloth, it will keep fairly fresh for a week.—M. F. M.

THOUGHT WINGS
Mrs. M. N. Morris

Send a thought of love from your heart today
Beyond the snug range of your door,
Who dwell within will not feel the loss
But only the warmth of more.

Send a thought of kindness, a thought of cheer
To those who plod sadly their way,
The glow of it, like the sun's clear light
Will linger 'til close of day;

And the song bird gladdens the countryside
Although for his shy mate he sings,
While loving thoughts that are sent afar
Return on the swiftest wings.

My Perpetual Quilts
ALICE MARGARET ASHTON

NOT quilts that last forever—indeed, no! But quilts that are perpetually in the making!

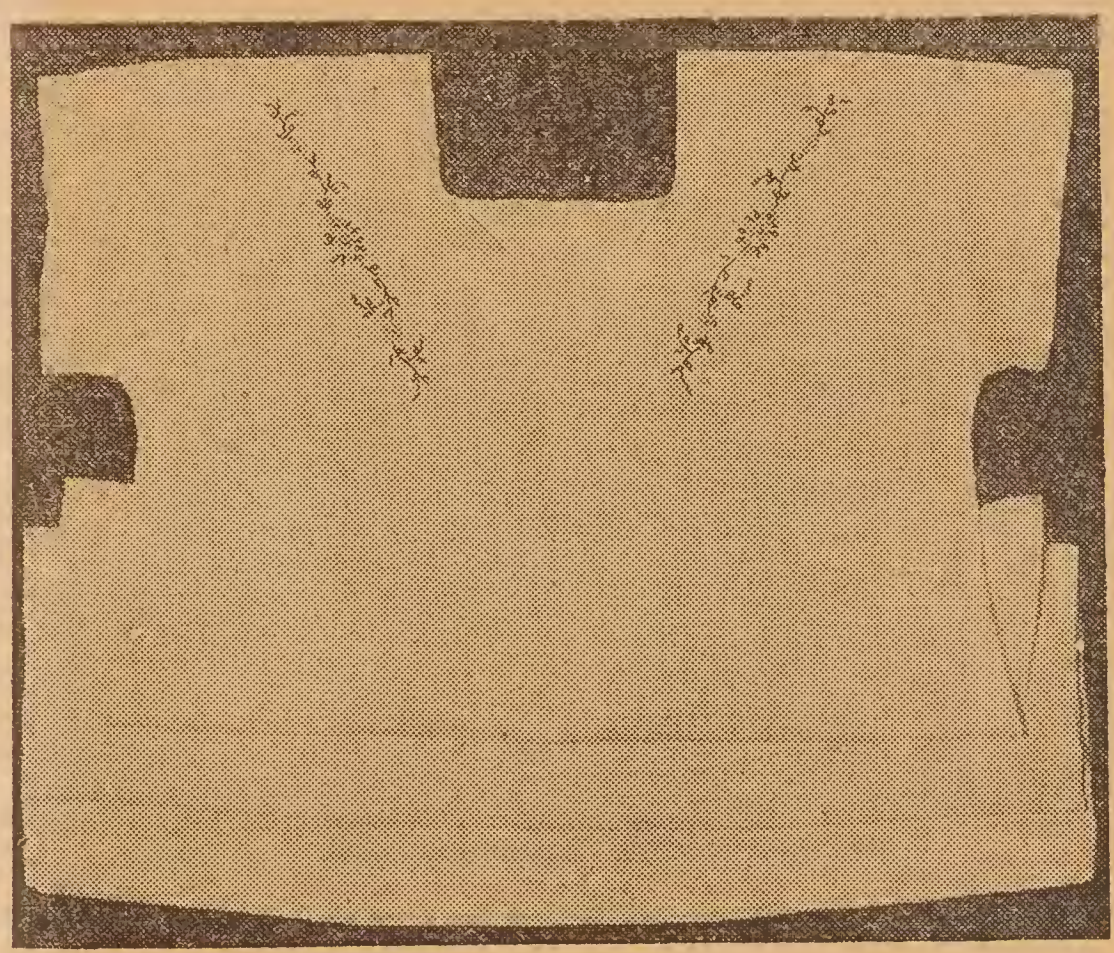
We do all the family sewing in our home and this means a quantity of pieces that are good only for patch-work.

Once or twice each year these "pieces" are looked over and all those left from garments that are worn out and discarded are taken out, pressed smooth and cut into into squares, using a pattern two and one-half inches in size. Large pieces are cut

There seems no end to the variety of quilt blocks. We always have a large box more or less filled with cut-out blocks. ways these blocks may be combined and set together. They are used in making everyday quilts and comforter covers. They are neat and good looking. And all the scraps are utilized with the least trouble.

Long ago I decided upon the size and shape of the blocks. Small pieces are cut into squares the size of four of the small blocks sewn together.

For the making of a few really beautiful quilts we use more elaborate patterns and uniform materials. But when a great deal of "bedding" is necessary and neatness is the principle requisite, I think my "perpetual" quilts are the best and easiest ever.



No. E388-7—Night gown of fine light weight crinkley crepe embroidered with delicate sprays of pink and blue flowers. The gown is all made up, leaving only the pleasant part of embroidering it, for you to do, before the garment is ready to wear. Gown of pink or honey-dew crepe, made up and stamped for embroidery $1.75. Floss 15c.

Tatted Medallion

Ring (2 double knots, picot) 3 times, 2 double knots, close. Chain 5 double knots, picot, 5 double knots, repeat ring and

chain until we have six of each, joining each ring to preceding by side picots and fasten last chain at base of first ring. Tie and cut thread. Repeat these small medallions until we have made seven, joining as illustrated to form one large medallion.

Several of these medallions joined in a row makes a beautiful edge for library scarf. There are various ways in which one may use it, to make collars, doilies, etc. Designed by KATHRYN MARTHA ROWE.

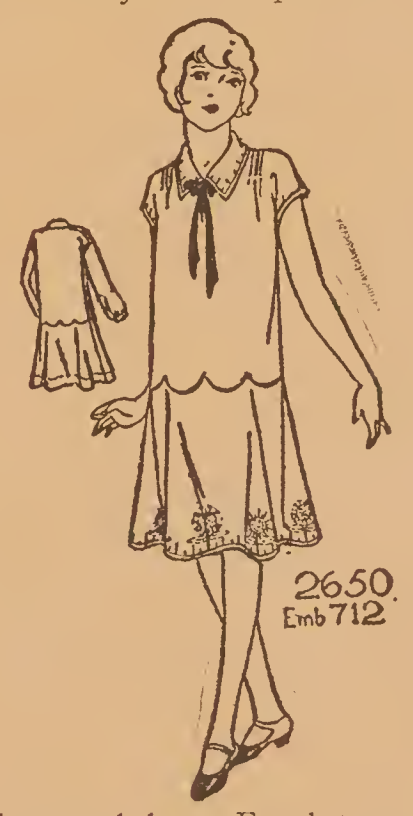
Carrying Baby

A SAFE convenient and easy way of carrying a very young baby either on the train or in the automobile is to get a market basket a little longer and wider than the baby. I lined the inside of mine and covered the outside with cretonne including the handle. Some other inexpensive washable material can be used with ribbon finishings.

Baby can be carried anywhere, kept warm, can sleep with no jostling in his little basket and mother's arms are not tired nor is baby cramped or tired when he arrives.—Mrs. R. E. D.

A Popular Pattern

WE know that people like A. A. patterns, simply because more people are using them than ever before. But comparatively few take the trouble to tell how much they like the patterns or how



they have used them. For that reason we take especial pleasure in printing the following tribute with its accompanying pictures.

Washday help—*extra* help of Fels-Naptha!

Golden soap and plenty of dirt-loosening naptha work together in Fels-Naptha—quickly, thoroughly, safely.

This is *extra* help you can get only in Fels-Naptha!

Your dealer has Fels-Naptha—or will get it for you

Order Your WINDOW SHADES
DIRECT FROM FACTORY—SAVE 25% TO 40%
We pay all Delivery Charges. Write for FREE 48-page valuable catalogue. STANDARD WINDOW SHADE CO., 425 Albee Square, Brooklyn, N. Y.

I have found such satisfaction in pattern No. 2650, that I want to recommend it to other A. A. readers. The child on the left is 11 years old, the other, 13. The left dress is a blue dotted voile; lace is gathered upon the scallops at the waistline. The dress on the right is planned so that long sleeves can be attached in late Fall if desired. The sleeves would match the skirt. I did not attach the waist to the skirt; it is of a beautiful rayon crepe mixture, com-

bining nicely with the tan skirt. The scallops are faced with tan. The skirt has flare panels matching the waist material.

The voile cost about 60 cents, the dress on the right, about $1.50. They will serve for "dressing up" all summer, and for nobby school dresses in the Fall.—D. M. D., N. Y.

For Canary Lovers

"CANARY BIRDS" is the name of a little new book just put out by the Orange Judd Publishing Co., and selling for sixty cents. Many people have learned from sad experience what *not* to do to their feathered pets, but this inexpensive little book is full of things *to do* for them.

The whole volume is written with understanding and sympathy for these little friends whose mission in life is to sing and make people happy. The writer, Dorothy Louise Burkett, makes an interesting story of the history and habits of canaries, besides giving most practical hints about their diet and care in every way. The book is useful for the home person who loves pets, or for the breeder who raises birds to sell.

A fork will cream butter much more quickly than will a spoon.

Read These Classified Ads

Classified Advertising Rates

ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in this department at the rate of 7 cents a word. The minimum charge per insertion is $1 per week.

Count as one word each initial, abbreviation and whole number, including name and address. Thus "J. B. Jones, 44 E. Main St., Mount Morris, N. Y." counts as eleven words.

Place your wants by following the style of the advertisements on this page.

The More You Tell, The Quicker You Sell

EVERY week the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST reaches *OVER* 140,000 farmers in New York New Jersey, Pennsylvania and adjacent states. Advertising orders must reach our office at 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City, not later than the second Monday previous to date of issue. Cancellation orders must reach us on the same schedule. Because of the low rate to subscribers and their friends, cash or money order must accompany your order.

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS—NEW PLAN, makes it easy to earn $50.00 to $100.00 weekly, selling shirts direct to wearer. No capital or experience needed. Represent a real manufacturer. Write now for FREE SAMPLES. MADISON SHIRTS, 566 Broadway, New York.

CATTLE

PUREBRED JERSEYS. Two bulls ready for service, a Noble and a Sybil. Accredited herd. Price and pedigree on request. G. L. & H. PERRY, Homer, N. Y.

FOR SALE at all times—From 30 to 100 head T. B. tested grade Guernsey heifers from 1 yr. to 2 yrs. past. From Wisconsin. GEORGE W. MOSELEY, Cazenovia, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Registered purebred Jersey Bull, year old. From Sayda's Heir herd. Brownsdale Farms, Warsaw. ETHEL WHITCOMB, Alexander Road, Batavia, N. Y.

DOGS AND PET STOCK

ENGLISH COLLIE PUPS. The beauty of all breeds. Natural born healers. Ship C.O.D. SHADY LAWN FARM, Depeyster, N. Y.

ENGLISH SHEPHERD PUPS. Fine trained dogs, some started, fifteen others ready for a chance. Write your wants. W. W. NORTON, Ogdensburg, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Eight Registered Pointer pups, three months old. Fine breeding. E. J. BASTIAN, Lebanon, N. Y.

COLLIES—Open and bred matrons, studs, and puppies. Some very fine prospects at reasonable prices. WALTER WARD, Seneca Falls, N. Y.

GERMAN SHEPHERD Police puppies, pure bred, registered stock. Females, $25; males, $30 to $50. FLONA HORNING, Owego, N. Y.

DON'T RUN your legs off all summer chasing cows when an English or Welsh Shepherd will go for stock alone. GEO. BOORMAN, Marathon, N. Y.

GREAT DANE PUPS. Both sexes, $20 up. Guarantee square deal. RICHARD TENNEY, Charlotte, Vt.

WHITE COLLIES—Open and bred females, one stud and puppies, reasonable. Bigness Bob at stud, $10. HARRIET WIXOM, Trumansburg, N. Y.

RABBITS—Flemish and Dutch, $1.00 up. Pigeons—White Swiss and Indian Mondaines. Priced right. Guaranteed. JOHN HALL, Norwood, N. Y.

TO SELL—Large Flemish Giant rabbit, purebreds, or will exchange for poultry. Write MRS. H. CARD, Star Route, Knoxville, Pa.

EGGS—POULTRY—TURKEYS

CHICKS 8c UP C. O. D. delivery guaranteed. Write for feeding system that raised 90-95% to maturity year after year. C. M. LAUVER, Box 26, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHIX C.O.D. White, Brown, Buff Leghorns; Anconas, 100-$8.50. Reds, Barred, White Rocks; Black Minorcas, $9.50. Mixed $8.00. CAPPER HATCHERY, Elgin, Iowa.

BABY CHICKS—Prices are for lots of 25, 50 and 100 chicks: Reds, $3, $5.50, $10; White Leghorns $2.50, $4.50, $8; Rocks, $3.00, $5.50, $10.00; heavy mixed, $2.50, $4.50, $8.00; light mixed, $2.25, $4.00, $7.00. Free range, 100% delivery. Circular. W. A. LAUVER, McAlisterville, Pennsylvania.

CHICKS—July and August, White Leghorns, $12-100; Plymouth Rocks or R. I. Reds, $14-100. Address EMMANUEL KING, Myerstown, Pa.

90 VARIETIES POULTRY, geese, ducks, eggs, chicks, dogs, pigeons, hares, parrots, ferrets, cavies white mice. Free catalog. J. A. BERGEY, Telford, Pa.

CHICKS—S. C. Buff Leghorns, $8-100; Barred Rocks, Reds, $10-100; White Rocks, $10-100; light mixed, $7-100; heavy, $9-100. All No. 1 of Free Range Stock. 1c added if less than 100 lots. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Circular free. JACOB NIEMOND, McAlisterville, Pa., Box A.

M. B. TOMS, $15 purebred. MRS. C. T. SMITH, Croxton, Virginia.

POULTRY SUPPLIES

EGG CASES—Wholesale dealer and shipper of second hand egg cases. Car lots a specialty. LOUIS OLOFSKY, 703 Greene Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FARM IMPLEMENTS

RICH MAN'S Corn Harvester, poor man's price—only $25.00 with bundle tying attachment. Free catalog showing pictures of harvester. Box 528, Salina, Kans.

FARM IMPLEMENTS

FOR SALE—Kinkade Garden Tractor, with garden tools, and attachments for lawn mower. New, never used but one hour. Put pulley on fly wheel and can be used for all kinds of power. Cost $250, price $125, F.O.B. FRED L. WHITE, Camillus, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS

CASH PAID for Dairymen's League Certificates of indebtedness, all series. L. F. THORNTON, Dimock, Pa.

CORRUGATED PADS for fruit packages, 19 inch $9.50; 16½, $7.50; Protect O Liners, $14.00. Cash with order. C. E. BROWN, Bridgeville, Del.

BURRELLS 2 cylinder Vacuum Pump, $20; Universal Double units, new rubbers, $50; 2½ Horse engine, $45. Wanted, Delco Plants. H. VAN KUREN, Rummerfield, Pa.

WOOL WANTED—I specialize in wool and pelts. Hundreds of satisfied shippers. Write for prices and tags. ALVAH A. CONOVER, Lebanon, N. J.

GUARANTEED TOBACCO; Chewing or smoking 5 lbs. $1.25; ten $2.00; cigars $2.00 for 50, pipe free, pay when received. FARMERS ASSOCIATION, Maxon Mills, Kentucky.

PRINTING

150 NOTEHEADS, 100 white envelopes printed and mailed $1.00. Samples printing free. SUNKO, Mohawk, New York.

EVERYTHING PRINTED! Samples free! FRANKLYN PRESS, Milford, N. H.

SEEDS—NURSERY STOCK

CAULIFLOWER, Cabbage, Sprout, Tomato and Celery Plants. Field grown, millions of plants from highest yielding strains of seed only. Cauliflower plants, Long Island Snowball, "Catskill" Snowball, Extra Early, Erfurt, $4.50 per 1000; 5000, $20; 500, $2.50; 300, $2; 200, $1.50; 100, $1. Cabbage Plants, Danish Ballhead, Copenhagen Market, Enkhuizen Glory, All Head Early, Succession, Surehead, Early and Late Flat Dutch, Summer Danish Ballhead, Savoy, Red Danish Stonehead, $2 per 1000; 500, $1.40; 300, $1.20; 100, $1. Brussels Sprouts, Long Island Improved, $2.50 per 1000; 500, $1.75; 300, $1.50; 200, $1.25; 100, $1. Tomato Plants, Bonny Best, John Baer, Matchless, Stone. Same price as Sprouts. Celery Plants, French Golden Self Bleaching, Easy Bleaching, Golden Plume, Giant Pascal, White Plume, Winter Queen, Golden Heart, $3 per 1000; 500, $2; 300, $1.50; 200, $1.25; 100, $1. Send for list of all plants. No business done on Sunday. F. W. ROCHELLE & SONS, Chester, N. J.

HARDY PLANTS, well-rooted, $1 per dozen prepaid. Coreopsis, Sweet Williams, Gaillardias and Hardy Pinks; 200 Tomatoes, $1; 200 Celery, $1; 200 Cabbage, $1; 125 Asters, mixed colors, $1. Send for catalog. WM. P. YEAGLE, Bristol, Pa., Dept. A.

CELERY PLANTS, Strong, ready for field, all varieties, $1.25-1,000; 10,000 for $10.00. J. C. SCHMIDT, Bristol, Pa.

VEGETABLE PLANTS—READY NOW—CAULIFLOWER—All Rerooted Fine Plants $4.50 per 1000; 5000 $20.00 H. S. Snowball and T. S. Erfurt. CELERY—Field Grown Golden Self Blanching. Golden Plume, Golden Heart, Easy Blanching, Winter Queen, White Plume, Giant Pascal and Burpee's Fordhook Emperor $3.00 per 1000; Rerooted plants $3.50 per 1000. CABBAGE—Field Grown $2.00 per 1000; Rerooted $2.25 per 1000; Late Flat Dutch, Burpee's Surehead, Copenhagen Market, Enkhuizen Glory. Savoy, Red Dutch and Red Danish. BRUSSELS SPROUTS—Field Grown Rerooted Danish Giant and Long Island Improved $2.50 per 1000; 500 for $1.50. TOMATOES—For late crop. 1,000,000 fine plants, Stone, Matchless. Greater Baltimore, Bonny Best and John Baer. $3.00 per 1000; 5000, $13.00. Cash with order please. Send for free list of all plants. PAUL F. ROCHELLE, Morristown, New Jersey.

HARDY PERENNIAL FLOWER PLANTS for summer and fall planting. Larkspur, Hollyhock, Foxglove, Columbine, Canterbury Bells, Phlox, Bleeding Heart, Hardy Ageratum, Gaillardia, Hardy Candytuft, Lilies, Oriental and Iceland Poppy, Spice Pink and 75 other varieties of perennial flower plants, all perfectly hardy, living outdoors during winter. Also Strawberry, Raspberry, Blackberry, Grape, Currant, Gooseberry plants; Roses, Shrubs, Hedge plants, for fall planting. Catalogue free. HARRY E. SQUIRES, Hampton Bays, N. Y.

MILLIONS field grown vegetable plants for late setting, Cabbage, Wakefield, Copenhagen, Danish Ballhead, Succession, Flat Dutch, 300, $1.00, 500, $1.25, 1000, $2.00 Postpaid. 10,000, $10.00. Express Collect. Collard plants same price as cabbage. Ruby King Pepper 500, $2.00, 1000, $3.50 Postpaid. Plants moss packed. Give us a trial order and be backed up with a guarantee. IDEAL PLANT CO., Franklin, Virginia.

SEEDS—NURSERY STOCK

MILLIONS vegetable plants. Cabbage, Wakefield, Copenhagen, Danish Ballhead, Succession, Late Flat Dutch, 300, $1.00; 500, $1.25; 1000, $2.00. Postpaid 10,000, $10.00 Express Collect. Collard plants same as cabbage. Ruby King Pepper 500, $2.00; 1000, $3.50. Postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. H. A. LANKFORD & SON, Franklin, Virginia

SHEEP

REGISTERED Shropshire, yearling rams and ewe lambs. Shipped on approval. $20 up. 160% lamb crop this year. J. S. MORSE, Levanna, N. Y.

WANTED—Shrops, Hampshires or Southdowns. If you have a flock of any of these breeds and want to clean house, make a price on the lot. In your first letter state number, ages, condition, etc. Box 376, c/o AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

SITUATIONS WANTED

DO YOU NEED FARM HELP: We have able-bodied Jewish young men, mostly without experience, who want farm work. If you need a good, steady man, write for an order blank. Ours is not a commercial agency. We make no charge. THE JEWISH AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, INC., Box A. 301 E. 14th St., New York City.

SWINE

POLAND CHINA breeding stock. 75 boars and gilts weighing 50 to 75 pounds each, at $20 to $30 each. Choice trio $75. Registered, treated for cholera and crated for shipment free. Choice breeding stock guaranteed satisfactory. STANLEY SHORT, Cheswold, Del.

REGISTERED POLAND CHINAS, Berkshires, Chester Whites, all ages, bred sows, service boars. P. HAMILTON, Cochranville, Pa.

WOMEN'S WANTS

WOMEN'S WANTS

PATCHWORK. Send fifteen cents for household package, bright new calicoes and percales. Your money's worth every time. PATCHWORK COMPANY, Meriden, Conn.

WE ARE PREPARED to work your wool into yarn. Write for prices and particulars. We also have yarns for sale. Samples free. H. A. BARTLETT, Harmony, Me.

KODAK FINISHING. Trial offer. Any size film developed for 5c. Prints 3c each. Trial 5x7 enlargement in handsome mount 25c. Overnight service. YOUNG PHOTO SERVICE, 409 Bertha St., Albany, N. Y.

10% OFF on Hair Goods and work done up to September 1st. Booklet. MRS. MACK, 15 Mechanic, Canton, N. Y.

If You Have Anything to Buy, Sell or Trade
ADVERTISE
in the Classified Columns of the
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

The Carolinian

(*Continued from page* 10)

have gained? If no other considerations weigh with you, at least do not disregard these. Ponder them well before you take a step so terrible to yourself.'

'That is the evil you return for the good I did. That is how you repay me for having kept silence and spared your life.'

'I thought,' he ventured to remind her, 'that you did that in discharge of an old debt between us; that you realized it was the least you owed to me. Are you quite sure that you have paid the debt in full?'

'Quite. As sure as that I will enmesh myself in no further lies.'

'It is not necessary,' he said quietly. 'You are already so enmeshed that escape is impossible either for you or for your husband.'

'For my husband? You're mad, I think!'

'Am I? Consider a moment. If I am arrested, your own arrest will follow.'

'Why? Will you denounce me in your turn?'

'In denouncing me, you will have denounced yourself. Keep that in mind. You will be asked to explain how long you have known this identity which you now betray. I shall be asked the same. Can you expect mercy if you show me none?'

For a long moment amazement left her dumb. Then she broke into speech, hot and passionate: 'Oh, you are vile! Vile! I think I begin to know you. Harry was right about you from the first, and I would never listen to him. I have been under a delusion that you were noble, chivalrous, generous . Poor fool, again! Poor fool!'

She saw him wince, perceived the sudden quiver of his lip, saw him turn white under the stain on his cheeks. But he mastered himself.

'I am,' he said firmly, even with a certain dignity, 'a man fighting for life. If I lose my life through your agency, Myrtle, I shall sting your husband to death before I face a firing-party, and since I cannot reach him, save through you, I shall have to drag you with me. That is the price you will have to pay if you persist in being merciless. Spare me; say no word of what you know, and if the worst befalls me, I vow to God that I will hold my peace in my turn, and go to my death without a word to hurt you or Latimer. Those are my terms.'

And then, suddenly, both became conscious of a brisk step approaching the door, a step which she knew for her husband's, and which converted her distraction into panic. As in a dream she heard the nasal voice of the Quaker, Jonathan Neild, and yet the make-believe sentences he uttered were to remain graven on her memory when she could no longer recall the words in which he had said things of vital import. As he began to speak, he circled quickly and silently, so that his back should be turned to the door, and he should not directly see it open.

The door had opened, and Latimer stood under the lintel, at gaze, but without surprise; for Middleton, uneasy under the responsibility thrust upon him by Mrs. Latimer's action, had gone at last to rouse him and inform him of the situation.

Myrtle, controlling herself by an effort, directly faced him. Her companion, full conscious now of his presence, yet able by virtue of the position he had taken up to feign not to perceive it, droned steadily on, without having made the least perceptible halt.

'At this season of the year the young plants, as tender and delicate as new-born children, require all a planter's care. Although I have done a good trade with friend Carey, yet, had I known how I should be delayed, I would not have made this last journey. I should be on my plantation now to take advantage of the first warm rains for the transplanting, or I may yet pay for the trade I have done by the loss of a whole season's crop. I tell thee, madam . . .'

He half-turned as he spoke. Out of the corner of his eye he permitted himself to catch sight of the open door. Abruptly he checked, and turned completely, so as to face the man who stood there. He waited a moment, then—

'Friend,' he said, and bowed a little, 'art thou Major Latimer, whom I await?'

'I am,' said Latimer. He came forward, leaving the door wide behind him. He turned to his wife, speaking gently, but none the less reprovingly. 'Myrtle, this was hardly prudent . . .'

The Quaker interrupted him. 'I prithee do not chide the lady for having compassionated me, coming hither to beguile the tedium of my waiting.'

'Mr. Middleton told me only that Mr. Neild was here,' she found herself saying. 'He did not add that you had sent for him. So I imagined that perhaps he had brought some message for me from my father.'

The slight cloud cleared entirely from Latimer's brow. He smiled.

'It is no great matter, after all. But you knew that Mr. Neild was again in Charles Town?'

'Not . . not until Mr. Middleton brought word that he was here.'

'Well, well, my dear. I think that you may leave us together now.'

And he went to hold the door for her.

Committed thus to the perpetuation of her falsehood, and more deeply enmeshed than ever in its tangles, she passed out, bearing in her breast a heart of lead.

(*To Be Continued*)

Service Bureau

Where A Contract Would Save Money

On June 12th of this year I bought 10 head of cattle from accredited herds through a cattle dealer. I paid $25 apiece for three fall cows due in September and October. June 28th one of the cows aborted. Upon tracing the cow back to owner (they all but one came from same farm) he informed me this cow aborted last year and one of the others I bought, and that he had about 15 abortions in his herd of perhaps 30 or 35 head. He informed the dealers of this fact—but they made no mention of it to me.

I want to know if there are any laws whereby I can return the whole herd as misrepresented or recover damages in any way. I do not wish to infect my entire herd. These cows haven't been mixed with mine yet.

WE doubt very much if you have any recourse in this case. Had you insisted upon a signed contract at the time of sale and the contract to cover a specified period you would have undoubtedly had a sound basis for legal action.

As it is we do not think there is any law involved that would justify a lawsuit. The seller is not obligated to point out defects although there are those dealers who base their future success on being absolutely frank and above board. Others follow the policy of "get away with everything they can."

Your experience is indeed unfortunate and we sympathize with you greatly. Of course, you might institute legal action against the dealer on the basis that he knew that he was selling you diseased stock. You might call upon the previous owner as a witness in your behalf. A clever lawyer might win such a case. However, as far as the law is concerned, we do not believe that you have any recourse, at least in the absence of any contracts.

Egg Receiver Fails to Make Returns

DURING the past two weeks we have had a number of requests from our subscribers for aid in collecting bills against the Stanley Egg Company of 971 Jennings Street, New York City. We reported this to the New York office of the State Department of Farms and Markets. They cooperated by sending one of their investigators to the premises to determine the extent of the business of the Stanley Egg Company.

They found it occupied a small store doing a retail business. The proprietor was not present but the investigator of the Department was told by a clerk that the store had only been operating a few months. Only three or four cases of eggs were standing on the floor while the balance of the premises were littered up with empty cases and fillers.

The Stanley Egg Company is listed by the Red Book of *The Packer*, one of the official trade registers but that is as far as it goes. It withholds any recommendation. In view of the experiences of our subscribers, the report of the State Department of Farms and Markets and the report of the Red Book, it is quite evident that shippers must be on their guard. If the proprietor of this company, whose name cannot be determined from the letterheads were even to acknowledge correspondence it would be better than the state of absolute silence which he continues to maintain. As soon as the Stanley Egg Company settles the pending claims which involve a number of shipments, due acknowledgement will be made.

To Identify a Car By Its Number

"Yesterday, July 3, an auto party left three kittens in front of my home. I got the make and number of the car. I telephoned to our Captain of Police to find out the owner, but that number has been issued since his list was published. If you have any way of getting after such reprobates I will appreciate it. I have also made a complaint to the agent of the Humane Society."

THE offense that this subscriber complains of is a very common one. It is obviously very cruel to abandon cats or kittens along side of a highway. Maybe they will find a home, but they are more likely to starve or at least to become pests in the neighborhood. The kindest way to dispose of surplus kittens is to drown or chloroform them.

The agency to refer to when the identity of a car is desired is the State Motor Vehicle Bureau at the state capitol. You will usually find state police at hand who will communicate with headquarters. Local police officers should be able to get the information in short order. The county clerks office also has means of getting quick information.

Wants To Adopt Boy

"We are looking for a baby boy to adopt and I wonder if you would put a notice in your Service Bureau columns. We want one from six weeks to five months of age with dark hair and eyes and fair skin. We have an adopted daughter and would like the boy to look like her in his general make up. He does not have to have black hair and eyes, but any of the shades of brown or even auburn if it was a very dark shade."

Anyone interested in supplying information for this subscriber, kindly write to the Service Bureau of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York, giving full particulars and we shall be glad to forward the letters to our subscriber.

SERVICE BUREAU REPORT
JUNE 1926

Claims Adjusted For Subscribers Where Money Is Involved

G. A. Wright, Cecil County, Md.	$ 9.25
H. J. Rich, Schoharie County, N. Y.	9.00
Percy H. Wheeler, Sullivan County N. Y.	148.50
John Adams, Delaware County, N. Y.	40.00
Mrs. Earl Smith, St. Lawrence County, N. Y.	11.15
Mrs. Charles Uhl, Ontario County, N. Y.	18.16
L. K. Williams, Bradford County, Pa.	18.88
LeRoy Crippin, Tioga County, N. Y.	4.25
Lewis Olofsky, Brooklyn, N. Y.	107.80
Robert Taylor, Lackawanna County, Pa.	3.00
F. R. Anderson, Chautauqua County, N. Y.	71.25
Ira Elmendorf, Ulster County, N. Y.	5.00
Mrs. G. A. Harkelroad, Clearfield County, Pa.	4.06
E. A. Dimick, Essex County, N. Y.	15.00
Frank Casler, Cayuga, Cayuga County, N. Y.	25.00
W. E. Mohler, Niagara County, N. Y.	1.70
Miss I. M. Groesbeck, Albany County, N. Y.	2.00
F. B. Wisor, Clearfield County, Pa.	5.50
M. Magley, Columbia County, N. Y.	15.00
S. H. Titus, Dutchess County, N. Y.	2.10

INSURANCE INDEMNITIES PAID IN JUNE

Fred LaFortune, Cortland, N. Y.	$ 50.00
Edward Thompson, Fowlerville, N. Y.	30.00
Earl M. Jackson, Livonia, N. Y.	10.00
Leon Thomas, Canton, Pa.	20.00
Angelo Patti, Forestville, N. Y.	40.00
Charles W. Humphrey, Smyrna, N.Y.	135.71
Mrs. Margaret Watt, Fulton, N. Y.	55.71
Helen Archer, Jefferson Valley, N. Y.	30.00
Leon Hammer, LeRoy, N. Y.	42.86
Arlo A. Baker Estate, LeRoy, N. Y.	1000.00
Percy Kimbark, Oswego, N. Y.	65.71
Mrs. Lulu E. Little, Youngstown, N. Y.	14.28
J. H. Mingus Estate, Towanda, Pa.	1000.00
Fred Green Estate, Towanda, Pa.	1000.00
Grover Haynes, LaFayette, N. Y.	10.00
Leo S. Riland, Estate, Schuylkill Haven, Pa.	1000.00

"Accept thanks for check of $42.86 from the North American Accident Insurance Company. I am well pleased with same."—Leon H. Hammer, LeRoy, N. Y.

* * *

"I wish to express my thanks for the check of $65.71 I received after my accident from the North American Insurance Company. I am perfectly satisfied with the Insurance Company also the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST."—Percy Kimbark, R. F. D. 1, Fulton, N. Y.

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CLASSIFIED ADS

Read in over 140,000 Farm Homes

Read What Advertisers Say

McAlisterville, Penna.
July 10th, 1926

Gentlemen:

Please discontinue advertisement I have running in your classified column at once. I have plenty of business. All sold out for balance of season. My first year advertising in your paper. It pulled best of all for me. Some paper! Will be back next year.

Yours truly,
(Signed) C. A. CARLIN.

* * *

Phelps, N. Y.
March 10, 1926

Dear Sirs:

Enclosed you will find check for two additional insertions of my classified advertisement, which is also appearing in several other farm papers. Many inquiries have been received but the majority of them have come from your readers.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) W. A. BUCK,
Longacre Farm

* * *

Replies Swamped Him

Lawyersville, N. Y.
March 24, 1926

Gentlemen:

Enclosed please find check for $2.00 to pay for the following ad. for two weeks. Insert just as soon as possible. Last spring I had so many inquiries and orders that I was nearly swamped. It hurt my feelings to send good checks back.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) JULIUS GORDON

* * *

Bally, Pa.
April 29th, 1926

Gentlemen:

Enclosed please find check for which please continue my ad. 5 times. In the eight or ten years that I have been using your paper I never obtained better results than at this time.

Yours truly,
ARCADIA FARM
(Signed) J. F. FRYEN.

Great Britain's Problem in India

(*Continued from page* 1)

one compares the above described people to the Huns, Vandals and Turks, one realizes the dangers. It is not a new experience for the Indians to be governed by a foreign power. The Portugese had the monopoly of Indian trade and controlled India from 1500 to 1600 and they were followed by the Dutch who were in turn supplanted by the British in 1758. Therefore, the strivings and hopes of the Indians are not so much toward political independence as they are towards satisfying their spiritual yearnings.

Gandhi's Policy

We all have heard so much about Gandhi that I deeply regretted that I was unable to visit him personally. His policy of passive resistance had undoubtedly made a great impression on India. There are so many different nations, castes, factions and their interests are so varied and they have been accustomed for so many centuries to autocratic rule that it took just such a scheme as Gandhi originally promulgated, which was really a religious revival and an appeal to their moral nature, to rouse them from their lethargy. In several of the countries we visited where illiteracy and poverty were very apparent, we found that the masses were docile and content to live on as their forefathers had for centuries before them. They take it for granted that this is their fate and their escape from it is remote, and it is only some outside leadership or some tremendous religious revival that can arouse them from their state of inactivity.

This mass of humanity has lived in this way for a great many centuries and being dependent almost entirely upon their crops for their sustenance, they devote all their time and energy to keeping alive and when the ever recurring drought destroys their crops, millions of them die from starvation. As they are deprived of all comforts of life and lead such a dreary existence, their thoughts frequently turn to religion and it is the hope of the relief it holds out to them, tha encourages them to struggle blindly on.

We had a splendid illustration of this great desire for spiritual life when we called on the Swaniji of Dayalbagh near Agra and had him show and explain to us the activities of his community. They own two hundred acres of land and quite a number of houses and conduct a splendid school attended by three hundred and seventy boys and thirty girls. All their property is owned jointly and it is a strictly cooperative enterprise. One of their great objects is to dignify manual labor. It seems that vast numbers of educated Indians shun it. They manufacture splendid scales and hardware of all kinds, also shoes and cotton and woolen goods. Every applicant for membership must be a vegetarian, a teetotaler and must devote two hours daily to spiritual development. This latter consists in concentrating his attention on the sixth sense and thereby harmonizing with God or the Supreme Soul. The Swaniji (Holy Man) emphasized that everyone who wishes to improve physically and mentally has to develop his muscles and his mind. Therefore, if one wishes to lift himself to the spiritual plane, it is absolutely essential to exercise daily that upward striving in order to find his better self. He referred to what Plato said about music.

> "The harmonizing influence of music and gymnastics will bring them into accord, nerving and educating with reason and with noble words, and softening and consoling the wildness of passion with harmony and with rhythm."

He informed me that they paid no attention to individual prophets as such. They believe that Moses, Christ, Buddha and Mohammed were all great leaders in their time. They want, however, present day spiritual leadership. No matter whence it emanates, it will be cheerfully recognized by all people who are on the spiritual plane. He claimed that spirit is eternal, and eternity disregards centuries and decades. Their hope is to influence human nature everywhere, to disregard material surroundings and shortcomings and to learn to suffer privations and seek satisfaction and enjoyment by spiritual growth. They also feel that if one is strong he must use some of his strength to help those that are weaker in that field in which he possesses his strength or else confess that he has that sad shortcoming of not being able to spare some of his strength for the weak. He also expressed the thought that if the United States does not accept the moral leadership of the world, they must be willing to follow such moral or spiritual leadership as exists. He thinks it exists in India. He spoke like a meek man, not in the least bombastic, pedantic or overbearing. His genuine sincerity cropped out in almost every sentence and thought that he expressed but particularly in his manner of speech and in his carriage, and in a splendid striking mixture of modesty and strength.

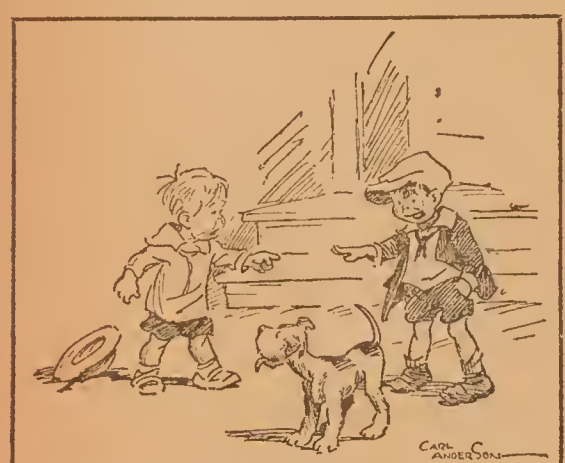
He feels that the Hindu priests want the masses to believe things that they cannot grasp at all. He said that the priests should teach the people first the power to understand and then give them the thought.

His organization is governed by a council of forty-three men who come from all parts of India. They meet twice a year and make budgets and rules. All resolutions must have unanimous approval. So far there has never been any distrust shown and only harmony and affection prevail. Everybody, including himself, is a "guest of the society." All the property belongs to the society which is sustained by voluntary subscription from members and the profits from their business enterprises. Many of the members who have outside means give their time in the factories and school without compensation.

An Indian Woman Lawyer

We also met a magnificent Parsee, Miss Cornelia Sorabji. She studied law at Oxford and was admitted to the bar. She is a brilliant conversationalist and a thorough patriot though a conservative Indian with due appreciation of what the British have done for them. She lives in a suite of rooms in the Museum at Calcutta, and all her surroundings are fraught with culture and refinement. When we came she had just returned from court where she had functioned as commissioner to take the testimony of an Indian lady. She is the only female Indian lawyer; and as no man is allowed to see Indian women, Miss Sorabji is generally used as commissioner to take testimony. In the past, there were many frauds practiced on the courts by having trained perjurers substituted for the women whose testimony was supposed to be taken. This trick of passing off the wrong witnesses has been done away with.

Miss Sorabji spoke rather discouragingly about general conditions. She feared there were so many men who were abusing the freedom granted them to promote themselves and considered themselves patriotic when they protest against most things even though they do or suggest nothing constructive. She thinks Gandhi's mistake was in attempting to use his great religious and moral influence in the political field. She spoke very highly of Lord Sinha who had been trusted by everyone and proved a good administrator in every office, and there were many in which he had been placed, including that of Governor of Bihar and Orissa. It is said that Gandhi cursed him with sleeplessness and that he suffered horribly until recently when the curse was removed. It seemed strange to me and probably does to you that the Indians really believe that Gandhi is held responsible for being able to curse so effectively. She feels that wherever there are communal divisions and castes like in India, there can be no democracy as the people do not meet on an equal footing. Any Brahman who gives up the customs of his people is out of caste and no Hindu will eat or pray with an outcast though he will work or play with him but not touch him. She thinks the masses submit so gracefully to the present status because they hope that in their next existence they will be in the upper class.



"Aw, he ain't no thoroughbred!"
"He is too. His mother was a thoroughbred spaniel and his father was a thoroughbred beagle hound."—LIFE.

You can get a – UNADILLA SILO – Immediately!

If you plan to store this year's corn crop, when it's worth most as feed, you want your silo *now!*

The best silo you can buy is a Unadilla! The door opening is continuous and adjustable all the way up the front. The door fasteners form a safety ladder under the opening. This gives real security and great convenience. Silage is simply shoved out thru the door opening instead of lifting and pitching overhead.

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Send now for catalog, prices and terms.

We also build a full line of sturdily built and attractively priced tanks, tubs, and vats.

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"The Cutter That Does Not Clog"

"I AM well pleased with the N-13 Papec purchased this year," wrote H. B. Austin, Oct. 8, 1925. "It has never clogged the pipe once and runs so light. It will cut and elevate twice as much as any cutter that I ever saw. The feed roll is a great thing, no stopping of bundles on the feed table."

Light draft, low operating cost and long life make the Papec the most economical cutter. There's a size to fit your power plant, whether you use a 3 h. p. gasoline engine, a light or a heavy tractor. If you have a silo, a Papec will earn you big returns. Let us show you how.

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SLUG-SHOT
USED FROM OCEAN TO OCEAN FOR 35 YEARS
Sold by Seed Dealers of America.
Saves Currants, Potatoes, Cabbage, Melons, Flowers, Trees and Shrubs from Insects. Put up in popular packages at popular prices. Write for free pamphlet on Bugs and Blights, etc., to
Hammond's Paint and Slug Shot Works, Beacon, New York

FOUNDED IN 1842

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

JULY 31, 1926

How I Used My Education

Told by a Full-Blooded American Indian Girl, Graduate of Mt. Holyoke

By RUTH MARGARET MUSKRAT

Member of Faculty, Haskell Institute

ON the afternoon of Tuesday, June 7, 1925, the day on which I received my degree, I boarded the train for Oklahoma and a job. Three days later, at nine o'clock A. M. I left the train at the little college town of Tahlequah, Oklahoma, and by ten o'clock of the same day I had started to work on my summer's position as Dean of Women of the Northeastern State Teacher's College of Oklahoma. I was two weeks late, and work had piled up. All kinds of cases had been deferred until I arrived. But I knew the town, the history of the school, and most of the faculty (because I had held the same position two years before), and it was not very difficult to find a place to plunge in.

The school has a unique history which helped me to fit in at once. Prior to 1907 at the cessation of our tribal autonomy, the college had been owned and operated by the Cherokee Nation for the Cherokee Indian students. Although now it is operated by the State of Oklahoma, and a vast majority of the students are white, still there are a number of mixed blood Indian students, and the citizens of the town are all descended from the old aristocratic families of the Cherokee Nation. Thus, you see, I had pretty solid backing for what I had to do. The college had had a Dean of Women before I came, of course, but her duties as Dean were only incidental in a rather heavy teaching schedule, and the conception of the duties of a Dean, from the President on down were very vague and undetermined. I must confess that my own ideas of the matter were somewhat hazy, but I did know something of what a Dean ought to do, and I had Miss Purington as a model—and ignorant as I was, I rushed right in. Whatever was accomplished in that summer—I know I gave to that college every ounce of strength and every waking thought during that nine weeks I served as her dean, and I know that to one person, at least, the experience was invaluable. I never dreamed of the possibility for personal work that comes to a Dean of Women until that summer, nor did I dream until then, that there are so many unadjusted girls beyond the age of seventeen. The very first thing that was given me to do on the day I arrived was to help out a girl who had placed herself in extreme need of help. She had been dismissed from the College, but she was still staying around the campus because she had no other place to go, no home, except where she worked for her board, and no money at all. It is surprising what one can do when it is absolutely necessary to act at once. Everything looked so hopeless because the whole town stood solid in outrage against the girl. But I did get her into a hospital through the aid of the Salvation Army in a neighboring city, got her expenses paid through the County Attorney, without any publicity, and then found her a job after she was able to work again. And I am sure that she was more able afterward to meet difficult situations when they arose. This was not a typical case, for I had no other so apparently hopeless, but there was a chance to help so many girls by giving them understanding, advice, and sympathy at the right time.

One of the most difficult things I had to do was to change certain housing conditions. The students boarded out in town and roomed in private homes in the village. Through some lack of oversight or negligence there were numerous cases of boys and girls rooming at the same place. The President and I agreed that this ought to be changed. Some of the townspeople resented my interference in what they considered a personal matter. But the President stood back of me, and by the end of the sum-

(*Continued on page* 14)

How The Story Came Into Being

"IN 1925 I offered a prize of $1000 to the graduate of Mount Holyoke College who would convince a committee by a report made to it, that she, the graduate had made the best use of the knowledge and capacity acquired at college for the benefit of her companions at home, who had no chance to attend college.

I told the graduates that they had no right to waste their acquirements for mere selfish advantages.—That they owed it to their Alma Mater and to their community to disseminate as widely as possible what they had absorbed during their four years at college.

I urged upon them the duty they owed to their less favored sisters and to the State or those people who had endowed and were supporting the college—to spread the benefits of education as far as possible. I told them to be ambassadresses of learning to their various communities. It was rather nice that of the reports submitted the best was that of a full blooded Indian, a real American, a genuine "aborigine."—Henry Morgenthau, Sr.

Wide World (c)

Miss Ruth Margaret Muskrat, the winner of the $1000 award offered to the 1925 graduating class of Mount Holyoke. The pictures on the left and right show some of Miss Muskrat's students at Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kansas. This school is exclusively for the education of Indians.

The Season's Work Progresses

A Western New York Farm and Home Talk

By M. C. BURRITT

THE week ending July 17 was a good one for farm work and hence a very busy one. Haying and cultivation of hoe crops were the principal jobs, but spraying and cabbage setting also occupied considerable time. With every day a good working day much progress was made. It was a warm week and the long days of heavy work make the Sunday just ahead an unusually welcome day of rest.

M. C. BURRITT

More hay was gathered into the barns this second week in July than has been harvested all season to date. And yet much remains uncut—I should say twenty-five percent or more. Generally the crop seems to be pretty good. It has thickened up and grown a lot in the last two or three weeks. Yields of course, vary with fields and even parts of fields but there are fields that are giving two or more big loads per acre. In this section the hay crop seems to be turning out more tonnage than early forecasts indicated.

Our alfalfa seedings were very variable. The old alfalfa sod gave its usual good yield as it came through the winter uninjured. But last season's seedings were quite badly injured especially where stubble and weeds were light and little protection afforded. This was generally on the knolls and after peas where weeds had been cut last season. In the runs and lower ground—all well drained of course—where vegetation afforded more protection the crop was fine. It is certainly a pleasure to harvest a good crop of alfalfa. Its fine texture, heavy yield, and green color with leaves held as when well cured, make it very attractive, as a neighbor remarked, almost good enough for humans to eat.

Cabbage setting has continued right up to the end of the week. I never saw such a large acreage of cabbage in this particular section. The stand is generally good, although quite a number of fields planted just before days of hot sun and drying winds suffered quite heavy losses with consequent thin stands. Most of the plantings have now had one or two cultivations, have a good hold and are growing well. Tomatoes have at least got started and are growing but with such a late start are hardly likely to make as good a crop as last year. The stand is none too good either.

Early Richmond cherries have been picked this week. Montmorencys are ripening fast and will probably be ready by the end of next week. The yield while fairly good is rather below that of last year. Apples are growing fast and are apparently clean where well sprayed but considerable scab has put in an appearance in unsprayed orchards. The outlook continues to be for a big crop in Western New York but not, I think, as large as was indicated at first.

The market situation continues to be a cause of anxiety. Reports on both apples and cabbage indicate large crops the country over, and this undoubtedly means difficulties in selling and consequent low prices. With present high costs of production this means little or nothing left for the grower. In this situation quality and good market outlets will count heavily. This is where a good cooperative organization may prove very helpful. I should not have planted so many—if any—cabbage this year, without such an assured outlet. In the case of apples, they are likely to move very slowly and at low prices through local dealers because of the heavy losses on last season's holdings.

Inside the house the canning season for fruits and vegetables is on again and a hard hot job it is. Peas, greens, strawberries and cherries, have all been stored away on the cellar shelves for next winter's use. It is the anticipation now of how good they will taste then that keeps the housewife at the job in this hot weather.

FIRST BURGLAR—*Not a thing worth takin', Charlie. Don't it make ye sore?*
"Yeh—let's let that mouse outa the trap."—JUDGE.

New York Central Exhibit at County Fairs

THE managements of a number of county fairs in New York State have arranged with the New York Central Railroad to show a series o fmoving pictures in a tent at the fairs. The fairs at which this exhibit will be a feature are:

Orange County Fair, Middletown, N. Y., Aug. 16 to 21; St. Lawrence County Fair, Canton, N. Y., Aug. 24 to 27; Columbia County Fair, Chatham, N. Y., Sept. 6 to 10; Franklin County Fair, Malone, N. Y., Sept. 14 to 17; Niagara

(*Continued on page* 9)

What a Woman Can Do With Poultry

For One Who Likes It and Is Clever, It Means a Living and Sometimes More

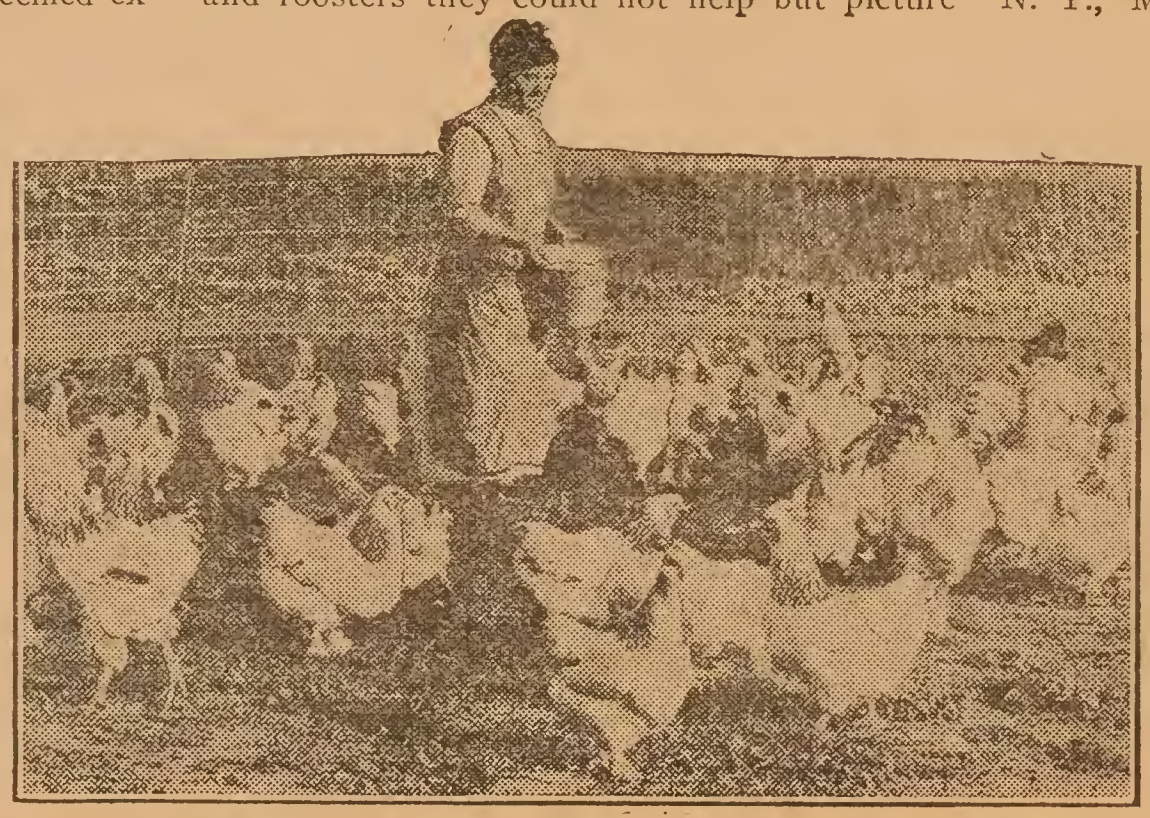
By FRED W. OHM

Associate Editor, American Agriculturist

DURING the past month a will was probated in the surrogate's court at Riverhead, Suffolk County, Long Island, which assigned to the heirs of an aged woman, a former school teacher, the sum of $8,000. There is nothing unusual in a woman willing that amount to her loved ones but there is something very remarkable in her achievements. It is said that at the age of 65 she went into the poultry business and made a decided success of it, adding considerably to her resources. It goes to show what a woman can do with poultry.

When I first heard of the story it seemed extremely singular but later reflection brought to my mind that there are any number of women who have made and are making a very comfortable living with hens. I know of a woman in central New York, who a few years ago bought a little farm for a few thousand dollars and started in the hen business. Previously she had absolutely no experience. Today she is going ahead remarkably well. At first she knew little or nothing of the game but by careful study and close observation she has so perfected her knowledge that she is well established. Very cleverly she harmonized that which she read and the practical hints she heard and observed from those farmers who had already proven their ability as poultrymen.

Years ago there lived in our section of Long Island a very fine old lady who helped support herself very nicely with a flock of Light Brahmas. It may seen unusual that she should select a meat bird where eggs would be the natural product to sell. But she had a purpose in sticking to that fine breed of heavy fowls. It happened that she was the only person in that part of the county who kept Light Brahamas and when the neighbors or passers-by saw those magnificent big, well filled hens and roosters they could not help but picture in their mind's eye a bountiful dinner, fricassee or roast in which only one bird was concerned. Most everybody kept Leghorns and it took two or three to satisfy the appetites of the family. And so it was that that old lady had all she could do to supply the demand for setting eggs which brought a good price. When it came time to dispose of her surplus young stock they also brought a good price.



Yes, there are any number of women who are making a success with hens. Readers of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST will recall interesting articles by Mrs. Floyd Owens of Painted Post, N. Y., Mrs. Doxtater of Evans Mills, Mrs. Thompson of Canada and others. They will recall how Mrs. Owens started with a single hatching and how according to her last article she and Mr. Owens have during the last year included in their business one of the mammoth Jamesway incubators. Mrs. Doxtater has made a singular success with turkeys and Columbian Wyandottes.

Some will ask, "What are the prerequisites?" In the first place a body has to like hens. It is not so much the choice of the breed as the individuals but to stick to the job, observe the practice of people who have made a success and and study current developments most diligently. Poultry farming according to book methods is bound to fail. There has to be practical ex-

(*Continued on page* 6)

Women and the Fairs

What Are Women Doing and Thinking?---Go to the Fair and See

By GRACE WATKINS HUCKETT
Household Editor American Agriculturist

WHAT has happened to the "ladies" exhibit at the fair, county or state as the case may be? Is there eager competition with an overflow of entries or is it a scramble at the last minute to fill up empty and forlorn show cases and shelves? It seems that during late years I have seen more yawning emptiness than overflow and—since there is some cause for almost everything—there must be a reason or reasons for this state of affairs.

GRACE WATKINS HUCKETT

Perhaps woman's hand is losing its cunning at baking or at butter and cheese-making. Or maybe she does not piece the quilts she once did nor weave the coverlets we find listed on some of the old premium books.

Well, what of it, if all this has come to pass? Having judged at a few fairs myself I am committed to the belief that the women of the younger generation fall far short of the standards of baked stuffs that our elders have and practice. I do not blame any one for this, just merely state it as a belief.

But when it comes to the other items mentioned, modern farm and home conditions have changed so that few women make butter and cheese or do any weaving whatever. And a fair exhibit, in my opinion, should be an easy and natural expression of the life of the people exhibiting there. Anything which is forced or made purely for exhibit purposes strains the point and creates an unnatural atmosphere. Things which are shown should be either useful or beautiful—a combination of both if possible. Think how many freakish things would be barred automatically if such a rule were enforced.

In fact a thorough revision of many premium lists would be a fine thing, placing proper emphasis upon the home activities of today, and giving due prominence to what is worth preserving of former days. Most fair committees are composed of men. Fortunately some of them have turned to the right source for help—namely, women who know what women are doing and what makes a good exhibit. Others, not knowing much about such things, have let the thing drift until their women's exhibits have become neither as beautiful nor as educational as they should be.

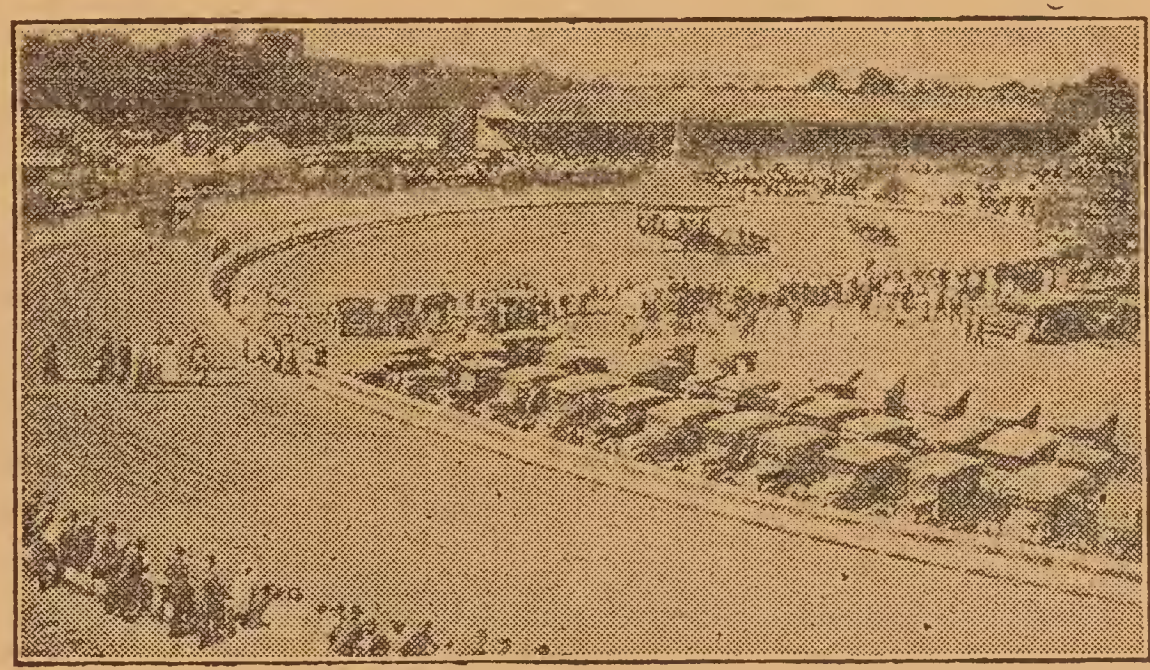
But no fair committee alone can make a successful exhibit if the women do not rise to the occasion and send in the material to be shown.

Canned foods always hold a prominent place because they look well for a long time and really represent housewifely skill in preparation. Uniform containers, neatly labelled, arranged in neat groups or orderly rows, never fail to catch the visitor's eye at once.

Fruit or vegetables should be in first class condition for canning, should be uniform size, good color, and packed in the most economical way possible. The liquid in which the food is canned should be free from cloudiness and of the right density.

Jellies, marmalades, and preserves have standards which the judges will consider. A jelly should be tender enough to cut, yet not flow or be sticky or tough. It should retain its shape, and be of sparkling clearness. Preserved fruit should be transparently clear, and crisp rather than soft or tough. A marmalade is jelly-like, with cut fruit suspended in it, while a jam may have the consistency of a very heavy syrup with the berries or other fruits contained therein. Sometimes a glass of fruit entered for marmalade is disqualified because it is syrupy or a jam fails because it

(*Continued on page* 12)



Women's exhibits at the fairs have to compete with such thrilling spectacles as horse races and automobile shows. No one can complain that these features of fairs are on the down grade. On the contrary they exert a wonderful pulling-power which will make the women hustle all the more to stay in the running.

Doings of a Dishwasher

Being a Real "Success" Story Which is Different from Most

WE of the pots and pans and tried out theories, salute thee. I have been asked for an article on how I was helping the "world go round". I will have to admit that the old globe is whirling nicely without any of my oratory or help, which I once thought was no necessary, while I am clinging to a section of terra firma in Central New York. However, firma is the wrong adjective to use after the last two weeks of mud through which I have been traveling. Mud! Yes, I am living on a two hundred acre farm miles from a state road and this is spring.

We are situated in the famous lake country of the Iroquois Indian, in Ovid, Seneca County, commanding a magnificent sweep of Cayuga Lake. We raise the customary hay and grain, cattle, sheep and hogs. I have a large flock of chickens and raise about two hundred little chicks besides hatching a number for sale. You will never read of us in Wall Street, for those who follow farming don't seem to land there. Farming runs in twenty year cycles and your financial success depends a lot on where you started in the cycle. We were born in time to fill the ranks at the beginning of the new cycle. But top or bottom we wouldn't change. The smell of a fresh turned furrow in spring is as essential to life for some as water is to the fish. If it has run in the blood for generations you can't get away from it. Don't try.

"The love of the sod
Keeps me closer to God."

I have two little girls, six and eight, and school is two miles distant. My sister-in-law, Mernette, solved the school problem for me and left a big Home Economics job in Nutley, New Jersey, to come home to teach the district school in our own district. I took the school in the next district beyond, she takes one child and I the other. Between us we do the housework and thoroughly enjoy life as we tell tales at night over the dishes.

If you want to see life in the raw, get it first hand in a little out-of-the-way rural school. Read in Whittier's "School Days" the description "The warping floor, the battered seats, the jackknife's carved initial," and you will see my hall of learning with the huge old round-bellied stove in the center.

I try to be true to the little gold key I wear on my heart and have something hot for lunch. Each child comes with a potato clutched fast in a grubby fist, and we have potato soup, bean soup, cocoa, mashed potatoes, and such variety. If any of you think you are short on equipment, please remember mine consists of a kettle and a paring knife, but a Lincoln was whittled out on less than that.

I feebly finger out a few old melodies and hymns on a one-lung organ I secured at a sale. Thanks to a generous mixture of the race that produced Paderewski, their music covers my mistakes. My pork fed Yankees can't compare with my lentil fed Polish for brains either.

You couldn't help but love it. Five miles from the nearest town you are their church and their moving picture show combined. You can't imagine a Monday as "blue" when you know the smiling little group that will greet you at the end of four muddy miles. Some might call it sordid, but I find there are different meanings for the word, for when I gave it to be used in a sentence one day, one without looking up the meaning, wrote for me, "I sordid the potatoes." During the deep snow I drive a sleigh and keep the horse in the wood shed. The rest of the time I am an expert at keeping a Ford between the fences.

Doubtless, I should touch on the subject of child training. Mind, I say touch, because I do

(*Continued on page* 14)

There Is Room For More

WHAT becomes of farm girls after they have been trained in college, yes, even in Home Economics? Here is proof that not all of them, by any means, permanently seek the glory of so-called high position. What could be finer and more productive of good in the world than to do just what these two Home Economics graduates are doing, out where the "wheels go round"? Finding and developing the strong points of the little foreigners in our midst, developing young bodies to bear life's burdens more efficiently later on, filling eager young minds with a store far exceeding "book-learnin'", and, above all, living up to one's convictions under conditions which would seem impossible to many—we wish we knew more like 'em!

This article is reprinted from Omicron Nu, the official publication of the National Greek Letter society of Home Economics students. The writer is a member of the Beta chapter at State Teachers College, Albany, N. Y.—(Household Editor.)

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

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Rural School Improvement Society Officers And The Band Wagon

THE officers of the so-called Rural School Improvement Society and certain other agencies, which, for selfish reasons, are supporting these officers, are making their brags to the effect that they have scared the New York State Education Department into a better attitude toward he rural schools. One way to gain temporary popularity is to make folks think that some individual or institution is your enemy and then to show how they have "licked" this enemy for you. This is what old timers used to call "setting up straw men", that is, some folks have the habit of trying to set up fictitious antagonists and then knocking them down in order to show how big they are. Popularity gained by such cheap stratagems is bound to be short-lived with thinking people for the good old truth has an embarrassing way of always coming to the top.

For two or three years now these rural school improvement officers, who are the tools of selfish interests back of them, have been busy circulating misleading and untruthful propaganda about the Education Department and all of the farm organizations of the State and all the other constructive forces which are interested in the real welfare of rural school taxpayers and country boys and girls.

These self-appointed officers and their backers have long been trying to curry public favor by making claims that all of the educational interests of the State combined with the farm organizations were trying to destroy the little red schoolhouse, were forcing a wholesale school consolidation upon the rural people of the State, were contemplating transporting all of the small children of the State long distances, and were planning also to greatly increase the school taxes of rural school patrons.

At this time, farm people are beginning to get hold of the real facts of the situation and to find that the officers of the Rural School Improvement Society have been making gross misrepresentation. It is beginning to be clear that the Department of Education and the other constructive forces in this State are not in favor of wholesale consolidation or any consolidation except by consent of the local people, and that it is not contemplating to close the small one-room schools, even where the districts are centralized unless the people themselves want their schools closed. Moreover, the most convincing fact of all is that the Department and the farm organizations of the State have secured the passage of a bill which the officers of the Rural School Improvement Society opposed, appropriating nine million dollars a year more of State funds, which will reduce the taxes paid by rural school patrons in practically all of the one-room school districts of the State. This money will become available this year.

Realizing that the people are becoming aware of the facts and that they are going to feel differently on this rural school problem when this money becomes available, the officers of the Rural School Improvement Society have become scared and are now making a hurried attempt to "about face" and get on the band wagon. To do this, they are now making the rather startling proposal that they have scared the Education Department into a different attitude and that these officers alone have been responsible for the good things which are coming to rural people through the operation of this Cole rural school legislation! Legislation mind you which they tried to defeat.

These claims are particularly absurd to those who have studied the rural school situation over a term of years and who know that there has been no change whatever in the attitude of the Department and the other friends of rural schools in the State in their constant efforts to continue good educational opportunities for country children and to help relieve rural school patrons, particularly in the poorer districts, from the unfair and almost ruinous school tax burden.

A Good Market For Farm Products

THE other day, while eating on a dining car, it occurred to us that the amount of farm products consumed on all of the railroads must be very large. In order to get the exact facts, we took the matter up with Mr. Hiram Hirtell, of the Committee of Public Relations of the Eastern Railroads, and he wrote us that the information was not available at the present time for all of the railroads together, but he sent us the figures for the Pennsylvania Railroad and suggested that the Pennsylvania Railroad Dining Car Service consumed about one-tenth of the supplies consumed by the dining cars of all railroads. We are giving below the figures showing the consumption of the Pennsylvania Dining Car Service and if you multiply these by ten you will get some idea of the vast amount of farm products which all the railroad dining car service consume. Not only are these totals surprisingly large, but the Railroads buy only the very highest quality products and pay the highest market prices for them.

For the year 1925 the Pennsylvania Railroad Dining Car Service consumed the following: 2,980,574 pounds of meat, fowl and fish; 186,657 dozen of eggs; 284,395 pounds of butter; 790,320 quarts of milk and cream; 404,058 pounds of sugar; 405,392 loaves of bread; 510,183 dozens of rolls; 1233 barrels of flour; 198,339 pounds of coffee; 1,029,709 individual tea bags; thousands of bushels of fresh vegetables, and more than 50,000 one-gallon cans of prepared vegetables.

Take It When You Can Get It

IF a continuous vacation of a few days or a few weeks at a time is out of the question, then why not take advantage of every single day off that offers itself?

Summer picnics will come thick and fast now. All the farm and community organizations will celebrate before the season is gone. A chance to get away from the routine, to visit with friends one cannot see often, and even to have the food in a different form afford the change which we humans seem to crave.

Monotony, the same thing day in and day out is bad for anybody. It is bad physically and worse mentally. If the mind works along in the same groove too long it becomes increasingly hard to break out of it. Perhaps that explains why so many are tongue-tied when anything but farming is discussed.

A change is as good as a rest. Camp out overnight, go fishing, take an afternoon off and go down to the village library to "fill up", see the community and county fairs, take the children to see the falls or the glens on the other side of the county—anything to furnish change and mental stimulation.

The Fourth of July orators and picnic speakers tell us how fine it is to live close to the beauties of nature. These beauties become much more interesting when we know some of them by name, the trees, the flowers, and the birds. Fortunately, for people of moderate means, books at moderate prices can be had showing colored pictures and descriptions of the wild life about us. Then the family jaunts have a motive and furnish food for memories lasting a lifetime.

It is safe to say that nothing will afford the mother more pleasure than an occasional chance to get entirely away from the thoughts of planning and preparing meals. A trip to Farmers Week or a visit to State Fair offers opportunity for change and keeping up with what is new. Long after the trip is over, the mind keeps turning to the material stored there and making use of it.—G. W. H.

A Bad Enemy

AGAIN we are impressed with the inroads of that old enemy of farmers—quack grass. It seems as if there was never as much quack as there is this year, and every year this terrible weed gets more of a strangle hold upon field crops. We know of a good farmer who recently confessed that he sold his farm because he realized it was only a question of time before quack would drive him off. The farm, consisting of valley land, has always had the reputation of being one of the best in that section. There are some methods of controlling quack grass, but they are difficult and costly.

This problem of quack was brought home to us the other day when we were in a young cornfield where the quack grass in the rows was higher than the corn, and we were reminded of that old poem from a tablet in Arlington Cemetery a verse of which is like this:

"Ye were many, ye were mighty, and your feet they trampled hard,
They have trampled down the mountains and the sea;
Aye, the sea ye too have conquered, but within this quiet Yard
It is I, the Grass, am master; hark to me."

God made the country, and man made the town;
What wonder then, that health and virtue, gifts
That can alone make sweet the bitter draught
That life holds out to all, shall most abound,
And least be threatened in the fields and groves?
—Cowper.

Aunt Janet's Chestnuts

THAT children like to help is a long-recognized fact. The only difficulty is that points of view differ as to what constitutes real assistance.

The good wife apologized to her unexpected guests for serving the apple pie without cheese. The little boy of the family slipped quietly away from the table for a moment, and returned with a cube of cheese, which he laid on the guest's plate. The visitor smiled in recognition of the lad's thoughtfulness, popped the cheese into his mouth, and then remarked:

"You must have sharper eyes than your mother, sonny. Where did you find it?"

The boy replied with a flush of pride:

"IN THE RAT-TRAP."

Which—Home Conveniences or Amusements?

Some Women Readers Tell Which They Choose and Why

A SHORT time ago Aunt Janet's contest by the above title was closed and the prize letters have already appeared. But there were a great many very fine letters which our readers will surely enjoy, so here is another instalment of them.

Amusements Not Too Far Behind

HOME conveniences first with home amusements not too far behind is my verdict; with certain qualifications of course.

We must have a washing machine, water system, easily cleaned floors and other innumerable time and labor saving devices large or small or we will not be able to enjoy even the purely God-given amusements and pleasures, the grand and glorious out of doors with its gardening and other privileges.

What good are amusements without time to enjoy them? So I say conveniences first.—Mrs. H. S.

* * *

Mother Should Not Get Too Tired

CONVENIENCES should come first, because they are a base for happiness in family life. They preserve the time, health and temper of the mother, enabling her to enter into and enjoy the recreational activities of the rest of the family. It is a bad business to spend all the extra money for amusements and then have the mother so tired out that they can mean nothing to her.

Of course, conveniences should not be bought to the exclusion of everything for the home amusement of the family. The thing should be balanced up. And when home amusements are invested in, let them be home amusements, not amusements that separate the family and perhaps make discipline and supervision of the children difficult. If it should be a family car, for instance, insist that it be a family car. Not a car that leaves the parents at home, while the young people are off all of the time, nobody knows where. This kind of car will do a vast amount of damage in the world.

Many conveniences will give exactly as much pleasure to the family as will amusements. Electric lights, bath and porch, for example. A radio can be called a convenience as well as an amusement, if it is not tuned onto jazz all of the time.

Amusement has come to take a too prominent place in every phase of life, so let the sound, wholesome American family take steps to put it where it belongs. Place it where it will be a spur to our regular work, rather than a means of pushing our work into second place. Teach this to your boys and girls.—E. M. H.

* * *

An Amusement Becomes Convenient

MY hubby is not stingy. He is willing enough to buy me any labor saving device that will be useful, but when it comes to those things which are mostly for pleasure, he is apt to say, "We can't afford it."

That was his answer when I mentioned a car. Our horses are slow. It is six miles to the village and there was little going on in the way of entertainment in our own neighborhood. My health is not especially good and it tires me dreadfully to ride on a heavy wagon, the vehicle which he mostly used on his trips to town. I was nervous about driving a horse myself and, anyway, it took so long to reach my destination that I felt I could not take the time to go often. As a result, I stayed alone so much that I grew nervous and blue and was anything but easy to live with.

I had a little money saved before I was married and in desperation, I finally purchased a Ford touring car and learned to drive it. Hubby looked pretty sober when I told him what I was going to do, but got a building ready to house it and was very good about helping care for it. It was not long before he was quite willing to let me do the errands in town, which saved much time for him and gave me a chance to meet my friends. Occasionally, I could find time for a little pleasure trip in the afternoon and we always used it for going to church on Sunday. We have found it saves us a lot of time, gives us much pleasure, and my health and spirits have improved amazingly. Hubby acknowledges now he is glad I bought it and willingly pays for gas and any needed repairs.

Last winter, when I said I wanted a radio and had half enough saved to pay for it, he offered to give me enough money to pay for the rest, saying, "If we get as much out of that as we have out of the car, it will be worth while."

And this spring, he suggests that we each buy some good looking clothes instead of putting the money into labor savers. Hurrah for hubby and the luxuries!—Mrs. C. N. A.

* * *

THE ANCIENT ART OF QUILTING

The homely art of making quilts used to be a favorite way of expressing the housewife's artistic ideas. The craze for antiques has made the handsome old quilts doubly valuable. But a cold winter night makes any quilt valuable: besides quilting is so sociable.

Wants To Keep Youth

WE are beginning housekeeping on our "backwoods" farm where there are no modern conveniences. We plan to have them but they must come slowly. We are young and want to keep youth, not spend it in building up our home and then be too old to enjoy it. Our radio is nearly the smallest made but it brings us pleasure and profit through music, educational talks and market reports. We take several farm magazines and two fiction periodicals. My husband is continually studying and wants to keep up with agricultural developments. I find much that is instructive and helpful, filing recipes and saving suggestions for home furnishings, making new things from old, plans for "step savers," etc. These will be helpful as we make over our house. And how we do enjoy the stories, reading aloud evenings. We would starve mentally and fall behind the times without these things.

The other side of the question is more difficult. This summer will see running water, cold at least, and a sink in our little house. We also must have a spring house and cellar so other "home conveniences" must wait. I have a little oil stove to supplement the wood range and linoleum on the floor, which practical conveniences, I think, balance our indulgence in amusements, except for our greatest "home amusement" which I have saved till last—our little son.—D. H. I.

* * *

Some Entertainment Pays

IN our family, money is indeed limited, but when it comes to the question of some new convenience (and I'll admit it's nice to have your work made easier) or some entertainment we can all enjoy, I *very often* vote for the latter. It pays and here is proof. Last winter my husband and I should have had new coats—but we bought a radio instead and it was the shortest, happiest winter I ever knew. Some evenings we would have our friends in, roll back the rugs and dance. Some times it would be just my husband and I, or with our parents, we would enjoy the old songs and pieces they knew when they were young.

Just think, I have heard the President of the United States speak, John McCormack, and Madame Schumann-Heink sing, heard the "Tale of the Viking" the play Macbeth and many other wonderful things we would never have heard had we bought new coats instead of the radio, for we live in a small town where such entertainments never come, and if they did we would most likely feel as though we could not afford even one of them.

Even when alone, during the day, it is fun to tune in and jazz through the dish-washing and dusting, or sing a duet with some studio artist. Yes, we often find it wise to buy something we really do not need.—I. S. H.

* * *

A Matter of Preference

WHEN one must choose between a new convenience for the home and a new amusement, then the preference is an individual matter.

What good is an amusement if one has neither time nor strength to enjoy it? In the case of a

(*Continued on page* 6)

MR. RABBIT: *Can't you hurry, Isabel? We're late now.*
I'll be with you in a jiffy—Just as soon as I've listened to the children's prayers and kissed them good night."—LIFE.

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Wh. Plymouth Rocks, Wh. Wyandottes	4.00	7.50	14.00
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What Farmers Want to Know

A Cold, Dry Henhouse Better Than One That is Warm and Damp

"I have a hen house 100 feet long and 14½ feet wide and 7 feet high divided into four pens with two windows size 26 inches by 45 inches in each pen, concrete floor, 7 inch cupulas, trap door in ceiling of each pen for ventilation. The house is sided and ceiled on both sides and top with no paper between. The house is very cold and damp. How would you advise to fix it so that I can keep White Leghorns in it."—C. W. V., New York.

FROM the description you have given, I feel that the ventilators which you have do not remove the warmer moisture laden air fast enough. A cold dry house is much preferable to a warm damp house. Too many endeavor to keep the houses too warm with the result that they are damp. My recommendations are as follows: 1. That you remove a strip along the front of the house, about 4 inches wide. Remove this strip at the very top of the front. You may hinge it to swing out and up, if you desire or you may remove it entirely. This opening in addition to your ventilators will remove the stale air. 2. Put in the front of each pen, two frames, each 3 feet by 3½ feet. On these tack a cheap grade of coarsely woven cheese cloth. Make the frames so that they can slide up and down. Leave them open except on very cold or stormy days. The lower edge of these frames should be 3 feet from the floor. When open, you have a good circulation and when closed on windy days, the force of the wind is broken and yet an air circulation is provided. These two arrangements you will find in the poultry houses at Cornell. They recommend that the cheese cloth frames be kept open until the temperature drops to about 15 degrees above. In these cold well ventilated houses the birds give the best results.—F. G. B.

Why Radio Reception Varies

We have a 5-tube set with loud speaker. We know two or three others who have the same kind and all seem to like them. However, we have a neighbor that has one and can get stations that we cannot get. Do you know why? I would like to know about our aerial. We are going to put up a new aerial about 75 feet high—a two strand loop aerial but it will have about 130-foot lead in wire into the house. Will that be all right to do that or will the lead in wire be too long?—W. C. B., New York.

SINCE your neighbor and you have the same kind of radio set, but his results are better than yours, it is necessary to inquire into the following items where difference might lie: 1—*Aerial.* Is his aerial higher than yours, less surrounded by trees, etc? You are mistaken in the loop aerial idea—no loop can be more than a few feet from the set and not larger than 2 to 4 feet across. Erect a high, straight aerial wire with a total length including lead-in not over about 140 feet—preferably less.

2.—*Tubes.* Are they the same type? Have your tubes tested by a reliable radio dealer periodically and buy a new one to replace any tube that has become weakened through use.

3.—*"B" batteries.* Use a voltmeter and replace them if the 45-volt unit has fallen to 38 or the 22¼ volt unit to 18.

4.—*"A" battery*—fully charged.

5.—*Ground*—to a good water piping system or to a buried copper screen in a trench about 2 by 6 feet and about 3 or 4 feet deep in a damp place.—B. Foote.

A Broken Lightning Rod Cable

"Our lightning rod cable ground wire has broken off just above the ground. We were wondering if it would be alright to solder it? If not, what would be best?"—A. F. W., New York.

YES, you can repair this by soldering and it will be safe and satisfactory. I would recommend, however, that after soldering, you strengthen the joint by binding the cable tightly with wire wound close, starting well below the break and extending on up past the break. The ends of this wire can be held by soldering them to the cable.—F. G. B.

Asparagus Beetle

Can you give us some suggestions for controlling the asparagus beetle?—T. R., New York.

ASPARAGUS beetles may be controlled fairly well by a combination of the following methods. Cut close during the harvest season so that the beetles will have little food supply. Allow every thirtieth row to grow without cutting. This will attract the beetles and they can be killed by spraying the row with an arsenical.

After the cutting season the whole bed can be sprayed with an arsenical poison. Allowing chickens to run in the field will help as they will catch and eat the beetles.

Granulated Sugar Prevents Settling of Bordeaux Mixture

THE Oregon Agricultural Experiment Station has discovered that granulated sugar will prevent Bordeaux mixture from deteriorating. It is generally known that the precipitate in Bordeaux will settle out if the mixture stands for any length of time and that there is a tendency for the copper to undergo a chemical change that lessens the effectiveness of the spray.

The Oregon Station advises the addition of ⅛ ounces of granulated sugar dissolved in water for each pound of copper sulfate used. Care should be taken not to use more than this amount of sugar.

Their directions read: "For a 200 gallon tank of 5-5-50 Bordeaux which will require 20 pounds of bluestone, dissolve 2½ ounces of sugar in a little water and add slowly to the spray in the tank and mix thoroughly. (A heaping teaspoonful of sugar weighs 3/7 of an ounce.)

For small amounts of spray dissolve one well rounded teaspoonful of sugar in a quart of water and use ½ pint of this solution for each pound of bluestone in the bordeaux.

Preventing Loss of Milk from Udder

Is there any treatment for a cow that milks too easy and leaks milk during the daytime?—O. F. N., New York.

COWS milk easy or hard, depending upon the strength of the muscle which closes the teat opening. A teat plug may prevent the loss of milk but there is danger of infection of the udder, and the teat plug really enlarges the opening and so makes the condition worse even though it temporarily prevents loss of milk.

The teat opening may be covered with liquid collodion after each milking, but this is troublesome, and costs money. It does not cure the trouble but merely prevents loss of milk. So far as we know there is no permanent cure for this trouble.

What A Woman Can Do With Poultry

(*Continued from page 2*)

perience and knowledge there before all the pitfalls can be successfully met and evaded. Any number of people have started out with the very finest stock procurable, only to find later that the "man factor" or the "woman factor," if you will, is really the controlling influence. Some people will never make a success with poultry because they are not naturally adapted to the business.

To go into the details of hatching, brooding, rearing, feeding and housing, would be lengthy and useless duplication of effort. Our colleges of agriculture, state experiment stations and state schools have any number of bulletins on those various subjects. They can write forever, but unless a person starts in a small way and learns the business, as a baby learns to walk, they are launching on a hazardous journey.

Of late I have been deeply impressed by another factor that is very important, if one is to be successful in the poultry business, that has been brought to my attention very intimately and quite emphatically during the past few weeks. We have received here at AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, any number of letters from women as well as men who have shipped eggs to unreliable receivers and dealers, men whom they have never heard of and whom we never heard of. In some of these instances we have been successful in collecting for our subscriber's eggs. In other instances the receiver has disappeared with the proceeds from sales of those shipments they had solicited by means of glowing letters and genuine-sounding appeals. These unsuspecting poultrymen read these solicitations and took them at their face value. They sounded genuine, promising more than the market would pay. Today, they are holding the basket. You cannot make money holding an empty basket. It has to be full of eggs, all graded and carefully handled.

Which—Home Conviences Or Amusements

(*Continued from page 5*)

young mother with a family of little ones, a young mother whose single pair of hands must do everything, then a convenience by all means. Else when will she have leisure to enjoy her children, or have strength to do without eternally nagging and fretting? If the children are old enough to help and "many hands make light work," then an amusement is probably preferable as all may enjoy it and it tends to hold the family closer with the home as a center. In my own case, I have only one expensive convenience, but I find it also a necessity—a sewing machine. I have also a washing machine (hand power) and plan on getting a wringer and mop wringer. For pleasure I have a piano and I surely enjoy it although my spare moments are few. I hope to have a radio also but cannot manage it this year.

Since I'd buy a sewing machine before I would a piano and a radio before I would a kitchen cabinet, I conclude that the final decision should rest with the lady who uses them.—Mrs. M. B. C.

Cornell Extension bulletin 135—Potato diseases and their control. This new Cornell bulletin, written by M. F. Barrus and Charles Chupp contains very complete and fully illustrated directions for controlling all common potato diseases. It is one of the best bulletins on this subject we have even seen. Send to the college for your copy.

VISITOR—*'Ullo, Bill, just 'eard you've won a motor car in a competition. Where is it?*

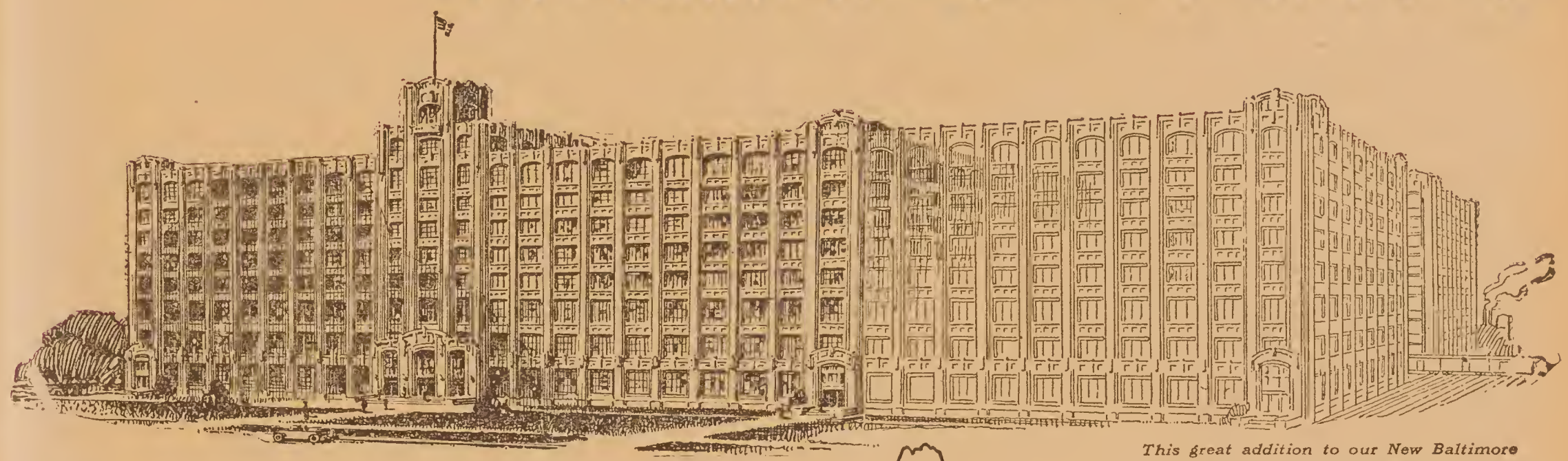
BILL—*Over in the corner. Twenty-five of us gave the correct result, so they divided the prize among us.*
—PASSING SHOW.

300,000 NATIONAL CHICKS IN JUNE AND JULY
Bred from carefully selected breeders. Smith hatched

	25	50	100	500	1000
Mixed	$3.00	$5.25	$9.00	$43.00	$84.00
White, Brown, Buff Leghorns	3.50	5.75	11.00	52.00	100.00
Holly-Tane Wh. & Br. Leghorns	3.75	6.25	12.00	57.00	110.00
Barred Rocks, Anconas	3.50	6.75	13.00	62.00	120.00
Reds & White Rocks, Blk. Minoreas	4.00	7.25	14.00	65.00	125.00
Wh. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	4.75	8.50	16.00	77.00	150.00

100% *live arrival guaranteed. Bank reference. Circular free*
NATIONAL CHICKS FARMS, Box 408, Mifflintown, Pa.

Our New Baltimore House Was Built to Serve You Better



This great addition to our New Baltimore Plant is now being constructed.

Our new Baltimore plant has been in operation less than a year. The convenience of quicker and more dependable service that this plant has afforded the people in this territory, has made it necessary to enlarge our new Baltimore building as shown by the picture above.

WE want every reader of this paper to at least learn the advantages and the economy in dealing with Montgomery Ward & Co.

We ask each reader — we ask *you*—to consider seriously this one question:

Why do 8,000,000 families send their orders to Ward's?

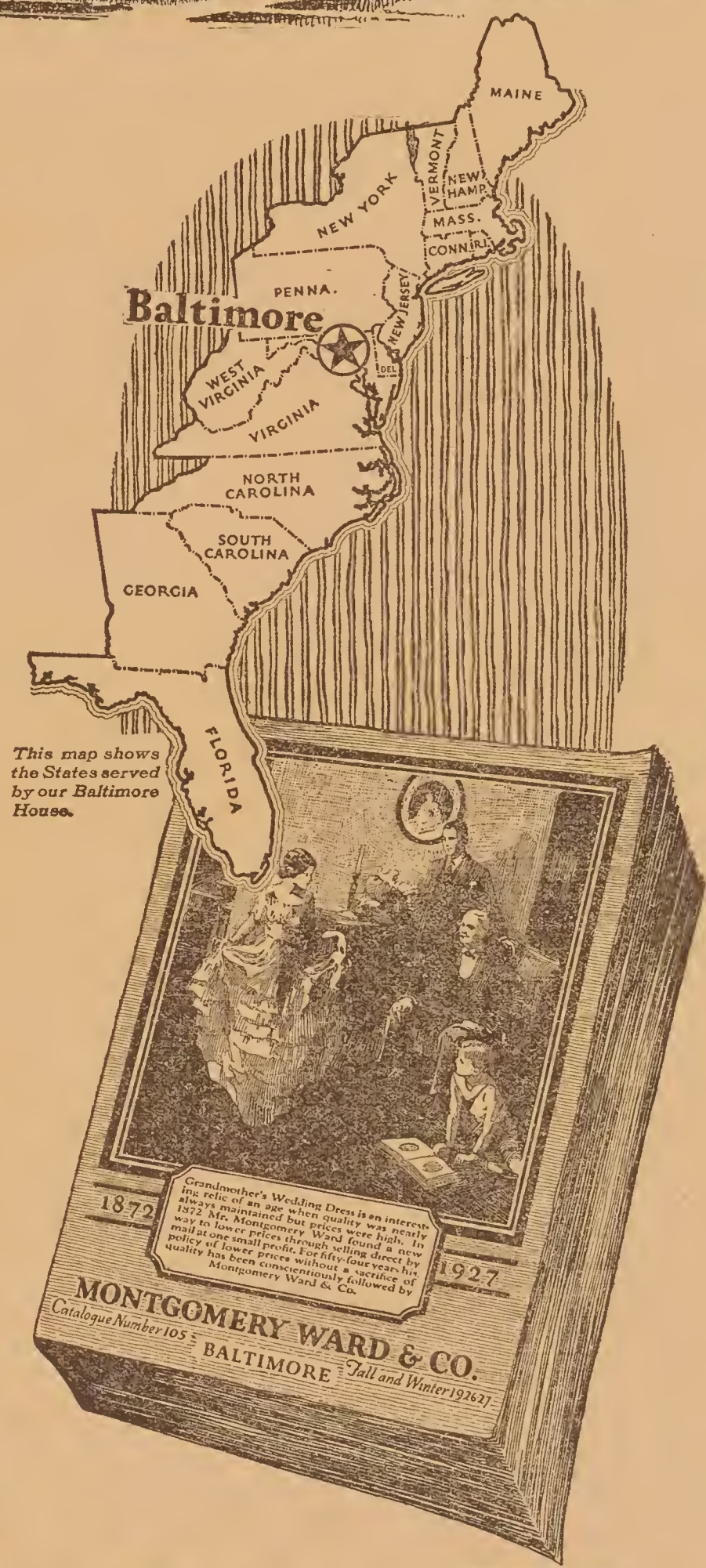
Why, during last year, did 500,000 new customers start sending their orders to Ward's; and this year again 500,000 more new customers are turning to Ward's.

There are four reasons—four great advantages that will mean very much to you.

A Saving of $50.00 In Cash This Season

Ward's low prices are made by cash buying in largest quantities in the world's leading markets—by one of the greatest organizations of merchandise experts in the world.

Sixty million dollars in cash was used to secure low prices. And cash buys cheaper than credit. Orders by the car load get lower prices than goods bought by the dozen. There are tremendous sound business reasons why we can offer you a saving.



This map shows the States served by our Baltimore House.

You save time by ordering from Baltimore

This big, complete Baltimore House was located to be near you —to serve you quicker. Your order comes to us quicker, your goods go to you quicker. You save time and money by sending your orders to Baltimore where vast stocks of fresh, new merchandise are ready for immediate shipment to you.

Ward Quality Gives You A Double Saving

You save in price, and you gain the even greater saving that longer wear always brings. At Ward's, *quality is maintained.* We never sacrifice quality to make a low price. We do not offer "cheap" unserviceable goods merely to make a price seem low. A saving at Ward's is a real saving—a double saving, because you save in price and you gain in quality.

Everything for the Home, the Farm and the Family

This big, complete Fall and Winter Catalogue will supply almost your every need—will enable you to save on everything you buy.

Enjoy the same savings, the same quick service and courteous treatment that has made and holds our 8,000,000 friends.

ESTABLISHED 1872

Montgomery Ward & Co.

The Oldest Mail Order House is Today the Most Progressive

Baltimore Chicago Kansas City St. Paul Portland, Ore. Oakland, Calif. Fort Worth

Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

MILK PRICES

THE following are the July prices for milk testing 3% in the basic zone of 201-210 miles from New York City:

Class		Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers	Non Pool Co-op.
1	Fluid Milk	$2.75	$2.80	$2.70
2	Fluid Cream		1.90	1.90
2 A	Fluid Cream	1.68		
2 B	Ice Cream	1.93		
2 C	Soft Cheese	1.88		
3	Evap., Cond., Milk Powder, Hard Cheese		1.75	
3 A	Evap. and cond. milk	1.80		1.80
3 B	Milk Powder	1.80		1.80
3 C	Hard Cheese	1.70		
4	Butter and American cheese	Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American cheese.		

The Class 1 price for July, 1925, League and Sheffield, was $2.33; Non-pool $2.23.

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average.

Interstate Producers

The Interstate Milk Producers Association (Philadelphia Price Plan), announce the receiving station prices or the price to the farmer in the 201 to 210-mile zone from Philadelphia for 3% milk is $2.19. In the 101 to 110 mile-zone, the price is $2.29.

BUTTER SLIGHTLY HIGHER

CREAMERY SALTED	July 20	July 13	July 20 1925
Higher than extra	41½-42	40½-41	43½-44
Extra (92 sc)	-41	-40	43 -
84-91 score	.35 -40½	34½-39½	39½-42½
Lower G'd's	34 -34½	33½-34	38 -39

The butter market has shown a slight improvement since our last report. There has been a rather heavy movement into storage which has brought the holdings up to nearly 17 million pounds, which is more than what was in storage at any time last year. Receipts are still running heavy, although there will naturally be a shrinkage in receipts from now on. There was a slight advance in price on July 20 which was not seriously opposed. Most of the business was on the basis of 41 cents. Some extra qualities were held at a half cent higher. The basis of the increase was the firmness of western markets, more general reports of shrinkage, in the make and the belief that the hot weather will gurther reduce the supplies from the western dairy sections.

CHEESE FIRM

STATE FLATS	July 20	July 13	July 20 1925
Fresh fancy	23 -24	23½-24	23½-24½
Fresh av'ge	——-—	——-—	22 -22½
Held fancy	27½-29	27½-29	——-—
Held av'ge	26½-27	26½-27	——-—

There has been very little change in the cheese market since our last report. The make in New York State has continued light but offerings from Wisconsin have continued fairly heavy though slightly under last year. The storage stocks have been added to gradually. The present figures show a slightly heavier amount in storage than last year.

FANCY EGGS FIRM

NEARBY WHITE	July 20	July 13	July 20 1925
Selected Extras	42-45	41-43	47-49
Av'ge Extras	40-41	38-40	44-46
Extra Firsts	36-38	34-37	41-43
Firsts	33-35	32-33½	38-40
Gathered	33-37	30-35	36-42
Pullets	—-—	33-	23-38
BROWNS			
Fancy	36-41	35-40	44-46

The egg market has been rather slow. Closely selected nearby white eggs showing light yolks, of uniform size, are of light supply and firm, but fair to average qualities and undergrades are meeting with a slow demand with some receivers accepting lower prices to move stock.

The receipts on the 20th were heavy, and there was a further tendency toward slower trading and a tendency to cut prices on western eggs. The accumulations of eggs in local warehouses has been gradually decreasing. About 26,817 cases were removed last week as compared with 25,574 cases for the same period last year. The holdings in New York City on July 16 were 1,339,457 cases as compared with 1,570,420 cases the same date last year. Additional figures on the holdings in the 10 leading markets also show a smaller figure for the corresponding date last year.

POULTRY UNSETTLED

FOWLS	July 20	July 13	July 20 1925
Colored	25-26	28-29	28-30
Leghorns	23-25	24-26	25-26
BROILERS			
Colored	30-33	38-43	29-31
Leghorns	25-28	25-33	25-28

The live poultry market has been in a very unsettled condition. On several days last week no quotations were arrived at. Leaving the values open induced buyers to take hold a little more freely and resulted in a slightly firmer tone.

The demand is for the better qualities of stock. Few express fowls arrived last week and the business was chiefly on the basis of freight values. The market for broilers stayed fairly firm last week. On the 19th and 20th the weakness of the market included broilers as well as fowls. This was due in part to the Jewish fast day on July 20.

Long Island ducks were selling chiefly at 27c.

FEEDS AND GRAINS

FUTURES (At Chicago)	July 20	July 13	Last Year
Wheat	1.42½	1.43⅛	1.53¼
Corn	.81	.75¼	1.00¾
Oats	.40⅛	.38½	.43⅛
CASH GRAINS (At New York)			
Wheat No. 2 Red	1.59⅞	1.58⅞	1.61⅜
Corn, No. 2 Yel.	1.00¼	.94	1.27⅜
Oats, No. 2	.52¼	.50¾	.56

FEEDS (At Buffalo)	July 17	July 10	Last Year
Gr'd Oats	31.50	31.00	38.00
Sp'g Bran	26.00	24.50	28.00
H'd Bran	28.00	26.50	31.00
Stand'd Mids	26.50	25.00	29.50
Soft W. Mids	33.00	32.00	3700.
Flour Mids	31.00	30.50	36.50
Red Dog	35.00	34.50	42.50
Wh. Hominy	32.00	29.00	40.25
Yel. Hominy	32.00	29.25	40.25
Corn Meal	34.00	32.00	49.00
Gluten Feed	37.75	37.75	42.75
Gluten Meal	47.75	47.75	——
36% C. S. Meal	35.50	35.50	46.00
41% C. S. Meal	38.50	38.00	49.00
43% C. S. Meal	40.00	39.50	51.00
34% O. P. Linseed Oil Meal	48.00	47.50	47.00

Above feed quotations taken from weekly grain and feed letter issued weekly by New York State Dept. of Farms and Markets.

The Chicago market has improved both on corn and wheat due primarily to recent crop reports. The Government report of July 1 states that the corn crop will be approximately 300,000,000 bushels short of the 1925 crop. Although the market did not react immediately to these figures, nevertheless the trend started upward and by the 13th began to show a steady advance. Of course, the outcome of the 1926 crop is in the lap of the Gods, everything depending on the weather. But conditions will have to be almost ideal if the crop is to turn out anything near normal. The season in the corn belt, as has been true in almost all sections, has been very late. On the first of July, when corn should have been knee-high, it was just nicely making itself evident.

Although the American wheat crop, according to the Government reports, is something like 100 million bushels heavier than a year ago, advices from Canada indicate a shortage. The official report of the Canadian Government states that the Canadian crop will be something like 30 million bushels below that of last year with the growing conditions rather unfavorable. The crop report of the Canadian Government was approximately 50 million bushels less than what the trade had been figuring on. This had an immediate effect on the market and on the 13th the Chicago market was 6¾c, the lowest figure since February 16 for September delivery and the highest on the crop for December delivery.

The U. S. Government report on the other grains indicate that the oats crop will fall short of the 1925 crop by about 200 million bushels. The 1926 oat crop is close to the average of the last five years. Barley is below last year but slightly above the five year average. Rye is considerably below last year and only about half the five-year average.

HAY MARKET STEADY

Receipts of hay have been light, most of the offerings are of the lower grades and selling at a price from $22 down. Better grades could be readily sold if available and are quoted at from $28 to $31 per ton for No. 1 and No. 2. Small bales are selling from $2 to $3 less than large.

NO CHANGE IN POTATOES

The potato market continues at approximately the same level as reported in our last week's markets. On the 20th the receipts were slightly lighter although the trade was rather dull and the market in an unsatisfacotry condition. A few sales were reported at $3.75 for fancy stock from Norfolk and the Eastern Shore. However, most of the sales were made at $3.25 and $3.50. Considerable amount of the receipts are poor in quality and scabby, some from the Eastern Shore going as low as $1.50. North Carolinas sold mostly at $3 to $3.25.

Long Islands are coming on the market more freely selling mostly at $3.50 and up to $3.75.

MEATS AND LIVE STOCK

Live veal calves were quoted on the 20th at $15.75 to $16 for primes with $9.50 to $15.50 for lower grades. Live lambs are worth $15.50 to $16 for primes with $11 to $15.25 for lower grades. Country dressed veal calves were reported at 21c for primes to choice with 15c to 20c for qualities of common to good.

N. Y. Produce Exchange to Use Buffalo Delivery

It has been announced by the New York Produce Exchange that rules have been proffered to institute trading in grain futures at New York with delivery at Buffalo. As yet no definite date has been set for the inauguration of these rules, but plans as yet are incomplete. The rules have to go before the Board of Management for approval, after which the rules will have to be posted for 10 days. The exact date on which trading will begin with Buffalo as a delivery point, has not been announced, but it is expected that it will be about August 1. By virtue of this change, it will be possible for the export buyers of grains to obtain delivery in much shorter time. Most of the trade on the New York Exchange is for export purposes.

USE RADIO FOR FRUIT AND VEGETABLES RATES

With the movement of the fruit and vegetable business into the northern sections, northern fruit and vegetable reports and quotations will again be of interest to the growers in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST territory. Due to the nature of the fruit and vegetable business and the rapidity with which changes are made it is impossible to interpret in these columns the movements and trend of the market. The only way to keep in touch with the fresh fruit and vegetable business is to do so by radio. Market reports are broadcast from WEAF at noon and from WJZ in the evening.

New Books

The Agricultural Problem in the United States

This new book is a fair and correct presentation of the factors involved in agricultural production, marketing, and farm life. It discusses the problems of cost of production, the demand for farm products, prices and the effect on agriculture of the World War.

The book contains a large number of tables and graphs taken from various sources. It is far from "light" reading but it is worth study.

It is published by the National Industrial Conference Board, 247 Park Ave., New York City and the list price is $2.00.

SHIP YOUR EGGS
WHITE AND BROWN
To R. BRENNER & SONS
Bonded Commission Merchants
358 Greenwich St., New York City

Eggs, Etc. — Small consignments from producers in your territory bring very attractive prices NOW. Prompt returns always. Refer to Dun or Bradstreet. Ship us your next case. ZENITH BUTTER & EGG CO., 170 Duane St., New York, N. Y.

NEWTON'S Compound
Heaves, Coughs, Conditioner, Worms. Most for cost. Two cans satisfactory for Heaves or money back. $1.25 per can. Dealers or by mail.
The Newton Remedy Co. Toledo, Ohio.
For Stock

PITCHING HORSESHOES
Our make used by Frank Jackson, the World's champion. Price $2.50 per pair. Agents wanted. Write for free circular with rules.
OHIO HORSE SHOE CO.
860 Parsons Ave., Columbus, O.

FARMS FOR SALE

$1500 Gets 185 Acre Farm
35 Cattle, 5 Horses, Crops

Potatoes, oats, buckwheat, etc., hens, full farming equipment included because owner left alone & wants to retire; 100 acres easily worked fields & money-making equipment should put you on easy street; plenty wood & timber, nice orchard, good market towns nearby; maple shaded 8-room house, big red barn with cemented floor, spring water, milk house, etc. Price for quick sale only $4400 with $1500 cash. J. H. Tobin, 19 Main St., Cortland, N. Y.

$5 down after free trial
Complete, portable milker; no pipe lines, no pulsator, no pails. So simple, so ultra-simple, so easy to clean. Wheel it around like a wheelbarrow!
8 Months to Pay!
Choice of Gas Engine or Electric motor; also a hand machine.
New Milker
Astounding rock-bottom price—because it's so simple. Milks 2 or 3 cows at once right into your own shipping can. No extra pails to handle and to wash. And the best milker for you and for your cows just because it's so simple.
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Farmer Agents Wanted!
No canvassing—just demonstrate the milker on your farm. Write for full details.

Harder Silos
Help Make Summer Profits
WHEN pastures are dry and flies are bad, silage will keep up the milk flow. Consider a second silo for summer reserve. Of course, it will be a Harder, built of selected long-lived lumber, extra thick and doweled at every joint. You'll want a Patented Victor-Harder Front, absolutely air-tight, with doors that stay in the silo.
Write for easy-payment plan and booklet, "Saving with Silos".
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PATENTS Booklet free. Highest references. Best results. Promptness assured.
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Among the Farmers

Farm Bureau-Railroad Conference at Albany

THE fourth annual railway conference of the New York State Farm Bureau Federation was held in Albany on July 16. Over 150 persons attended the conference including representatives of every railway in the state, farm bureau officials, and farmers.

Following a noon luncheon the conference opened with a talk by Commissioner of Agriculture Byrne A. Pyrke. A prosperous year for New York farmers was predicted by Mr. Pryke, a prediction which he based on figures compiled in his department, by farm bureaus, by corporations selling farm supplies, and by the preparations of railroads to handle produce coming from New York farms.

E. V. Titus, director of transportation for the federation, outlined an educational program to bring the farmer and the local freight agent into closer relation for the more efficient handling of the farmer's transportation problems. Ways and means of bringing about better mutual understanding regarding claims and dangers were also touched on by Mr. Titus. As a result of the cooperation between the farmer and the railway, he declared, claims made along rights of way of railways have been cut in half within the past five years.

Among those in attendance were representatives of the Erie Railroad, D. L. & W.; Louisville and Nashville; Pennsylvania; New York Central; Nickel Plate; and Merchants Despatch.

The conference was arranged by Peter G. TenEyck, president of the federation and E. V. Underwood, secretary.

Gypsy Moth Quarantine Lifted In Western New England

ON July 1 certain areas in Vermont, Massachusetts and Connecticut were released from the quarantine restrictions which have been in force there on account of the gypsy moth and the brown-tail moth. The release of this area which was known as the barrier zone established three years ago, reached from Canada to the Long Island Sound has been made possible by the effective program that has been followed which has gradually wiped out all of the colonies in the whole isolated section. There are some sections that still report infestations and these will be concentrated on by the forest service.

Health Commissioner Harris Speaks at Bedford Farmers Club

DR. LOUIS HARRIS, Health Commissioner of New York City, spoke at the meeting of the Bedford Farmers Club recently.

He compared the six million people he represented an a huge army continually fighting against germ infection. Only ten cents per person per year is spent to protect the food supply of the city.

He called attention to the interdependency of city and country and stated there should be a better understanding between them. Speaking of the cities milk supply, Dr. Harris said that he did not approve of milk shipped in from great distances and thought that glass lined tank cars might be objectionable for shipping milk.

Richfield Springs Cow Testing Association Picnic

THE Ritchfield Springs Cow Testing Association held a basket picnic recently at the home of Homer Baker. About seventy-five being present.

The picnic was for the purpose of getting the members better acquainted and to elect officers for the coming year. Homer Baker was elected president, Clyde Mason, secretary and Claude Robinson, treasurer. G. W. Tailby, Jr., of Cornell University and head of Dairy Improvement Association, gave a very interesting talk on the better care of dairy cows and the producing of milk at the time when a good market is obtainable. Other speakers were County Agent Harlo Beals, Ellis Elwood, manager of Glen Foot Farms, Rev. Ainer Bohne Echolt and Charles Shepherd of the Dairymens League.

Farmer's Meetings

July 31—Chemung County Farm and Home Bureau Picnic.

August 10-13—Convention of International Apple Shippers Association. Hotel Statler, Buffalo.

August 10—Summer Meeting of the New Jersey State Horticultural Society, Locust Grove farm, Westville, N. J.

August 30-Sept. 4—New York State Fair at Syracuse.

County Notes

Erie County—Some haying has commenced. It is quite good. Potatoes look good. Most every one has sold some cows. In this place they went high. Some send their milk to Buffalo and some their cream. Eggs are 33c a dozen and butter 43c a pound.—Mrs. A. C.

New Jersey Notes

Hunterdon County.—A very wet cold Spring until the middle of May then it turned dry and it has been cold and dry with a few showers with no time to wet the grass roots. There is a very short hay crop. Clover is a failure. The May weed has a full crop and the hay crop is the shortest crop in many years. Some are sowing soy beans for hay. Pasture is short and some are feeding to supplement pasture. Corn is looking well only like everything else two weeks late. There is very little wheat put together yet and many fields yet to cut the 16th of July. Wheat is as good as last year. Oats are forcing up and the dry weather will shorten the crop. Early potatoes are a failure. Strawberries was a full crop. Some varieties of apples are a total failure and some will be a fair crop. Good timothy hay is $20.00 a ton, corn 84c, oats 50c a bushel and eggs 40c a dozen. More chickens being raised than ever before and cows are dropping off. Help on the farm is a thing of the past.—J. R. F.

Notes from West Virginia

Nicholas County—Recent rains and warm days have improved conditions of corn and other crops. Potatoes look well, oats good. The hay crop will be light. Hogs are very scarce and high.—A. J. L., W. Virginia.

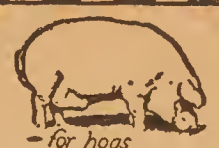
New York Central Exhibit at County Fairs

(*Continued from page 2*)

County Fair, Lockport, N Y., Sept. 20 to 25.

The screen is so arranged that the pictures appear just as well in the brightest sunshine as they do in the darkest theatre. Various films pertaining to railroad activities are shown, including: Niagara Falls, Handling of Ocean Mail by Marine Dept. of the NYC, Twentieth Century picture, Centennial Celebration of the New York Central Railroad, Keeping Up the Railroads, Man at the Throttle, Transportation of Milk, Transportation of Fruit, Transportation of Grain, Transportation of Livestock, Snow picture of the 1924 storm at Syracuse, N. Y., Safety picture "Gambling with Death", Clean Milk, Jonathan Barr's Conversion, Give the Pigs a Square Deal.

The exhibit will be in charge of Mr. R. W. Quackenbush, General Agricultural Agent of the New York Central Railroad Lines East, assisted by representatives of the Safety, Traffic, Transportation and other Departments.



—for hogs

Palmo Midds quickly builds bone, muscle and fat on pigs and hogs. Nothing fattens hogs like digestible crude fat. And Palmo Midds is that and more.

—for cows

Palmo Midds makes an ideal dairy feed. It analyzes high in protein and fat--low in fibre. Produces heavy milk flow and increases butter fat content.

—for horses

Palmo Midds as a horse feed has no superior. Palm Oil itself is an excellent horse conditioner. Produces brilliant coat and keeps horses in tip top shape.

PALMO MIDDS

"Better Feeding Results For Less Money"

Read These Feeding Results!

"Put 34 pigs on Palmo Midds and Tankage and in 21 days produced 850 lbs. of pork at a cost of $36.30. Cost of producing pork 4¼c per pound."

"Used Palmo Midds and Tankage and produced 11,284 lbs. of pork in 65 days at a cost of $553.05. Cost of producing pork less than 5c per pound."

"My herd of 15 cows dropped off 4 gallons of milk in first two days after supply of Palmo Midds was exhausted."

"I marketed a litter of pigs 190 days old that averaged 227 lbs. per head. Fed Palmo Midds, Soy Bean Meal and Tankage."

Another feeder who has the high herd and high cow in a Testing Association for his county, credits the results to Palmo Midds.

Consider the high fat, liberal protein, low fibre and low moisture content of Palmo Midds and you will appreciate why it produces such wonderful results at so little cost.

Make This Test

Try ten sacks of Palmo Midds. Watch results for thirty days. Do this and you will never be without Palmo Midds. Your dealer probably has Palmo Midds. If not, send us his name and we will arrange with him to supply you promptly.

The Newsome Feed & Grain Co.
105 Fifteenth Street :: Pittsburgh, Pa.

: : LIVESTOCK BREEDERS : :

Jerseys Selected by Famous Milk Company

One hundred purebred Jerseys have just been purchased by the Walker-Gordon Milk Co., of New Jersey, producers of the world famous Walker-Gordon Certified Milk. These cattle were selected to form the nucleus of a great high producing purebred herd to gradually replace the herd of over 1000 grade cattle.

Jerseys are the choice of those who MUST know!

For information on Jersey cattle or Jersey milk write

THE AMERICAN JERSEY CATTLE CLUB,
Dept. E. 324 W. 23d St., New York

MILKING SHORTHORNS
Breeding Stock for Sale

The Bar None Ranch herd of this ideal milk and beef breed is founded on the most popular blood lines. Our stock is bred for type and production combined, and has been highly successful in the show ring and at the pail.

The breed that brings two checks instead of one—the milk check and the beef check.

COME AND SEE THE HERD

BAR NONE RANCH
Maurice Whitney, Berlin, N. Y.

TAYLOR FARM JERSEYS

We are offering 20 heifers ranging from 3 months to 20 months old. Nearly all are from Register of Merit dams, and several are already bred to a beautiful son of the White Cid. They are priced for quick sale. 'Phone or write for more complete description.

THE TAYLOR FARM
Delaware Co. Stamford, New York

Forge Hill Farm Guernseys
The Home of the Two LADDIE BULLS

SAUGERTIES LADDIES ULTRA 86792
Son of Ultra May King out of an A. R. daughter of Florham Laddie.

TABLE ROCK ULTRA LADDIE 91391
Son of Florham Laddie out of an A. R. daughter of Ultra May King.

Bull Calves for Sale at $100

CHAS. A. SLATER
R. D. 3 Newburgh, N. Y.

FEEDING PIGS

FEEDING PIGS —either Chester and Yorkshire cross, or Berkshire and Chester cross, 6 to 7 weeks old, $6.50 each; 8 to 9 weeks old, $6.75. Good healthy stock, free from disease, the kind of pigs that make good porkers. Also 35 pure bred Chesters, 7 weeks old, $7.00 each; barrows, boars, or sows.

SAFE DELIVERY GUARANTEED

Shipping crates supplied free. Will ship any number of either lots C.O.D. which enables you to examine pigs at your depot, and if they prove unsatisfactory on arrival, return at my expense.

A. M. LUX, 206 Washington St., WOBURN, MASS.
Tel. Wob. 1415

PIGS FOR SALE Size, quality, breeding and good feeding pigs, big type stock. Pigs 7 weeks old, $6.50 each. Pigs 9 weeks old $6.75 each. Will ship from 1 to 100 C.O.D. Keep them a week or 10 days and if not satisfactory, return pigs at my expense and get your money back, or you have the privilege of returning them from your depot if you are not satisfied. Purebred pigs, Chester or Duroc Sows, unrelated Boars, or Barrow pigs, 7 weeks old, $7.00.

CLOVER HILL FARM, R. F. D., Box 48, WOBURN, MASS.

GUERNSEYS PUREBRED REGISTERED
ACCREDITED HERD

Open heifers, bred heifers, cows, all ages, $200 and up

Write, or better still, call and inspect the herd.

MAPLE LANE FARM
A. H. CHAMBERS, KINGSTON, N. Y.

O K L HOLSTEINS

FOR SALE: Bull calves sired by ORMSBY SENSATION 274343, ORMSBY KORNDYKE LAD POSCH 308940 and ORMSBY KORNDYKE PEARL. Out of good record dams. Good individuals, well grown, priced right.

Also a few heifer calves of the same lines of breeding.

BEAVER DAM STOCK FARM
Wm. Fielden, Mgr.
Montgomery - - - New York

SPECIAL BABY BULLS AT $50 EACH

30 to 50 day Gt. Grandsons of Oxford You'll Do. out of some of my best cows. Will ship C.O.D. on approval. HERD ACCREDITED. WATCH THIS SPACE

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The Carolinian—*By Rafael Sabatini*

CHAPTER X

Concerning Tobacco

MAJOR LATIMER asked his wife no questions because he was persuaded that she would know of Neild and of Neild's association with her father no more than was known to the world at large. If other association there was, and if Neild's presence in Charles Town had aims other than that of trading tobacco, Myrtle would have been kept as much in ignorance of it as he was, himself. Indeed, the very words he had overheard the Quaker uttering during those seconds in which, as he conceived, Neild had been unconscious of a second listener, confirmed this view. Nevertheless, when all was considered, he would have preferred that his wife should not have held her interview with the Quaker. Such things touching a man under suspicion, if divulged, give rise to thoughts and questions from which he must wish to keep his wife aloof.

He came forward now and past his visitor, deliberately, so as to compel the latter to turn. Thus, Neild's face was brought into the full light from the window, and Latimer's was placed in shadow. The Major scanned his visitor's countenance with oddness. It was invested with an air of perpetual surprise that was unlike any face that Latimer remembered ever to have seen on any man. The beard is considered a loathsome affair, but he could not imagine it assumed for purposes of disguise, since no beard in this world would have sufficed to disguise such a countenance as that.

Mindful of his instructions, he addressed the Quaker with scrupulous courtesy. 'I am sorry, Mr. Neild, to put you to the inconvenience of visiting me here, and sorry to have detained you on your arrival.'

'Nay, friend, nay!' The other was genial in his dismissal of the apology. 'The inconvenience is naught. If I can serve thee in any way, I prithee command me.'

'Sit down, Mr. Neild...It is Neild, is it not?'

'Jonathan Neild, friend.'

Latimer drew another chair to the table, and sat down almost opposite.

'You realize that in these times, sir, it is necessary to guard ourselves most scrupulously from enemy agents...'

'What have I, friend, to do with enemy agents, as you call them? To me all are alike, all being engaged in war, which is an abomination in the eyes of the Lord.'

'The officer who inspected your papers made a satisfactory report. But the Governor has ordered a further examination of the papers of all strangers at present in Charles Town, in consequence of the apprehension this morning of a spy inside our lines.'

His eyes never left the Quaker's face, watching for some sign of discomposure. But not so much as an eyelid flickered in that permanently surprised countenance. Calmly, Neild carried his hand to the breastpocket inside his brown coat, and produced thence a folded sheet.

'If it is my pass thou desire to see, friend, why, here it is.' He unfolded the sheet, and proffered it. 'I make no protest, friend,' he droned on. 'So long as men commit this wickedness of war, so long must the innocent suffer, and the righteous be tormented.'

Latimer laughed as he took the paper. 'You shall not be tormented, sir. That, at least, I can promise.'

He scanned the pass, which was issued from Washington's camp at Middlebrook. 'This is quite in order.' He folded it again, but did not yet return it. 'How long have you been in Charles Town, Mr. Neild?'

'Since Saturday evening, friend. Three days.'

'And before that? When were you here last?'

'Close upon three months ago I was here for a week.'

'Your business being?'

'The sale of tobacco, friend. I am a planter of tobacco.'

'With whom has your business here been conducted?'

'With thy father-in-law, Andrew Carey.'

'And no one else?'

'No one else. Andrew Carey, as thou wilt know ,owns many ships and does a great trade. He is able to take all the tobacco that I grow and all that I can purchase for him from other planters at present, his own plantations having been perforce neglected as a consequence of the war.'

'His own plantations?'

Carey had no tobacco plantations, and the tone of Latimer's question all but betrayed the fact.

Neild made for safe ground at once.

'Either his own plantations or the plantations hereabouts from which he was in the habit of buying aforetime. I know not which for certain.'

'Your acquaintance with Sir Andrew is a recent one, then?'

'Oh, yes.'

'When, exactly did you first become acquainted?'

'On the occasion of my last visit here in February, when I made my first sales to him.'

'Yet you lodge with him? Or so I understand.'

'Naturally, friend, since he is my only buyer. It is at his invitation that I come.'

'Do you think, sir, that having regard to Sir Andrew's political convictions, it is prudent for a stranger to lodge in his house at such a time?'

'I do not preceive the imprudence, friend.'

'Himself he is suspect, as he well knows. That you will understand. A stranger lodging under his roof must perforce become an object of suspicion. That, too, should be clear to you.'

'Nay, friend; it is not clear at all. His convictions are naught to me; nor yet are thine. Since both these convictions have led to strife, it follows that both are wrong. But I am not concerned with that. I am concerned'—and he smiled faintly for the first time—'to sell tobacco. Here, friend, is some fine leaf of my own growing.' He drew a leather bag from his pocket as he spoke, untied the neck, and proffered it. 'Make essay of it, friend. Thou'lt find it choice if so be thou knowest tobacco.'

Latimer took the bag, conned the leaf, then smelt it. He smiled appreciatively. 'Choice, indeed,' he said returning it.

'Nay, but smoke a pipeful, friend.'

Latimer shook his head. 'I know something of tobacco. I do not need to smoke that leaf to judge its quality. It is superior to any that ever I have produced.'

Neild shrugged a little. 'As thou wilt,' he said regretfully, and pocketed the bag.

Latimer rose, and proffered him his pass. Neild got up, too, to take it. Watching him intently the while. Latimer could detect no shade of relief or of any emotion whatsoever upon that stolid face. Save for his one trival slip in the matter of Carey's plantations he had answered all questions satisfactorily. And that one slip might be the result of an ignorance that afforded no ground for suspicion. And yet it was an odd thing that a tobacco-planter who had lodged with Carey for a week on one occasion and for three days on another, for the sole purpose of selling him tobacco, should not have elicited the fact that Carey himself had never grown the plant. Tobacco would be their natural topic of conversation.

'Aye,' said Latimer, almost in a sigh, and as if pursuing his own thoughts. 'You Virginia planters can teach us a deal. We Carolinians can produce nothing that can compete with your leaf for flavour. Is it true that you use cider in the fermentation, as I have heard?'

There was a moment's pause before Neild answered him. For the first time in that inquiry his reply to a question did not come prompt and pat. A broad smile expanded his bearded mouth. He shook his head.

'That, friend, is a secret that we guard most jealously.'

It was a clumsy way out, though the best that any man in Mandeville's case could have adopted. But, from that moment, Latimer suspected him. He betrayed, however, nothing of that suspicion. He smiled agreement, appreciation even of the humour of the Quaker's closeness.

'Naturally, naturally. And you guard as secretly the methods of your sweating process.'

'Oh, yes,' the Quaker agreed, still smiling.

'Of course. But there are other matters that are common knowledge, I imagine. At least knowledge of them may easily be obtained. For instance—and this is a point upon which I have often been curious, yet, oddly enough, have never had occasion to satisfy my curiosity—how many plants do you allow to the acre in Virginia?'

Again the Quaker hestitated whilst he made rapid mental calculations. Desperately he plunged at last.

'Somewhere about three thousand, I believe.'

'Three thousand!' Major Latimer seemed slightly surprised.

'A . . . as nearly as I can remember,' Neild made haste to add.

'But planting so closely as that, what weight of tobacco do you look to get from each plant?'

'Why . . . er . . . the merest trifle less than the average.'

'But what is the average in Virginia?' asked Latimer, and almost at once added the suggestion: 'A pound?'

'A pound, yes. A pound.'

'Ah.' There followed a pause during which Latimer thoughtfully considered him. 'I wonder what weight of seed you allow to the acre?'

Neild pondered. He was faced by the necessity of more desperate calculations, and found himself hoplessly without any guide. 'I don't recall the exact amount, friend,' he replied, at last. 'I leave such details to my overseer. Myself, I am more concerned with the sale of tobacco than with its growth.'

'Yes, yes,' Latimer persisted, smiling. 'But you must have some notion of the amount—approximately.'

'Approximately? Well, I should say . .' He took his nether lip between finger and thumb, and a frown of thought corrugated his brow.

In his heart was the desperate hope that, if he delayed, Latimer might prompt as before. But all that Latimer did was to utter an inviting: 'Yes?'

The wretched man plunged desperately, there being nothing else left him.

'About five pounds,' he blurted out.

He found Major Latimer's stare deepening in intensity.

'To the acre? Five pounds to the acre?'

'As nearly as I can recall.'

And now the soldier was smiling again; but it was a smile very different from his last; a smile that the Quaker did not like at all.

'It is extraordinary,' said he, 'how methods may vary between one province and another. Now, here in Carolina we cannot plant more than half the number of plants to the acre that you tell me are usually panted in Virginia. Our plants yield only half the weight you tell me is yielded by yours. That is remarkable enough, but, when we come to this question of seed, the difference is more remarkable by far. You allow five pounds to the acre, you tell me. Do you know what we allow? Of course, you don't, or you would not have answered me quite so foolishly. We allow an ounce, my tobacco-planting friend. Remarkable, isn't it?' Latimer's smile was broadening. 'Almost as remarkable as that a spy who comes here masquerading as a tobacco-planter should not have taken the precaution to make himself master of these details.'

The Quaker stared at him a moment, then, to his infinite amazement, gave way to laughter in which amusement was blended with contempt.

'A spy! Ho, ho, ho! A spy! Varily, friend, they who engage in war will forever be starting at shadows, and perceiving an enemy in every bush. A spy! And thou'rt assuming that upon no better ground than my ignorance of some details of tobacco-planting. Faith, friend, if every man in like case is to be deemed a spy, there must be a mort o' spies hereabouts.'

'But every man in like case does not pretend to be a tobacco-planter,' said Latimer, no whit deceived by the other's easy assurance.

'To be a tobacco-planter does not mean that a man must plant tobacco with his own hands, but rather one who owns plantations, which is my case. I leave the planting, as I have already told thee, to my overseer and his men. Myself, I am concerned to sell the leaf.'

Latimer shook his head. 'It won't do, my friend.'

The Quaker became serious, slightly annoyed, and very dignified.

'Have thine own way. Because I do not know how much seed will go to the acre, it follows that I am a spy. Excellent reasoning, friend. But I venture to trust it will hardly suffice even for men who are besotted by war.'

Major Latimer moved back towards the window behind him.

'Come here,' he said sharply. 'I want to have a look at you.'

The Quaker started. The perpetual astonishment of his face seemed to increase.

'Friend, I do not like thy tone. Civility . . .'

'Come here. At once!' Latimer's voice was hard and peremptory.

Mr. Neild shrugged, and spread his hands in resignation. Then he shuffled forward, his air faintly sullen.

(*Continued On Opposite Page*)

What Happened in the Story Thus Far

HARRY LATIMER, a wealthy young tobacco planter of South Carolina is a leader in the Colonial party. His political leanings are responsible for the breaking of his engagement to Myrtle Carey, the daughter of Sir Andrew Carey, a staunch Tory. Because of his rebellious activities in Charles Town, Latimer faces arrest. Myrtle relents and her love rekindled, she consents to marry him if he will leave Charles Town. Their marriage infuriates Sir Andrew who forces Latimer into an unfair duel. Carey's fury is further aroused by Captain Robert Mandeville, a distant relative of Myrtle's and the British Governor's aide. Latimer foils the plot by not returning Carey's shot in the duel, thereby preventing further challenges and attempts on his life by Carey. Under these circumstances Myrtle and Harry leave for his plantation in the back country.

War Breaks out. The Governor and Mandeville flee. Latimer returns to Charles Town and is commissioned in the army of South Carolina. The Tories burn the Latimer home in Charles Town and Myrtle goes to live at the home of General Moultrie, Harry's superior officer. Rutledge, the Colonial Governor, questions the wisdom of this since Myrtle has been seen visiting her father's home where there is a mysterious visitor by the name of Jonathan Neild. Myrtle penetrates Neild's disguise, discovering that he is Mandeville and confronts him with the fact. Mandeville (Neild) promises to leave Charles Town if Myrtle will not report him as a spy. She also hesitates to do this fearing implication. The British army, outnumbering the Colonists, have in the meantime approached Charles Town and the situation is very tense. A spy is captured and on his person is found a secret code. In the meantime Neild again returns and he is held for questioning by Latimer. Myrtle sees him in the meantime, unknown to her husband, and upbraids him for returning. Latimer interrupts them, but still does not suspect Myrtle knows that Neild is really Mandeville.

Lone Scouts of America

American Agriculturist Tribe

"I pledge allegiance to my flag and the Nation for which it stands, with liberty and justice for all. I will do a useful thing each day and be worthy of the name Lone Scout."

EVERY Lone Scout likes to make things and in order to build, it is necessary to have tools. Probably some of our Scouts have a shop on the farm and a good collection of tools that they can use when they wish. Others, I am sure, do not have a work bench and tools are scarce and in poor shape.

It is possible to build a work bench with perhaps a little help from someone who is older and who understands the use of tools better than you do. The first thing, of course is to have some plans. You may get plans of a work bench as well as other useful information by writing to "The Mailing Room, State College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y.," and asking them to send you a copy of "The Farm Shop and Tool Equipment." This is free.

The State College of Agriculture has some other bulletins that you will like to get if you are interested in machinery. They are "Knots, Hitches and Splices" which will help you in passing some of your degree tests; "The Gas Engine on the Farm"; "Fitting the Farm Saws" which tells all about filing and setting saws; "Harness repairing"; and "The Farm Water Supply."

You can add to your supply of tools by saving money to buy one GOOD tool at a time. Once a Scout has a work bench and some tools in good shape to work with, there are any number of things to make. Here are just a few: (Perhaps you can suggest some more.) Kites and Stilts (See the First Degree Book); Leantos and fireplaces (See the Fourth degree book); Traps, deadfalls and bridges (see Sixth Degree book); Bow and arrows and canoes (see book seven); Standards for high jumping, and many other things. The fellow who can DO things is the leader. Skill can only be obtained by practice and once you learn to handle tools you will never forget how.

Who Wants Their Expenses Paid to the Eastern States Exposition?

MR. BENSON has just told me that two Lone Scouts from our territory are to have their expenses paid as delegates to the Scout camp at the Eastern States Exposition at Springfield, Mass., from September 19 to 25.

One Lone Scout will be chosen from New York State and one from Pennsylvania. The method of choosing the lucky fellow has not been definitely determined but some way will be set up of selecting the scouts who have made the best all around progress during the past year. Further announcement will be made in the Lone Scout Column. Meanwhile if you feel you would like to be considered as an applicant for this trip just write and tell us. The scouts who go will be expected to be in uniform and to be supplied with a certain amount of equipment, which will not be excessive in cost.

The Scout camp at Springfield is recognized as a big thing and the Lone Scouts who go will never forget the experience.

News of the Woodchuck Contest

Dear Lone Scout Editor and Scouts:

Here's some news from the Choctaw tribe. We are building a stone cabin for our headquarters. We find it is quite a job but we are going to keep at it until it is finished. It is seventeen feet six inches by twelve feet. There is a fire place in the north end, a door in the south and a window on each side. We are going to fill in the cracks with blue clay, but we will have to cement the fire place.

I am making a collection of shells and bullets. I have nineteen ranging from fifty-seventies, fifty-fives and eighteen milemeters down to B B's. My largest is one used in the world war. It is two and a half inches thick and tapers down to a blunt point. It has rings or plates on it. Each one is smaller than the other until the end one, which screws on, which comprises the point. On the back there are threads. I was told these were to hold a pipe full of scrap iron. A round piece screws out of the back. Then there are numerous holes, probably for powder fuses. I would like to hear from any scouts who have shells of any kind.

I have got seven woodchucks so far but I kept only three of the tails. I have a twenty-two caliber rifle but it is quite hard to stalk them, so get most of them in traps.

Scoutingly yours,
JOHN J. A. GRADY,
West Athens, N. Y.

* * *

Dear Editor and Scouts:

Now that the A. A. woodchuck and rat contest has been nicely started we should have lots of letters to send in telling how many points we have got and how we got them.

I have seven points and only just started. I shot two but one got in his hole before I got him so I dug him out and found four others in the hole. I have also got one in a trap.

I like John Parry's plan of each local tribe having a prize for the member getting the most points. We had started this plan in our tribe previous to reading John's letter and it seems to be starting a keen interest for leadership.

Scoutingly,
REUBEN ALTON, L.S.B., L.S.D.
Poland, N. Y.

* * *

Dear Lone Scout Editor:

I have just got back from a trip on my trap line and having had good luck this morning, I thought I would send in my report. I have 38 woodchucks and rat tails up to date for the Woodchuck-Rat contest in which I hope to win a prize. We are going to organize a tribe here, and we hope it will be a success. My friend and I are going to hike to Philadelphia to the Sesqui. We will write a letter to put in the Lone Scout column after we return. I wish you would print the Lone Scout column every week as that is the first thing I look for in the Agriculturist. I suggest you make a report every week on the five who have the highest number of tails in the woodchuck-rat contest.

Scoutingly yours,
EUGENE P. COLYER, L. S. O.
Center Hall, Pa.

* * *

Note—We will try to print reports on the contest as rapidly as they are sent to us. —Lone Scout Editor.

* * *

Dear Lone Scout Editor:

Well I have at last succeeded in capturing nine woodchucks and one rat. Why wouldn't it be a good idea to put the name of the scout who is highest in the contest in the A. A. paper each week and the number of woodchuck and rat tails he has captured. I think it would make many other scouts as well as myself work harder. Well, here's hoping I get at least one of the prizes.

Scoutingly,
BENJAMIN GEORGIA,
East Concord, N. Y.

* * *

Dear Lone Scout Editor:

I have 22 woodchuck and rat talls. For two nights right along I caught 5 rats, but they are not quite as thick as that now.

Scoutingly yours,
BERNARD JESSUP,
R. 1, Bath, N. Y.

New Members

Vincent White, Madrid, N. Y.
Warren Westcott, Bridgeton, N. J.
Norman Waterston, Indian Lake, N. Y.
Frank Vogel, Sandy Lake, Pa.
Donald Van Gaasbeck, Chemung, N. Y.
Philip B. Tomlinson, Proctor, Pa.
James Starbuck, Indian Lake, N. Y.
James Stanislaw, Quakertown, Pa.
Glen Locke, Indian Lake, N. Y.
Bernard Locke, Indian Lake, N. Y.
Arthur Locke, Indian Lake, N. Y.
Leol Lush, Alfred Station, N. Y.
Paul Lader, Skaneateles, N. Y.
Lees E. King, Indian Lake, N. Y.
Wallace Dimock, Kibbe, Millerton, N. Y.
George W. Hoffman, Jr., Odessa, N. Y.
Harold Henrickson, Holden, Mass.
Harold E. Harvard, Skaneateles, N. Y.
Harry Harvard, Skaneateles, N. Y.
Frederick Harvard, Skaneateles, N. Y.
Robert Ashline, Rouses Point, N. Y.
Ralph Edward Flick, Corry, Pa.
Alvero Springs, Indian Lake, N. Y.

Lone Scout News

Henry Klee of Bellaire, Ohio, has won the title of Lone Scout Booster and has Clarence White of Stony Creek, recently passed his seventh degree.

Richard Croft of Vega, N. Y., is a Lone Scout Organizer.

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The Carolinian

(*Continued from opposite page*)

'Stand there, in the light.'

Not merely in the light, but directly in a shaft of the afternoon sunshine did Latimer place him, what time he closely scanned that swarthy face, which impassively submitted to this searching examination. It revealed to Latimer at last the reason for that odd, surprised look with which the Quaker's face was invested.

'Why have you shaved your eyebrows?'

'I have no eyebrows, friend.'

'You had when last I saw you, wherever that may have been. I begin to find something familiar in your face, Mr. Neild. I wonder what you would look like without that beard. Take off your neck-cloth, and open the breast of your shirt.'

'Friend, I must protest against this . . .'

'Open the breast of your shirt; unless you prefer that I call the guard to do it for you.'

Again the Quaker shrugged ill-humouredly, but, finding resistance vain, he slowly obeycd with fingers that certainly did not fumble.

Almost Latimer found himself admiring this man, of whose real trade he no longer had a single doubt. His nerves were certainly of iron.

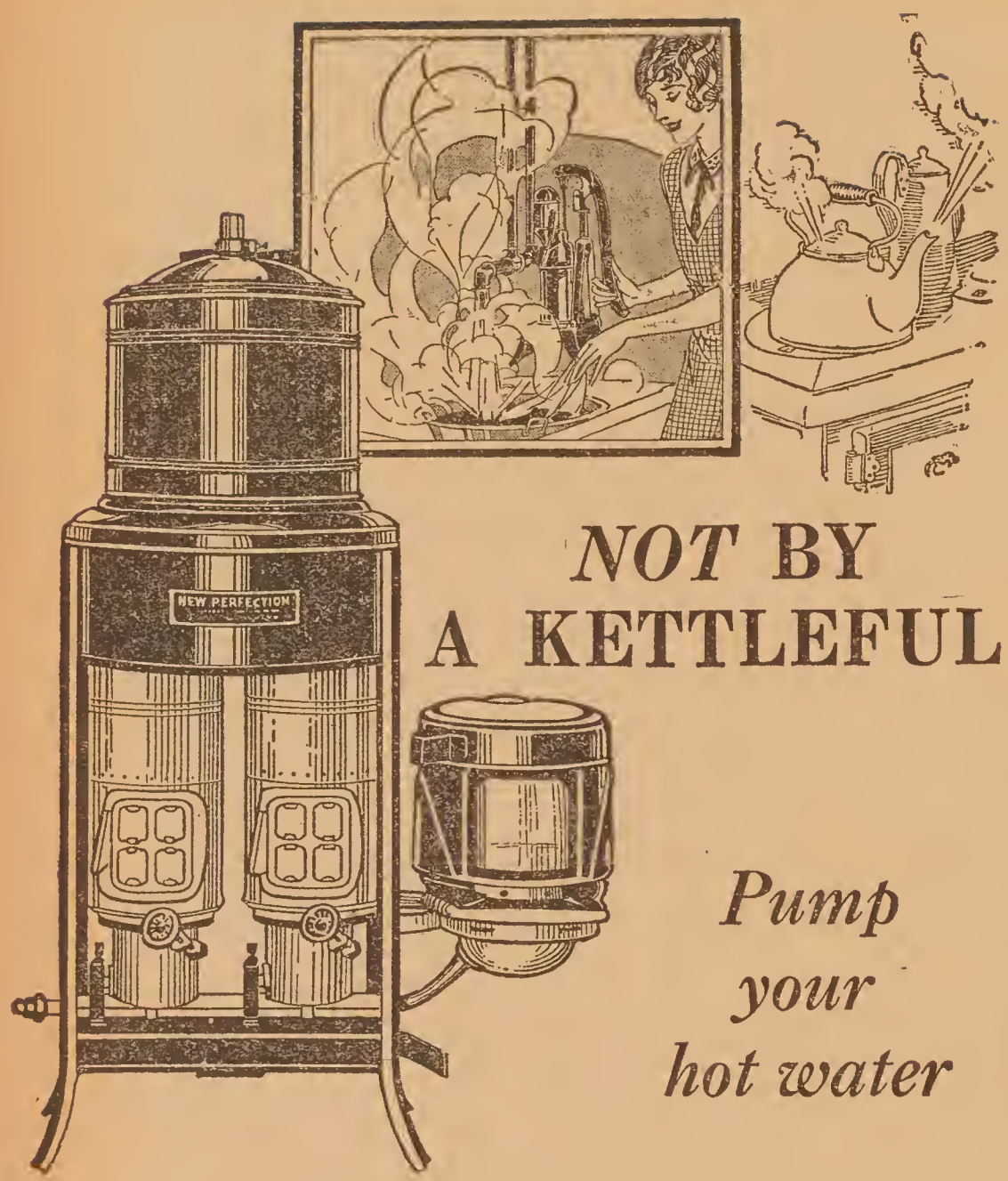
'So,' he said, as he surveyed the white breast bared to his view. 'As I thought. You have stained your face.'

'It is written that we are to suffer fools gladly,' said the Quaker, in tones of weary resignation. 'My breast being covered hath escaped the sun, by which my face and hands are burnt.'

Abruptly, from between the fellow's fingers, Latimer plucked the neck-cloth which he had removed, but was still retraining. He looked at it in the light, and laughed.

'Sunburn that comes off on your neck-cloth! I could tell you of a better dye than walnut-juice.' He looked him squarely between the eyes again. 'Now, Master Spy, shall we put an end to this play-acting? Will you tell me who you are, and what is your real name? And then, even as he asked, he found at last the clue he sought in that face he had been studying so intently. 'Egad!' he ejaculated on a note of intense surprise. 'You need not. I know you, Captain Mandeville.'

(*To Be Continued*)



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PERFECTION
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Make Porches Pleasant

Then Enjoy Life More During Hot Weather

THE first warm days of spring make us wish to move out on the porch—if we are fortunate enough to have one.

For the rugs let us crochet some out of the discarded hose. Or dye the worn sheets our favorite color, sew into strips, and take to the rug weaver, and make a hit-and-miss-rug. Or we can braid them and sew into squares or round rugs. If one buys a rug, probably the best ones are fiber, as they will stand a wetting, and we do have summer rains.

The furniture may be of different kinds. The most popular are willow, rattan and wicker. If you are going to use the old furniture you have on hand, remove all varnish, and paint a tan, with tiny stripes of yellow, and you will have a lovely set. A nice set consists of table, two straight chairs and a rocker. A table with drop ends and long narrow benches is nice. Each one can use their own taste in selection, and one is sure to find what they most desire, at a cost to suit all pocketbooks.

No. E374-7—A luncheon cloth showing the Oriental influence, is made of white linen finished cotton. Flowers worked in unpadded satin stitch, are in three shades of blue. Placing of the light and dark flowers can be easily seen from the illustration. Stems and outline of the basket-vase are outlined with a single strand of black. Single stitches on the side of the vase are in two shades of blue. The very fine line of black is one of the chief features of the design. Use only two strands in working the flowers, so they will be very flat. A narrow picot crochet of blue finishes the edge. White linene stamped for 36 in. cloth 85c, Floss 35c.

No. E374B-7—Napkins to match. White linene stamped for four napkins 75c. Floss 20c. Blue crochet cotton for edge 10c per ball.

Now for some cushions. Have lots of them. A new note in their make-up is one made of colored linen, or crash, striped by color tape, the old fashioned kind like dressmakers used to use. For example a leaf green cushion will have a black strip running around it, then two inches more beyond a yellow strip, then a lilac, then pink, then brown, etc. The effect is odd and unusual and no two pillows need to be alike. Make them in rectangular shape, stitching the tape on with the machine.

Another fad is the fringed woven slip covers. Two squares are placed together, and the button holes on each square laced together with four strips of braid to match the material, and the braid tied at the corners. Colored flannel, edged with a ruffle, with pinked edges are also pretty. Gingham pillows hold their colors when laundered, and are cheap. Denim pillows are also made. White cushions of unbleached muslin with applique or stenciled decorations launder easily. Black sateen ones are pretty, with various flowers worked on them, or other shades of sateen used for motifs, appliqued in with colored floss.

Raffia may be used, braiding them into shapes desired, paint a soft brown, and yellow daisies on them. If the furniture is done in the same colors, put some daisies on places large enough for them, and have a beautiful set.

Remember and have a flower box painted same as furniture or like the house. Permanent boxes or pottery ones are nice but more expensive. Very pretty ones are made with the bark of trees.

A corner closet to store summer wraps is fine. A paper or magazine rack is also nice.

Serve your meals, at least one a day out here. Use straw mats instead of linen cloth. If the meal is the evening one, take the soiled dishes to the sink, wash the silver, leave water standing on the rest, and wash in the morning, and enjoy the porch with the rest of the family on the hot summer evenings.

—MABEL FERN MITCHELL.

Women And The Fairs

(*Continued from page* 3)

is over-stiff.

One of the chief values of a fair exhibit is that it helps to establish high standards for household products—if prizes are awarded to anything not entirely up to standard in every respect a false impression is created. It is a wonderful aid towards understanding if the judge can take time for a lecture-demonstration on how exhibits are judged. If an exhibitor understands *why* her material was given first prize or no prize at all, a fundamental basis is laid for good exhibits in the future. Such a demonstration tends to create interest and good feeling rather than a possible feeling that favoritism has been practiced. As a matter of fact, in a well-managed exhibit the judge never knows whose material is being judged. The director of exhibits has the list of names, with corresponding numbers and gives the judge only the numbers.

A thorough understanding of the rules for exhibiting in any fair prevents mistakes as to entries and consequent disappointments. If one expects to enter anything for exhibition, she should obtain from the fair authorities a premium list and whatever others instructions are available concerning exhibits. Many county home bureaus have co-operated with local fairs towards making clear what is expected in a good household exhibit.

The baked goods require greatest care in order to have them right. All loaves of bread look best if the same size. Golden brown crust, tender and elastic but not gummy crumb, holes of even size, sweet, nutty odor and flavor, and loaf of good shape made up an ideal loaf.

Butter and sponge cakes are judged according to very different standards and cannot enter the same class. Sponge cake crust is slightly rough while a butter cake crust it tender and smooth. However, both classes should be uniform in color, size, and shape of loaf, be pleasing in flavor and have a crumb of fine, even texture, tender, light, slightly moist, but not sad. The sponge and angel cakes will have a velvety, soft elastic crumb quite different from butter cakes. If fruit or nuts are used in a cake, they should be evenly distributed throughout.

Now when it comes to pies, in the language of the boys, I'd like to say "a mouthful". In the same exhibit hall showing bread and cake that would score as nearly one hundred percent as one can ever find on this earth, the pies were far from being a joy to behold. I have been so affected by it that I should like to start a pie campaign if it would alter matters—or rather the pie exhibit.

Some say that cooks are born and not made, but I know for a fact that *any* intelligent, interested woman can *learn* how to make a good pie, if she will practice the art sufficiently and study the results to see what is the matter. The crust seems to be the chief cause of poor pies. A good crust is tender, flaky, thoroughly cooked, golden brown in color and absolutely free from rancidity or greasiness. Any good cook

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Nourishing Summer Beverages

Refreshing Drinks Recommended by the 3-A Testing Service

THE drinking of glass after glass of ice water, when one is heated from over exertion or directly after coming in from a walk in the sun is almost certain to be injurious. In the words of an anonymous poet:

"Full many a man, both young and old,
Has gone to his sarcophagus
By pouring water, icy cold,
Adown his hot esophagus."

On a sultry afternoon or evening cooling beverages have their place, however, and can be made not only refreshing but nourishing, for the days when flagging appetites lead to a decrease in the amount of food taken.

* * *

Iced Chocolate:—Mix together one cupful chocolate syrup, one cupful chopped ice, one quart sweet milk and two cupfuls carbonated water. Shake well, stir in one teaspoonful vanilla extract and one cupful whipped cream. Shake again and serve in chilled glasses.—L. M. T.

A few grains of salt improve a drink containing either cocoa or chocolate.

* * *

Egg Lemonade:—Grate the rind from two lemons, add one half cupful sugar, the juice of four lemons, and a half-inch cube of preserved ginger cut in small pieces. Pour over this mixture two cupfuls of boiling water and set aside to chill. Just before serving, beat the yolks and whites of three eggs separately, and then together. Pour the lemonade over them stirring briskly, add two cupfuls of chipped ice and serve in chilled glasses.—L. M. T.

Again a few grains of salt improve the flavor. If you have a sweet tooth some sugar may be added to this drink.

* * *

Strawberry Delight:—Beat two tablespoonfuls of sugar into the beaten whites of two eggs. Add one cupful strawberry juice and set on ice until chilled. Just before serving fill glasses to within an inch of the brim with this mixture, pour in carbonated water to fill and serve with a fresh strawberry on top of each glass. Crushed ice may be used in the place of the carbonated water.—L. M. T.

The 3-A Testing Service found that "strawberry juice" means sweetened juice. Our tester used a thin syrup which results from letting strawberries stand in sugar for an hour or so.

* * *

Whey Ade:—To two cupfuls lemon juice add the grated rind of three lemons and two cupfuls of sugar, setting aside three or four hours and stirring occasionally until well blended. Add six cupfuls fresh whey that has been strained through a cheesecloth, stir and set on ice to chill. Just before serving dust a bit of bicarbonate of soda in each glass if you wish it to foam up like a soda water.—L. M. T.

This drink is very rich. You will probably like a quantity of crushed ice with it. If the flavor of the whey is rather strong, water may be substituted for a part of the measure given.

* * *

Watermelon Ade:—Put the red part of the melon through a food chopper catching all the juice as it is forced out. Strain and set aside to chill. In the bottom of a glass put one tablespoonful chipped ice, pour in the watermelon juice and serve at once.—L. M. T.

If you ordinarily like your watermelon with a few grains of salt, this watermelon ade will appeal if you have a few grains in it.

* * *

Iced Raspberry Drink:—Beat the white of one egg with one teaspoonful sugar until stiff. In the bottom of a glass put one tablespoonful raspberry syrup, one half teaspoonful cidar vinegar, and one teaspoonful sugar. Fill glass nearly to top with cracked ice and ice water, pour in the beaten egg white and serve. A dust of bicarbonate of soda may be added to the mixture just before serving and the beaten egg should then be omitted.—L. M. T.

You will be delighted with this simple drink. The addition of cider vinegar is a suggestion which may be well applied to other drinks which lack acid flavor.

Coffee Nectar:—Make one cupful strong coffee and add one tablespoonful sugar. Set on ice to chill. In the bottom of a glass put one fourth cupful thick sweet cream, add a dust of nutmeg, a tablespoonful of cracked ice and ice cold coffee to fill. Crown top of glass with a tablespoonful of sweetened whipped cream and serve.—L. M. T.

If the nutmeg flavor does not appeal this drink is delicious without it.

Here are other refreshing beverages which may be quickly made:

Milk Shake:—Place 1 cupful of milk in a glass fruit jar, add 1 egg or 1 egg white, 2 teaspoonfuls of sugar and ¼ teaspoonful of vanilla. Add a little ice or use very cold ingredients. Screw on the top of the can and shake vigorously.

* * *

Eggnog:—1 egg, 2/3 cupful milk, 2 teaspoonfuls sugar, ¼ teaspoonful flavoring, speck of salt. Beat the egg slightly, add the sugar, salt and flavoring. Beat a little and then add the milk gradually. Strain and serve.

Lemonade:—4 cupfuls water, 3 lemons, ¾ cupful sugar. Make a syrup by boiling the sugar with ½ cupful of the water and a slice of lemon. Cool, add lemon juice and the remainder of the water. Ice and serve garnished with a thin slice of lemon or a sprig of mint.

Iced Tea:—Use one-fourth more tea than is used in making hot tea and prepare in the same way, only steep 5 minutes instead of 3. Pour off from the leaves and let cool. When cool, dilute with ice water if a weaker beverage is desired and add ice. A slice of lemon or orange with a clove stuck into it gives a good flavor. Two or three mint leaves in the glass give appetizing appearance and flavor.

Stylish, Serviceable and Seasonable Frocks

Pattern 2680 *has a unique side-flare and a most attractive neck line. It cuts in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3¾ yards of 40-inch material with ½ yard of 27 inch contrasting.* Price 13c.

Pattern 2686 *has the shoulder tucks and boyish collar so popular this season. It cuts in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust. The 36-inch size takes only 3 yards of 40-inch material.* Price 13c.

Pattern 2639 *is a lovely little frock for the little girl. It is simplicity itself but can be charming in tissue gingham, dimity or other crisp fabric. It cuts in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 2 yards of 40 inch material.* Price 13c.

Pattern 2706 *shows the princess effect with flared skirt. It is just the pattern for the inexperienced dressmaker who wants a dress for sports or for house wear. It comes in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42-inches bust measure. The 36-inch size takes only 2⅞ yards of 32 or 36-inch material with ⅜ yard of 27 inch contrasting.* Price 13c.

Pattern 2700 *shows a very attractive design for combining materials, taffeta and georgette, for instance. The tie and collar in one is a very novel effect. The pattern comes in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42-inches bust. The 36-inch size takes 2⅛ yards of taffeta 36 inches wide with 1⅞ yards of 36 inch georgette crepe.* Price 13c.

Pattern 2674 *is entirely suited to the all-wear or sports dress. With its set-in sleeves and V-neck a trim effect is achieved which is good for the full figures. It cuts in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust The 36-inch size takes 3⅝ yards of 36 inch material with ½ yard of 27 inch contrasting.* Price 13c.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern numbers and sizes clearly and correctly and enclose with correct remittance in stamps or coin (although coin is sent at own risk). Send all orders to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 461-4th Avenue, New York City.

Extra help to get clothes clean more easily, more quickly!

Good soap and plenty of dirt-loosening naptha work together in Fels-Naptha—safely, thoroughly! *Extra* help you can get only in Fels-Naptha!

Your dealer has Fels-Naptha—or will get it for you

Canning Helps

Have all equipment ready before the rush is on: this equipment may consist of:

1—New rubber rings. Buy the best by the gross or carton and watch the supply to see that you don't run out in the midst of the canning job. Your neighbor may be out, too.

2—Hot water-bath outfit or steamer for fruits and acid vegetables. This may be the wash-boiler with a rack that fits the bottom, or it may be a special outfit for canning. A pressure cooker is the safest equipment for canning such foods as beans, corn, or other non-acid vegetables. These are now being sold so reasonably that almost anyone who does much canning can afford one.

3—Plenty of jars of right size for family and of right shape to store well. All jars should be tested for tightness of seal. If they leak the least bit, don't risk your labor on them. Use either for dry storage or for pickles or other food not requiring a tight seal.

4—Large kettles, pails or pans for handling foods in quantity. When preparing the fruit or vegetables and when blanching, such equipment helps to make the job go more smoothly.

5—Wire baskets or squares of cheesecloth for blanching. Plenty of cheesecloth for straining juices comes in conveniently at times.

6—A ladle (preferably with a lip for pouring) a long handled spoon (enamelled to avoid being corroded by acid foods) a long handled fork, a funnel or funnels to fit both jars and bottles, tongs, or forceps for handling hot jars—all these are inexpensive and are wonderful aids to this hot and trying task.

If you notice the above list carefully you will see that practically everything listed can be used for other cooking processes. For that reason it seems a pity not to have them as a regular part of the kitchen equipment, especially since it means so much just now.

Read These Classified Ads

Classified Advertising Rates

ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in this department at the rate of 7 cents a word. The minimum charge per insertion is $1 per week.

Count as one word each initial, abbreviation and whole number, including name and address. Thus "J. B. Jones, 44 E. Main St., Mount Morris, N. Y." counts as eleven words.

Place your wants by following the style of the advertisements on this page.

The More You Tell, The Quicker You Sell

EVERY week the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST reaches *OVER* 140,000 farmers in New York New Jersey, Pennsylvania and adjacent states. Advertising orders must reach our office at 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City, not later than the second Monday previous to date of issue. Cancellation orders must reach us on the same schedule. Because of the low rate to subscribers and their friends, cash or money order must accompany your order.

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS—NEW PLAN, makes it easy to earn $50.00 to $100.00 weekly, selling shirts direct to wearer. No capital or experience needed. Represent a real manufacturer. Write now for FREE SAMPLES. MADISON SHIRTS, 566 Broadway, New York.

CATTLE

PUREBRED JERSEYS. Two fine large bull calves, four and five months old, from tuberculin tested herd. Price and pedigree on request. W. A. ROUSE, Tully, N. Y.

WANTED—6 GUERNSEY COWS due to freshen September or October. T. V. PROSKINE, Roxbury, N. Y.

DOGS AND PET STOCK

ENGLISH COLLIE PUPS. The beauty of all breeds. Natural born healers. Ship C.O.D. SHADY LAWN FARM, Depeyster, N. Y.

COLLIES—Open and bred matrons, studs, and puppies. Some very fine prospects at reasonable prices. WALTER WARD, Seneca Falls, N. Y.

GERMAN SHEPHERD Police puppies, pure bred, registered stock. Females, $25; males, $30 to $50. FLONA HORNING, Owego, N. Y.

DON'T RUN your legs off all summer chasing cows when an English or Welsh Shepherd will go for stock alone. GEO. BOORMAN, Marathon, N. Y.

TWO YOUNG MALE Coonhounds, well started, $25 each on 60 days trial. Coonhound pups, $5 each. NEY ROWLEY, Dryden, N. Y.

ENGLISH SETTER PUPPIES and grown stock. Pekingese for pets. ASHCRAFT KENNELS, 328 Jefferson Ave., New London, Conn.

BEAGLE PUPS. PEDIGREED, Black blankets, bred to hunt, on approval anywhere $10 each. WM. DEANE, Somerset, Mass.

RABBITS—4 BREEDS. Exchanges made. NATIONAL RABBIT EXCHANGE, Route No: 1, Skaneateles, New York.

EGGS—POULTRY—TURKEYS

CHICKS 8c UP C. O. D. delivery guaranteed. Write for feeding system that raised 90-95% to maturity year after year. C. M. LAUVER, Box 26, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHIX C.O.D. White, Brown, Buff Leghorns; Anconas, 100-$8.50. Reds, Barred, White Rocks; Black Minorcas, $9.50. Mixed $8.00. CAPPER HATCHERY, Elgin, Iowa.

BABY CHICKS—Prices are for lots of 25, 50 and 100 chicks: Reds, $3, $5.50, $10; White Leghorns $2.50, $4.50, $8; Rocks, $3.00, $5.50, $10.00; heavy mixed, $2.50, $4.50, $8.00; light mixed, $2.25, $4.00, $7.00. Free range, 100% delivery. Circular. W. A. LAUVER, McAlisterville, Pennsylvania.

90 VARIETIES POULTRY, geese, ducks, eggs, chicks, dogs, pigeons, hares, parrots, ferrets, cavies white mice. Free catalog. J. A. BERGEY, Telford, Pa.

CHICKS—S. C. Buff Leghorns, $8-100; Barred Rocks, Reds, $10-100; White Rocks, $10-100; light mixed, $7-100; heavy, $9-100. All No. 1 of Free Range Stock. 1c added if less than 100 lots. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Circular free. JACOB NIEMOND, McAlisterville, Pa., Box A.

M. B. TOMS, $15 purebred. MRS. C. T. SMITH, Croxton, Virginia.

OUR USUAL MIDSUMMER OFFERING of pullets is now ready. Parks Strain Barred Rocks, hatched April 10th, weight about 2½ lbs. at $1.25 in any quantity. The best in Barred Rocks at a reasonable figure. Also a limited number of Black Giants at $1.50. These prices are F. O. B. Marathon. Safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed. Act promptly. This ad appears but once. M. C. BEECHER, Marathon, N. Y.

CHICKS—S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS, 7½c; Large English Leghorns, 8c; Barred Rocks, 9c; Mixed, 7c. 100% guaranteed. Order direct. Circular. HOWARD STRAWSER, McAlisterville, Pa.

POULTRY SUPPLIES

EGG CASES—Wholesale dealer and shipper of second hand egg cases. Car lots a specialty. LOUIS OLOFSKY, 703 Greene Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FARM IMPLEMENTS

RICH MAN'S Corn Harvester, poor man's price—only $25.00 with bundle tying attachment. Free catalog showing pictures of harvester. Box 528, Salina, Kans.

MISCELLANEOUS

CASH PAID for Dairymen's League Certificates of indebtedness, all series. L. F. THORNTON, Dimock, Pa.

CORRUGATED PADS for fruit packages, 19 inch $9.50; 16½, $7.50; Protect O Liners, $14.00. Cash with order. C. E. BROWN, Bridgeville, Del.

WOOL WANTED—I specialize in wool and pelts. Hundreds of satisfied shippers. Write for prices and tags. ALVAH A. CONOVER, Lebanon, N. J.

GUARANTEED TOBACCO: Chewing or smoking 5 lbs. $1.25; ten $2.00; cigars $2.00 for 50, pipe free, pay when received. FARMERS ASSOCIATION, Maxon Mills, Kentucky.

HOT WEATHER BARGAIN—3 suits for the price of one. Men's athletic underwear, white striped and corded Madras, extra, roomy, 3 suits for $1.95, postage paid. GREAT WESTERN MAIL ORDER CO., Alton, Ill.

CASH PAID for Dairymen's League Certificates of indebtedness. All series. GEO. H. PHELPS, 450 Broad St., Oneida, N. Y.

SPECIAL SALE—Homespun tobacco, Smoking or Chewing. Satisfaction Guaranteed or money refunded, four lbs. $1.00, twelve $2.25. Pipe Free. UNITED FARMERS OF KENTUCKY, Paducah, Ky.

PRINTING

150 NOTEHEADS, 100 white envelopes printed and mailed $1.00. Samples printing free. SUNKO, Mohawk, New York.

EVERYTHING PRINTED! Samples free! FRANKLYN PRESS, Milford, N. H.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—179 acres dairy farm, excellent land, 1½ miles Pattersonville, Schenectady County, N. Y. State road; easy terms. THOMAS D. ELDER, Green Island, N. Y.

500 QUART MILK ROUTE in Central New York near large city. Tuberculin tested Guernsey, dairy, farm tools, horses. Complete outfit and a rapidly growing business. Exceptional opportunity to secure a fine established business at the right price. Address Box 377, c/o AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

FOR SALE—4 acre poultry farm, 1½ miles to stores and church, 5 room cottage. $700. H. LONG, Berkshire, New York.

SEEDS—NURSERY STOCK

CAULIFLOWER, Cabbage, Sprout, Tomato and Celery Plants. Field grown, millions of plants from highest yielding strains of seed only. Cauliflower plants, Long Island Snowball, "Catskill" Snowball, Extra Early, Erfurt, $4.50 per 1000; 5000, $20; 500, $2.50; 300, $2; 200, $1.50; 100, $1. Cabbage Plants, Danish Ballhead, Copenhagen Market, Enkhuizen Glory, All Head Early, Succession, Surehead, Early and Late Flat Dutch, Summer Danish Ballhead, Savoy, Red Danish Stonehead, $2 per 1000; 500, $1.40; 300, $1.20; 100, $1. Brussels Sprouts, Long Island Improved, $2.50 per 1000; 500, $1.75; 300, $1.50; 200, $1.25; 100, $1. Tomato Plants, Bonny Best, John Baer, Matchless, Stone. Same price as Sprouts. Celery Plants, French Golden Self Bleaching, Easy Bleaching, Golden Plume, Giant Paseal, White Plume, Winter Queen, Golden Heart, $3 per 1000; 500, $2; 300, $1.50; 200, $1.25; 100, $1. Send for list of all plants. No business done on Sunday. F. W. ROCHELLE & SONS, Chester, N. J.

HARDY PLANTS, well-rooted, $1 per dozen prepaid. Coreopsis, Sweet Williams, Gaillardias and Hardy Pinks; 200 Tomatoes, $1; 200 Celery, $1; 200 Cabbage, $1; 125 Asters, mixed colors, $1. Send for catalog. WM. P. YEAGLE, Bristol, Pa., Dept. A.

CELERY PLANTS, Strong, ready for field, all varieties, $1.25-1,000; 10,000 for $10.00. J. C. SCHMIDT, Bristol, Pa.

VEGETABLE PLANTS—READY NOW—CAULIFLOWER—All Rerooted Fine Plants $4.50 per 1000; 5000 $20.00 H. S. Snowball and T. S. Erfurt. CELERY—Field Grown Golden Self Blanching, Golden Plume, Golden Heart, Easy Blanching, Winter Queen, White Plume, Giant Paseal and Burpee's Fordhook Enperor $3.00 per 1000; Rerooted plants $3.50 per 1000. CABBAGE—Field Grown $2.00 per 1000; Rerooted $2.25 per 1000; Late Flat Dutch, Burpee's Surehead, Copenhagen Market, Enkhuizen Glory, Savoy, Red Dutch and Red Danish. BRUSSELS SPROUTS—Field Grown Rerooted Danish Giant and Long Island Improved $2.50 per 1000; 500 for $1.50. Cash with order please. Send for free list of all plants. PAUL F. ROCHELLE, Morristown, New Jersey.

How I Used My Education

(*Continued from page* 1)

mer we had succeeded in enforcing the new rule that no house could take boys and girls at the same time.

There were not any rules regulating the conduct of the students, and these were badly needed. Here I had the full support of both the faculty and the town ,especially those patrons who kept girl roomers and did not want the full responsibility of enforcing certain hours for coming in at night, and such problems of behavior. I knew what had been done at two Universities which I had attended where housing conditions were similar, and I formulated a set of rules as nearly like this as I could remember. Most of the patrons cooperated with me on this, and certain organizations on the campus helped, so that by the end of the summer we had begun to line up most of those groups who had given us so much trouble.

Some Progress Made

Of course in one summer the whole battle could not be won; but it was started, and we had even heard encouraging things of our new policy of looking out for our girls from other sections of the state. My successor found the trail blazed, at least. But the work was not mine alone. I could never have done anything with this without the staunch support of the President and people of Tahlequah. Nor could I have done anything at all, had not the President given me so much freedom to act as I thought best, never once withholding his council and advice.

I arranged for various speakers to come to the college to talk with the women on topics of interest to them. That summer there was an enrollment of about eleven hundred women, all of them expecting to be teachers in some part of Oklahoma within the very immediate future. I knew the public schools of Oklahoma and I knew so well how much those teachers needed certain things to take back to their schools. So there were talks with these women on mental hygiene, etiquette, religious and spiritual growth, vocational guidance, and other like subjects that the girls asked for.

So many times it seems as if my being there as Dean of Women were only a farce, so many of the women students were older than I, but they were so pathetic most of them, in the narrowness of their lives, and they were so eager and so anxious to find the best for themselves and their little district schools, that I was glad through it all that I had the chance to go there to work. It was a real struggle to decide whether I should leave Tahlequah in the fall and come to Haskell Institute, for my time had been so filled and so many things needed to be done there, but I finally decided I would not stay. Almost any sympathetic woman could be a Dean of Women there at the Northeastern State Teachers' College, but I felt that I had a special work to do among the full-blood Indian boys and girls of America. Therefore I resigned my position at the end of the summer term, on the fourth of August, 1925, to enter Haskell at the opening of the fall term on September 1st. Haskell Institute was the goal I set out to reach almost since the first when I entered college some years ago. I wanted to find the place for the largest service to the Indian people, and here, more than any other place, come representative groups from all over the Indian country. So it was toward Haskell Institute that I turned with eagerness, despite those nine happy weeks I had spent at Tahlequah. I think one part of me will always regret that I did not stay on and become a really professional Dean of Women, for I loved this little taste of the work, but I know that I never could have been entirely happy had I stayed away from the work I am doing now.

At the close of my work in Tahlequah as Dean I went to my home for a three day's visit with my family, and then, on August the 8th I arrived at the Ponca Reservation, at White Eagle, Oklahoma, where I worked during the entire month of August among the Ponca Indians. My work was done under the auspices of the Methodist church, and I was sent there to help the Missionary and his wife find some kind of program that would meet the needs of the young people of the reservation who were home for the summer. It was hoped that a

(*Continued on page* 16)

SEEDS—NURSERY STOCK

BERRY AND FLOWER PLANTS. Strawberry, Raspberry, Blackberry, Grape, Gooseberry, Currant, Asparagus, Privet, Barberry, Rose plants; Shrubs, Tulips, Hyacinths for September and October planting. Columbine, Foxglove, Bleeding Heart, Hollyhock, Phlox, Oriental Poppy, Canterbury Bells, Sweet William, Pyrethrum, Delphinium, Gaillardia and 75 other varieties of perennial flower plants for summer and fall planting,—all perfectly hardy, living outdoors during winter. Catalogue free. HARRY E. SQUIRES, Hampton Bays, N. Y.

MILLIONS CABBAGE, Tomato, Collard plants. Leading varieties, 100, 30c; 500, $1; 1,000, $1.50. Hot and Sweet pepper, 100, 40c; 1,000, $3.50 postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. R. R. LANKFORD, Franklin, Va.

MILLIONS CABBAGE, Collard plants, leading varieties, $1.25 per 1,000; Hot and Sweet pepper, $2.50 per 1,000. Expressed. Moss packed. Satisfaction guaranteed. COURTLAND PLANT FARM, Wholesale Growers, Courtland, Va.

SITUATIONS WANTED

DO YOU NEED FARM HELP: We have able-bodied Jewish young men, mostly without experience, who want farm work. If you need a good, steady man, write for an order blank. Ours is not a commercial agency. We make no charge. THE JEWISH AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, INC., Box A, 301 E. 14th St., New York City.

SHEEP

REGISTERED Shropshire, yearling rams and ewe lambs. Shipped on approval, $20 up. 160% lamb crop this year. J. S. MORSE, Levanna, N. Y.

SWINE

POLAND CHINA breeding stock. 75 boars and gilts weighing 50 to 75 pounds each, at $20 to $30 each. Choice trio $75. Registered, treated for cholera and crated for shipment free. Choice breeding stock guaranteed satisfactory. STANLEY SHORT, Cheswold, Del.

FOR SALE—Pedigreed O. I. C. pigs, six to eight weeks of age at $10 each. Bred from prize winning stock. Will ship on approval. E. E. LAFLER, R. D. No. 8, Penn Yan, N. Y.

WOMEN'S WANTS

PATCHWORK. Send fifteen cents for household package, bright new calicoes and percales. Your money's worth every time. PATCHWORK COMPANY, Meriden, Conn.

WE ARE PREPARED to work your wool into yarn. Write for prices and particulars. We also have yarns for sale. Samples free. H. A. BARTLETT, Harmony, Me.

KODAK FINISHING. Trial offer. Any size film developed for 5c. Prints 3c each. Trial 5x7 enlargement in handsome mount 25c. Overnight service. YOUNG PHOTO SERVICE, 409 Bertha St., Albany, N. Y.

Doings of a Dishwasher

(*Continued from page* 3)

not know and theories don't always work. When at sixty, I shall have the finished product of my efforts, I shall tell you what I believe; but for now I only pray two lines from a poem by Ella Wheeler Wilcox:

"Oh, far off woman I shall be, done
with life and wise,
Give me of your wisdom now, while
life is wide and warm."

--Only one point I do stress in child training and that is obedience. Doubtless the necessity of it in the school room has braced me up at home. The easiest way is to let things go. It is hard work to insist on obedience.—LAURA BRISTOL CHAPMAN.

Cornell Extension Bulletin 133—The Gas Engine on the Farm, No. 2. Starting Troubles and their Remedy by F. L. Fairbanks and F. G. Behrends. This bulletin takes up and explains starting troubles in a manner that is understandable. Numerous pictures add to its value. Send for your copy.

Service Bureau

A Plow Handle Talk for Salesmen

EDITORIAL NOTE: *In these modern days, every person is a salesman of one kind or another. The workman in the shop or the doctor in his office sells his services just as the merchant sells his wares.*

One of the reasons why farming has not been particularly successful in recent years is the fact that farmers have failed to recognize that it is just as necessary to sell their products as it is to raise them.

Curry Weatherby, Circulation Manager of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, *recently asked H. E. Cook to write a plow handle talk for* AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST *salesmen. Dean Cook did so, and it was so good that we thought you would like to read it. So here it is:*

SALESMANSHIP is an important part of business. Dr. Jordan once said in a State Dairymen's Association meeting, putting his hand on the first-prize cheese, "This cheese, with all of the excellent work back of it, has no value until sold." I am having a lesson from our own business which brings this same fact home to me. For some years our certificate milk output has had a market in New York City for about three-fourths of the output and the balance sold in cities and towns near home. Near-to-New-York-City producers are now supplying the trade and we are thrown upon our resources in near-by markets.

Rest assured that never before has salesmanship appeared so important to me. If we survive in this kind of business the art of selling will have been responsible. Of course, production must be held at a high standard, whether for cheese or milk or agricultural magazines, but even then people must be told. We are trying to make as good certified milk as can be made and many babies are given health by its use; yet we have to tell mothers about it or they don't use it. I have learned that only a few people are good salesmen.

Determination and personality are first and then again there is always an unwritten indescribable personality that makes for success. Without these qualities men are out of place, but they should be carefully analyzed before they are rated.

H. E. COOK.

They Will Never Learn

THE following editorial from the New York Tribune is published here with the hope that it may save someone from getting caught by one of the dozens of get-rich-quick schemes that are constantly being circulated.

GULLIBILITY

Were it not for the careers of Whittaker Wright, Get-Rich-Quick Miller and Ponzi, the story of the young woman who robbed friends and acquaintances of $300,000 by pretending to sell them telephone stock under par would be difficult to swallow. Her methods were such as to awaken the suspicions of any intelligent person. An employee of the Telephone Company, she said she would be able to get stock at the rate at which it was sold to her and her fellow employees, and turn it over without profit to others. She gave them no stock, only receipts for their money, paying "dividends" out of the funds that came into her hands. Apparently her mere word was quite satisfactory. For four years people in a hurry to get rich without effort fell victims to her scheme, as through all the ages the same sort of people have fallen victims to swindlers of all sort and varieties.

Undoubtedly this young woman, now in the toils, will be tried and probably convicted of fraud. But her case will not serve as a lesson. From now till the end of time the gullible and the greedy will believe that the one way to get rich is to put their money into questionable enterprises instead of working and saving. For such there is not and never will be any hope.

YOUNG WIFE (*whose husband has knocked his thumb digging*)—*Oh, John, and you said you always called a spade a spade.*—LONDON MAIL.

A Cloud On The Mortgage

"I have 20 acres of land which was left me by my parents, I being the only child. This property was deeded to my mother by her mother from a farm of 83 acres. The man who owns the 63 acres (left after the 20 acres was deeded to my mother) in trying to raise money on a mortgage found that there is a mortgage on the whole 83 acres of $500 given March 29, 1850 and due March 30, 1850. Now as he says he has to get that discharged and a process of law must be gone through in order to get this done, what I want to find out is, what part of the $500 with interest could he compel me to pay. This was deeded to my mother about 43 years ago and I became in possession of it 20 years ago. Can the heir collect compound interest also?

Another question is that my pasture joins his and he has no fence and does not want to put one up. My stock has run on his pasture joining mine for about eight or ten years. I have tried to get along without trouble with him. Several times I have given him money and hay and various other things. Can he or his heirs after him come on and make me trouble if my stock still continues to run on his property if he will not put up his line fence."

THE mortgage that exists on the 83 acres of land is undoubtedly a cloud on your title to the 20 acres owned by you. However, the owner of the 63 acres, cannot compel you to pay one cent. The only person who can compel such payment is the person who owns the mortgage. There is a legal proceeding that can be instituted for the purpose of removing the cloud, but if your neighbor wants to raise more money, let him institute the enviable position of being an interested observer and profiting by the result. Don't let him talk you into paying him anything. It is his scrap and not yours. If he secures an order removing the cloud from his title, you can ask the Court to have it removed from yours also.

If the mortgage was not paid, and an heir of the mortgage exists, it is our opinion that he cannot collect either compound interest or the debt itself, for the Statute of Limitations has long since run. However, the only person who can remove the cloud on your title is the heir of the mortgagee, and it may be necessary to pay something to get rid of the thing. If an heir appears, we suggest that you employ a local attorney to protect you.

As to your fence problem, the law is that each owner is compelled to pay one-half the expense. Where one owner refuses, the Board of Fence Viewers (the Town Supervisors) should be consulted. That Board has power to direct the building of a fence and to compel payment therefor.

Our Best Pay

"I cannot thank you enough for the services you have rendered me. I certainly consider myself fortunate as without your help they would not have listened to me. The AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Service Bureau is surely a boon to its subscribers.

* * *

"I received your check for $1000 on the policy for my son's life. I was very much pleased in the way you handled it and made such a prompt payment."—Mrs. Grace A. Baker, Morganville, N. Y.

* * *

I am writing to let you know that we have received the draft on my son's insurance of $1,000 and I thank you very very much, and I also thank you for your kind sympathy in our great loss.

Thanking the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST and the North American Accident Insurance Company for their great and wonderful help in our time of trouble, once again, I am—Mrs. F. K.

Women And The Fairs

(*Continued from page* 12)

book gives directions as to making pie crust—experience and a critical eye and "taster" will do the rest.

When it comes to hand-work, the whole exhibit should be lovely enough that it snatches an "ah" from people just entering the building. Things once receiving a prize should not be entered for competition again. And articles should be usable under present day circumstances unless a special department for antiques is conducted. This means a constant revision of premium lists—a very commendable practice from my point of view.

This very department offers fine opportunities for educational work as to what is really beautiful and suitable for household or personal adornment. We have all seen doilies exhibited which represented hours of labor, but little beauty or usefulness; children's clothing too elaborate to be either serviceable or in good taste. It is one of the finest trends of modern life that such things are growing simpler all the time and it creates false standards if too much credit is given to elaborate things only.

As for art work, china, pictures, etc., we only wish there were more entries by amateurs. Too often these exhibits are made only by professional people, a class by themselves. We are glad to see professional artists exhibit at the fairs, but we do wish that more home folks could find the opportunity to develop talents which in many cases never find expression.

The educational exhibits offer possibilities which I have never seen developed to the fullest extent. We think of them as a place to show the children's school work only. Thank goodness, the schools rise to the occasion and show things that some of the older generation never knew could be learned at school.

But I'd like to see departments for the grown-ups too. Competitive essays, poems or even speeches and debates would arouse interest which sometimes seem to flag. Following a beaten path is deadly and we cannot progress that way. The old-time fair was an annual event in people's lives because of its social importance and its very live relationship with their own activities. Once a fair loses that relationship, interest goes too.

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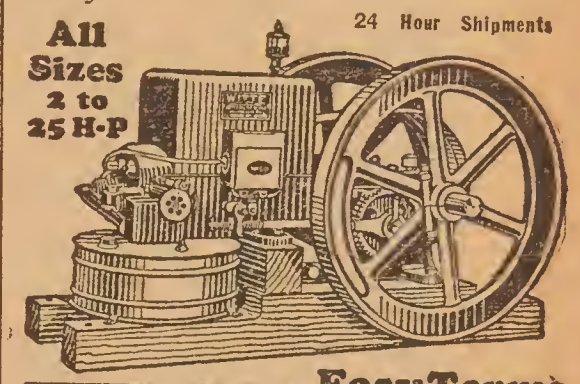

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Auto-Oiled means that the gears run in oil and every part subject to friction is constantly flooded with oil. The gear case is filled with oil and holds a supply sufficient to keep every bearing perfectly oiled for a year or more.

The improved Auto-Oiled Aermotor, is a wonderfully efficient windmill. If you buy any windmill which has not stood the test of time you are taking a long chance. But you do not have to experiment. There is nothing better than the Auto-Oiled Aermotor which has demonstrated its merits wherever windmills are used.

CHICAGO KANSAS CITY AERMOTOR CO. DES MOINES OAKLAND DALLAS MINNEAPOLIS

How I Used My Education

(*Continued from page* 14)

leader, who was also an Indian, might have some peculiar contribution and inspiration to bring to the young people of the community. I went because I believed that my own people would listen to me and would believe in my faith in them.

* * *

The Ponca Indians are a small tribe (a branch of the Omahas) that lives on a narrow little reservation just outside the confines of one of Oklahoma's oil towns. The disgraceful history of Oklahoma's attitude toward the Indian and his property has become common property. Ponca city is no exception. Except for the Missionary, and possibly the Government Agent there, I do not know of a single friend of the Ponca Indians, except as one who may be exploited. I cannot picture to you the desolation and the need of the Poncas. I know that the month I spent there, was four long weeks of constant heart ache. Most of the Poncas are free from material need —for their reservation does cover some oil land—but they are so poverty stricken spiritually, morally and mentally. A constant prey to all kinds of grafters, bootleggers, shysters, these simple people have no means of knowing who is a friend and who is an enemy. And since they have no high moral standard set for them by their white neighbors,—how can they find the best in the new civilization which they find thrust upon them? It is for the younger groups—the boys and girls who have been away for a few years of school—that I feel the most concern. There was absolutely no recreation for the girls, absolutely nothing left for them to do but trail after nomadic parents from Indian dance to Indian dance the whole summer long. I found how palling that could become after I had been there and talked with some of the girls. We organized at once a young peoples' group, using the Methodist organization already serving quite well among communities of white girls. We called it the Queen Esther Circle, although I am sure some Queen Esthers would have recognized no resemblance to their own organization. We used this as an excuse for all kinds of things, picnics, sewing parties where we all sat together and sewed and talked; evening meeting when I read stories to them (how they loved Rikki-Tikko-Tavi!); and lawn parties in the moonlight where we played the simplest kind of games, like "Drop the Handkerchief" and "Cat and the Mouse"—games that had the newness of the unusual for them. We had to use the lawn of the mission house, because from the very first, almost, our crowds of young people were too large for the big assembly room. It was pathetic to see how the crowds of boys and girls would flock to the Mission House day after day just for the amusement of singing a few songs together. It was the first time they had ever tried to plan things for themselves, but after a little help in getting started they were remarkable in their faithfulness and their sharing of the responsibility of our organization.

* * *

The older people were so nice to me, also. I had feared that they would resent my coming in to take their young people away from the old Indian ways. But they accepted me almost as one of their own younger groups, and when they learned that I had never seen a Ponca war dance, they put one on, feathers and all, just for my especial benefit. And at the end of the summer, when my father came to take me home again, nothing would do but that the older group must entertain him as a visiting Indian from a friendly tribe, with one whole day of Indian dances and ceremonies. This shows how rapidly the old attitude is changing, and how willing even the older Indians are to accept the new civilization and the new way when it is brought to them in sympathy and good faith. Every night when we played games the mission yard would be filled with Indian fathers and mothers, and toward the last of the month when I was there they had even begun to join in some of the games. And when I talked to them at the little church, or at their feasts and ceremonials, telling them about college, about New York City, about Washington and the President, about China, and about everything else I could think of that might be interesting, there would be crowds of eager, interested Indians. You see, to most of them it meant the opening up of a whole new world. And they believed me and accepted me as one of their own group. I was one of them—for was I not also an Indian as they were? Since my summer at Ponca my conviction has been greatly strengthened, that whatever of lasting and effective progress comes to the Indian people must be through the leadership of trained native leaders.

A month is all too short to accomplish anything of lasting good, I realize. I did not hope to do more han make the merest beginning when I went there. I am sure that I never got beyond that point where I almost wished that I could have stayed there a whole year, but I could not spare that much time from the greater task I believed awaited me at Haskell. I think that the one thing of lasting good I did was to influence some of the girls to go back to school when the fall term opened, who otherwise would have just stayed at home and finally have sunk into the old tribal life that is so colorless and so unprogressive. One of the girls is now here at Haskell Institute, and is doing so well here that it is a joy to watch her development. That she has unusual qualities of leadership is demonstrated in a remarkable way by her influence over her classmates. I am hoping that some day this very girl (and others like her) will be the long-needed and long-looked-for leader who will go back to her own people and direct them out to higher things.

My month on the Ponca reservation was one of pleasure, yet it was also mixed with the bittterest heartache I have ever known. I could do so little against such overwhelming odds. But I have been so glad I went, and the Poncas will always be among my dearest friends. They welcomed me so completely and treated me so kindly.

(*To Be Continued*)

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THE QUALITY OF LARRO WILL NEVER BE LOWERED SO LONG AS LARRO IS MADE. REGARDLESS OF WHAT CHANGES TAKE PLACE IN THE PRICE OF INGREDIENTS, LARRO WILL ALWAYS REMAIN THE SAME.

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Many years ago we made this promise of unchanging quality—stating in simple terms a policy that has always been in operation in the manufacture of Larro.

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Your cows can not eat a printed formula. They are not concerned with market conditions. They do need a proven feed to build their own condition, to keep healthy and maintain high milk yield—and that feed must always remain the same in both quality and composition if it is to produce the same satisfactory results.

Larro is held rigidly to standards which do not permit the substitution of cheap, inferior ingredients. It is manufactured under a process that insures satisfactory results in milk and money to the feeder. And after all, healthy cows, dependable production and sure profit are more important to you than any temporary advantage in price.

When you have fed Larro and found out for yourself how your cows thrive and produce on it, you will have settled your feeding problem for all time. For the Larro pledge of unchanging quality is a guarantee of unchanging results. The same name *on* the bag means always the same feed *in* the bag, no matter when or where you buy it.

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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

AUGUST 7, 1926

Where Bathing is a Religious Rite

The Final Story of My Visit in India

By HENRY MORGENTHAU Sr.

THE weirdest and most exotic experience we had was at Benares. When we arrived there we found that a Buick had been reserved for us and a delightful Mohammedan guide speaking excellent English immediately took us to see the three most famous temples of the City, the Monkey Temple, the Jageristh and the Golden Temple. Hundreds of pilgrims were there with brass vessels and bottles containing water from the Ganges. After bathing in the river they dip this water from it and bring it to the God of the Golden Temple. The street which leads to the Temple is but five feet wide and was filled with all kinds of beggars and vendors who always, as also did the pilgrims, make way for the holy bulls, cows and monkeys. No one is allowed to touch them. The whole place, and particularly the street, is filthy and smells badly. The cupola of the temple is actually covered with gold. There are over five hundred priests connected with the temple and they all eke out their existence on the pittances given them by the visitors. The spirit of fanaticism prevails amongst all.

HENRY MORGENTHAU SR.

The next morning one of the greatest surprises of Benares was the University. In five years they have created an enormous institution and have four thousand students already. It has a fine campus which is surrounded by lecture halls, laboratories and numerous hostels (dormitories). They are very proud of this and feel it is a beginning towards educating their people.

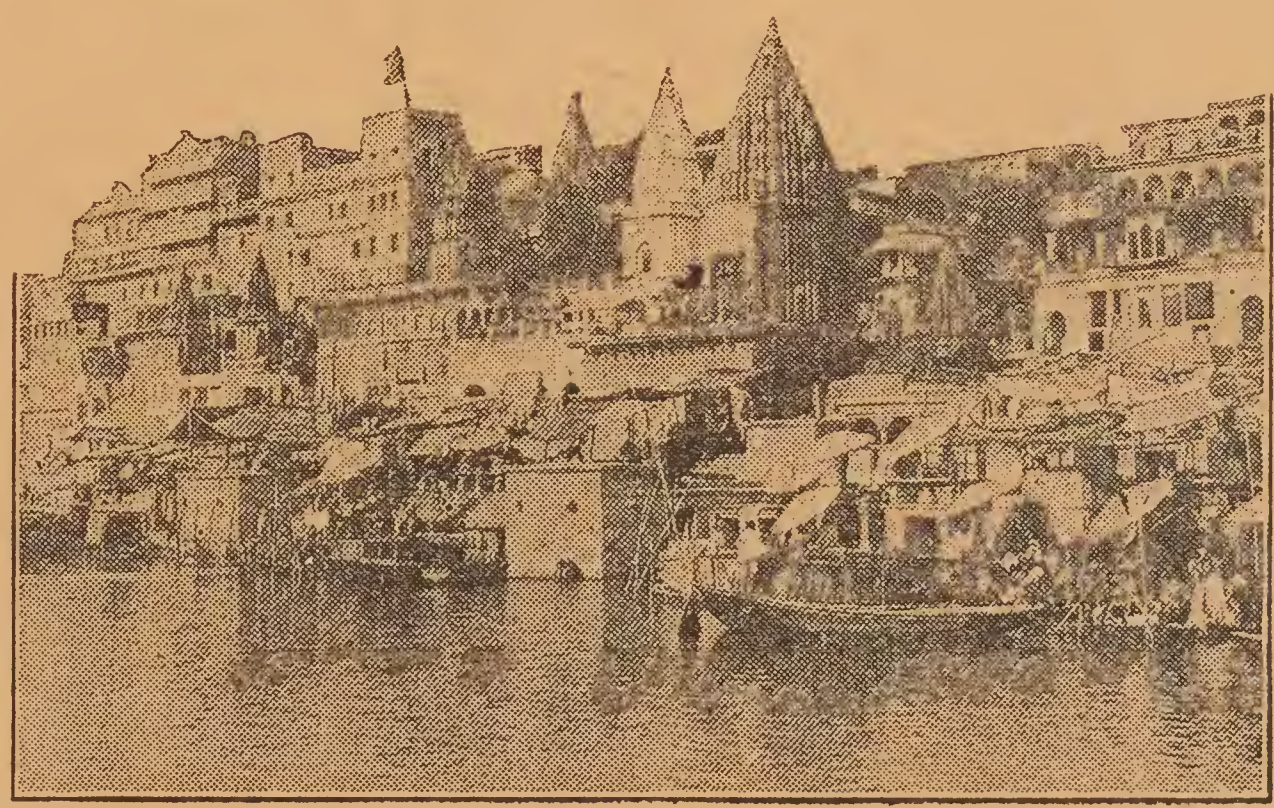
The most morbid and depressing experience of our entire trip was when we boarded a boat and were rowed up and down the Ganges. We saw thousands of people bathing in that awful sewer, for it is used as the drain for all of Benares. It almost nauseated us to see these men and women enter the river. For several miles one can see these steps and ghats. This is the Hindus' Mecca and draws to it their devotees from all over India. Old men and decrepit women are amongst the masses who beg their way for many miles to reach this goal. No matter how badly dressed and how weary they appear the light in their eyes reflects the religious fervor which is the motive power of their weary bodies. There are hundreds of priests waiting at the shore under umbrellas that shield graven images. After bathing the people come and sit with the priests to pray and secure directions to which of the temples they are to go. It is startling to see these benighted people clean their teeth with their hands or a little stick dipped in that polluted water.

Just as we were about to leave the river there came a group of men carrying on an improvised stretcher a female corpse enshrouded in blue veiling. They were shouting and screaming until they reached the shore when they dipped her into the river. The chief mourners took water in their hands and poured it down the corpse's mouth. The husband then submitted to the usual custom of having his head shaven clean, and then he bathed. This is a necessary preliminary before the mourner is permitted to light the fire. In the meantime the son commenced washing the coal that was there, to sanctify the fire and others of the mourners went off and brought wood for the funeral pyre. During all this time the corpse was lying unguarded at the water's edge. When the pyre is ready the husband must go and buy or beg some fire with which to light the pyre. We were told that it cost the poorest people about thirty rupees (a rupee is worth about thirty-seven cents) while for some of the ruling chiefs as much as fifty thousand rupees is spent because sandal wood and gold embroidered cloth is used and a great affair is made of their funeral. It is strange that they have the same custom that the husband must abstain from work for ten days just as the Jews do in their eight days of mourning. Of course, to us the whole thing seemed barbaric.

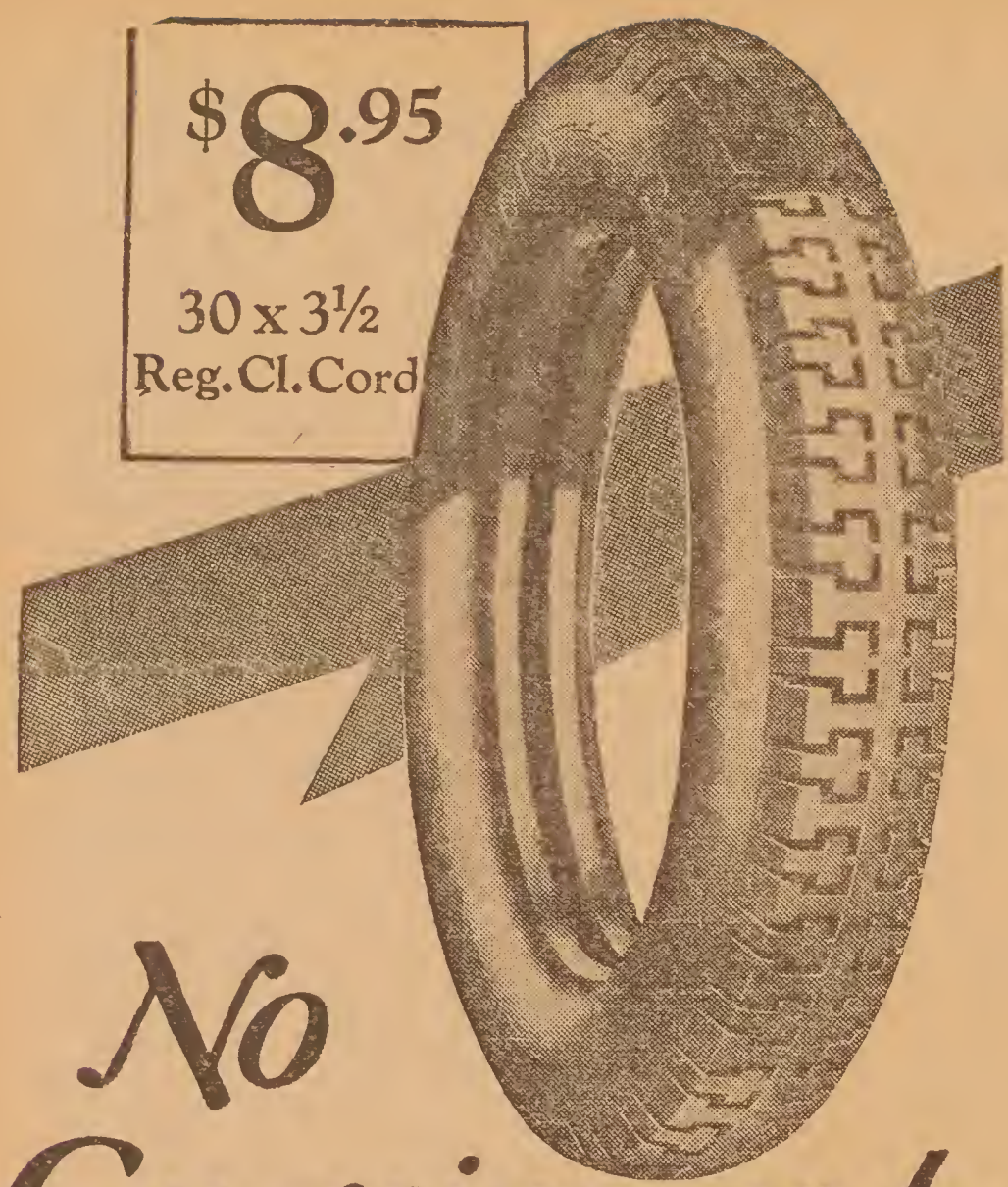
We left India at Calcutta and it was a really amusing sight to see how they loaded the ship while we were on it. They were using five hatchways, the same number of steam cranes, and dozens and dozens of stevedores and hundreds of men. In came 7500 boxes of tea. Strange to say most of it was going to China as it is a stronger and darker tea than the Chinese produce and seems to be enjoyed by them. Many of the boxes were stencilled for Moscow. The men did not laugh or joke among themselves or sing. They worked silently and all the noises heard were produced by the foremen who constantly screamed at them.

When we arrived at Rangoon we were im-

(*Continued on page* 15)



Benares, India. The Ganges and bathing ghats, with the Prince of Delhi's Palace (left) and the Golden Temple.—By Ewing Galloway, N. Y.



No Guessing as to Who Made Them

THE NAME of Goodrich is on every Radio Cord.

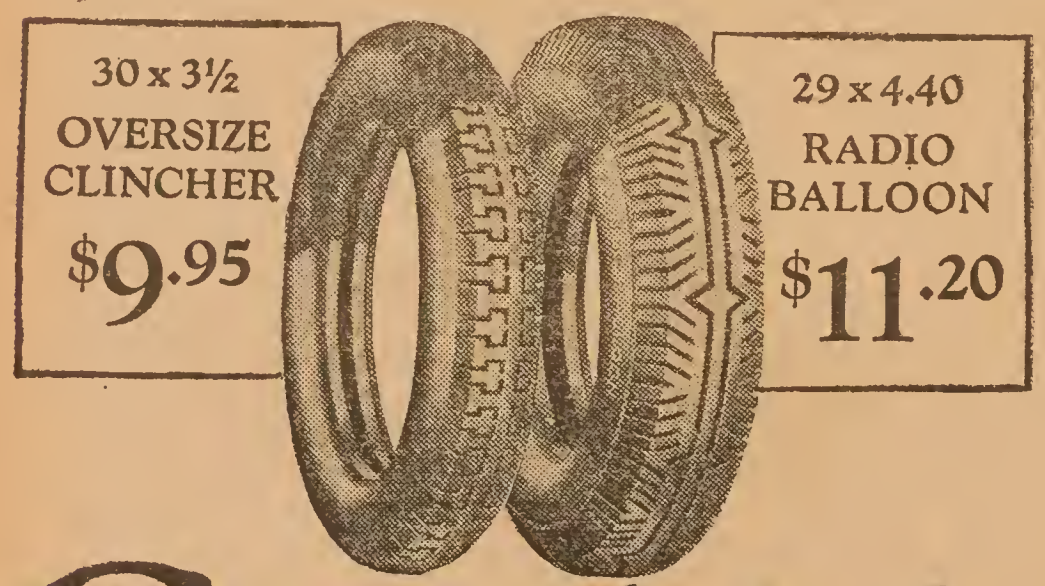
This tells you immediately that a foremost tire manufacturer has produced it and accepts full responsibility for its service.

Moreover, that its low purchase price is backed by sound quality—and assured mileage.

Let there be no doubt about this. Goodrich would never put its name to a product in which quality was low and risk high.

But Goodrich Radio Cords offer more than complete dependability at low price. The full service facilities of the Goodrich Dealer go with it. Free application of tires to rims—inspection of rims—use of his air lines—personal suggestions on saving your tires—changes from wheel to wheel to increase mileage.

By all standards of comparison, Goodrich Radio Cords are the best present-day tire buy in the rural field—bar none.



Goodrich Radio Cords

Crops Are Coming Fast

A Western New York Farm and Home Talk

By M. C. BURRITT

GREAT progress was made with haying during the week of July 20-26. While there is much hay out yet and some uncut, more was put under cover this week than any other week of the year so far. The weather was fine except for one day of local thunder storms. The yield is surprisingly good, in fact better than anticipated. Growing late as they have meadows have thickened up to give yields rather above the average. The first wheat will be cut in this region during this coming last week in July as some fields are about ripe. But the main harvest will probably not come on until the first week in August.

M. C. BURRITT

Cultivated crops are growing apace. One can almost see corn grow. With the late start that this crop got, which almost forecast a corn failure, it is hard to believe that much of it is now waist high and a fine deep green in color. Good showers have helped these crops wonderfully and tomatoes now give much more promise of producing a fair crop than they have to date. Most cabbage fields look well. Beans are rather uneven in stand and color. In many cases weeds and especially quack grass have the lead in cultivated crops and will pull down the yields. It seems to me that quack grass and wild mustard in particular are becoming worse than ever before and more of a problem to keep under control.

Scab Bad in Unsprayed Orchards

We began the second codling moth spray this week. This application is generally made about two weeks after the first one. It will also give the fruit and foilage another coat of protection against scab which they will need as scab can be found in sprayed and is real bad in unsprayed orchards. The apples are growing very fast and are now nearly the size of large walnuts. The crop continues to promise a large yield. Pears will be a much smaller crop. That peach orchards were very seriously injured during the last winter is becoming more and more apparent. It is rarely that one sees an orchard where from ten to ninety per cent of the trees are not dead. Injury seems to be closely related to moisture in the soil last fall and exposure. Only well drained and well located orchards survived without injury. This winter injury will reduce the peach yield in western New York considerably both now and in the future.

A Trip to Canada

This past week I have had an opportunity to inspect some of the area in Ontario Province, Canada which is the source of much of our alfalfa, alsike and sweet clover seed. These crops grow wonderfully well in the section just north of Toronto. There are just as great differences in the yields and freedom from weeds of different fields, however, as in grain or cultivated crops with us. There are good farmers there who take pride in keeping their fields clean of weeds and there are other farmers who are careless and neglectful and whose fields show it. It makes a great difference to us as users of seed how carefully seed sources are selected and seed cleaned and prepared for our use. We would not buy seed oats in our own neighborhood for instance from farmers whose fields we knew to be infested with mustard. And yet many of us are careless in our purchases of clover and alfalfa seeds. Too many of us have a tendency to buy the cheaper grades especially in these times when economy is necessary and clover seeds so high. This is poor economy in this case however. I am sure that if we could see and know the sources of our seed we would buy nothing but the best and only through entirely reliable agencies. This means pure northern grown seeds, carefully selected and purchased from growers whose fields are clean, properly cleaned, scarified and identified and delivered without mixing with southern grown or cheaper seeds.

Thrifty Farms

I was much impressed with the farming of this part of Ontario. Its base is livestock and milk production for Toronto, with seed growing as a specialty. Every farm has from 10 to 50 acres of alfalfa for seed and often considerable sweet clover and alsike as well. Fields are well fenced, houses are built mostly of brick, barns are large and usually unpainted, dooryards fenced and well kept. Work is mostly done with horses and few tractors are seen. The country has the appearance of good substantial thrifty farming.

Pennsylvania Quarantines Cattle from Illinois

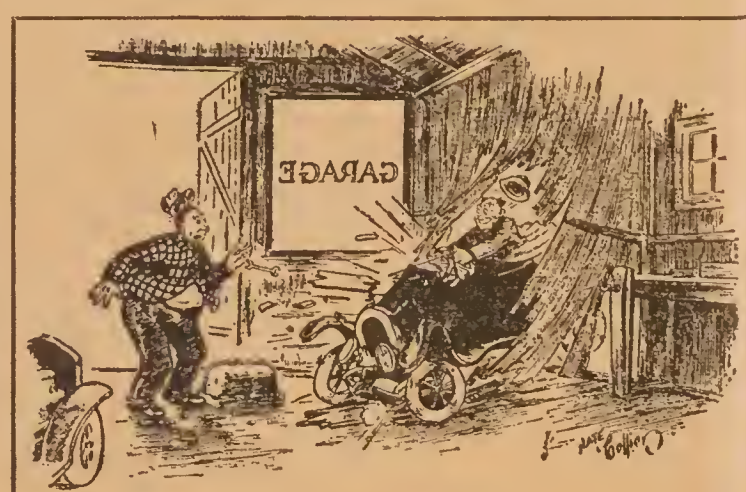
THE State of Pennsylvania has issued a quarantine against all cattle originating in the State of Illinois. The quarantine is due to tubercular animals and notice of it is given as follows:

1. Apparently healthy cattle of strictly slaughter type may be consigned to approved slaughter houses for immediate slaughter within ten days of arrival at destination:
2. Apparently healthy feeder and stocker STEERS may be consigned to any point in Pennsylvania without previous tuberculin test. No health certificate is required, but such steers shall be subject to individual and modified area accredited herd quarantine regulations at destination:
3. Cattle from accredited herds and accredited areas will be admitted to Pennsylvania when accompanied by an official certificate showing such accreditation.
4. All other cattle, including bulls and female stockers and feeders, must be accompanied by a certificate of health and tuberculin test made by an approved veterinarian and signed by the Federal or State Official in Charge: Such cattle will be held in quarantine at destination in Pennsylvania for sixty (60) days at owner's expense and retested with tuberculin; Except: When such cattle are billed to or through the stockyards at Pittsburgh or Lancaster the certificate of health and tuberculin test will not be required but the cattle will be examined and tested at these yards then forwarded to destination in quarantine to be retested in sixty (60) days:
5. This regulation and the rules shall apply to calves as well as mature cattle:
6. This GENERAL QUARANTINE REGULATION against the State of Illinois does not suspend or nullify the requirements of previously existing cattle regulations governing the importation of various classes of cattle into Pennsylvania.

Any violation of this GENERAL QUARANTINE REGULATION or of these rules will be vigorously prosecuted.

By Department of Agriculture

F. P. WILLETS,
Secretary of Agriculture.



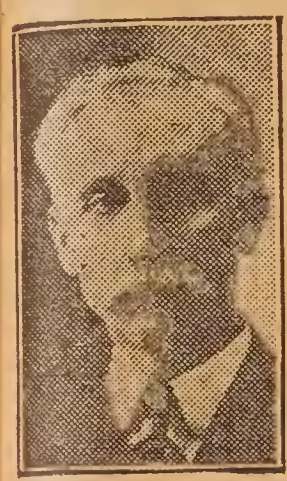
OPTIMIST (*who has crashed into garage*): *Well, the old bus needed overhauling anyway!*—LIFE.

Soils and the Old Cow

A Plowhandle Talk on the Fertility of Our Dairy Country

By H. E. COOK

UNFORTUNATELY for dairying in east we have not enough so called abandoned farms. These farms should be selected with care and not by accident. They are largely in the dairy belt because through the purchase of cattle feed it is possible to maintain them while they could not be supported under a cropping system. If they were near large cities some land might be profitably used for trucking by the addition of fertilizers and labor.



H. E. COOK

Where these farms are in the hilly sections they would much better be growing trees. I know how hard it is to arouse enthusiasm over tree planting as an individual job. Corporations and municipalities can more easily carry out the work. In Lewis County the town of Watson has reforesting under way in the interest of their schools setting 10000 trees each year. School children are doing the work and they have a real arbor day. The town is known as a poor town from an agricultural measurement. If the present plans are kept up some time it will be the most beautiful and wealthy town in the country. Every acre planted to trees will relieve the dairy business in the east that much of the burden of competing with the ississippi valley.

In farm parlance our dairy soils are divided into two classes, clay and sand. In actual practice these are divided and subdivided into clay loam and sand loam almost without number and these surface soils are again affected by varying depths and make up of subsoils. Some have natural drainage others the largest variety of poor drainage, while others have lime rock as a sub base in varying depths from no soil at all to such depths that no appreciable effect is given to the surface soil.

"Every acre planted to trees will relieve the dairy business in the East . . ." The above picture shows some Scotch Pine ten years after setting.

An effort to standardize methods on these farms is very difficult. In a very general way loam soils are our best ones, and where nature has done the work for us, the best crops are grown over a term of years. Buildings are better and more of them, other things being equal.

Location has its bearing upon physical prosperity. Roads were not laid out in equal distances from each other due to local topography, streams, hills, etc. And so along one street will be larger farms running back further with varying amounts of non-cultivated land, pasture occupying more acreage with a less per acre crop growth. There are problems, therefore, that are fixed by the location and varying soil conditions that cannot be even estimated by any but the owner and furthermore the farm point of view of owners may be as widely different as are the soils of their respective farms.

The physical and chemical content of our soils influenced by their water content however do give a chance for nearly uniform discussion and action. Only sand loams have productive value enough to be worth discussion in these days of low land and high labor values. The sandy loams of fair productive value are worth while and may be made very productive by fertilization and rotation of crops. I would personally prefer them to the sticky clay soils. Artifically aided they will be annually productive if the sub soil will hold water enough in a dry time. There is never any doubt about plant roots penetrating for plant food. The physical condition will be good if we maintain the supply as rapidly as

(*Continued on page* 18)

Good Sheep and Good Farming

Shropshires Bring Prosperity to This Seneca County Farm

By MARK J. SMITH

"It is a cheerful thought to look forward to the day when well-kept, happy flocks will abound in our land. Then weeds will disappear to be replaced by luxuriant grass and forage crops. Then trim fields, each with its appropriate green growth, will be dotted with snowy-fleeced ewes and plump, rollicking lambs, each one a picture of health and thrift; shepherds' neat cottages will shelter an intelligent and thrifty class of farm laborers, great piles of manure will be accumulated in winter time to replenish the old fields, the farm boys will find enough to do and sufficient encouragement for doing it and will remain on the farms and then agriculture will be truly an upbuilding, a creation of fertility and farms where now there is little of profit left to country dwellers."

MARK J. SMITH

THE foregoing lines represent the late Joseph E. Wings' vision of the future place of the sheep in the better farming sections of the United States. Here and there we find men and families, for the sheep business is a life as well as a means of livelihood, that have successfully developed this plan. Yesterday I took advantage of a rainy day to renew my familiarity with the operations of Fred Van Vleet and Sons, sheep breeders of Lodi, New York.

A few years ago when I visited Mr. Van Vleet he owned and lived on a sixty-four acre farm—his four boys were smaller and his flock of registered Shropshire sheep had not grown to their present proportions. Some of the ewes were housed in an old house that had been made into a comfortable sheep fold. On this trip I found the Van Vleet family on a two hundred and thirty acre farm the most highly assessed farm in the Town—forty-five acres in addition are rented. The Shropshires have increased to one hundred and sixty head.

Good sheep and good land go together and on this farm where a diversity of crops are grown we find the sheep following the binder and the mower, changed from field to field in such a way as to assure fresh feed for the sheep, which means flock health and at the same time precautions are taken to see that the seedings and aftermath are not injured. Five or six acres of cabbage are raised each year and the bursted heads that cannot be sold are put through a root cutter and fed to the bucks. Other crops raised are, beans, wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, two hundred hens are kept and seven cows are milked. Turnips are raised to help furnish succulence for the sheep—these are sliced up and fed alone.

" . . . Then trim fields, each with its appropriate green growth will be dotted with snowy fleeced ewes . . ."

For some time the Shropshire has been the most popular breed of sheep in the farming states—in New York state the blood of the Shropshire predominates in the farm flocks. There is a reason for this and if one were to state it in a sentence, it would probably be—the Shropshire as a breed combines in one sheep more qualities valuable in a farm flock than any other one breed. The foregoing is a strong statement but I am not attempting to boost any breed of sheep but merely to state the truth. All of the leading mutton breeds have many points in common and each have certain qualities in which they excel and thus they are made valuable for certain conditions.

Knowing Mr. Van Vleet's reputation as a farmer-breeder of utility Shropshires, I asked him to tell me what he wanted in a good Shropshire sheep, "I want a 'Lit-

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Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST
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An Illegal Solicitation

"It seems to me that the Rural School Improvement Society should be called 'The Rural School Destruction Society'. I suppose that you saw a copy of the circular letter sent out by the President of this organization, to all trustees, just before the school meeting."

YES, we did see copies of this letter some time after they were issued, although it would appear that officers of the Rural School Improvement Society were not anxious to have these letters have a wide circulation until after the school meetings were over. The letters were addressed to the rural school trustees of the state and called for funds from the trustees or the districts to support the work of the Rural School Improvement Society.

There is no legal authority for school meetings to vote appropriations for the support of this society or any other organization. THEREFORE THEIR DEMANDS WERE ILLEGAL.

It would seem, then, that the officers of this society knew what they were about in putting over this hurry call for funds before a warning could be issued to trustees at school meetings.

Making such appropriations is very excusable on the part of trustees and voters at meetings. For the call for funds followed a long flow of propaganda calculated to excite and prejudice rural people in favor of the Rural School Improvement Society. Nor were these trustees and voters supposed to know details of the law. But certainly the officers of the Rural School Improvement Society must have known the law and what they were about. When the large sum is known that might have been collected this way, it is the more sure that these officers did know what they were trying to do.

There are approximately 10,000 one-room school districts in New York. We do not know how many districts responded but let us suppose that only half of these districts contributed the comparatively small sum of $5.00 to $10.00 each. This would have raised in the state as a whole the large sum of from $25,000 to $50,000, for the use of the officers of this society.

In a local paper published in western New York, one of these officers recently tried to defend himself against charges of having a too large salary and expense account. If salaries and expenses of officers of this society were low, farmers are beginning to ask, where then did this money go and how was it used to really help the rural school situation?

Do Close Stables Breed TB.?

ONE of our farmer friends said to a member of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST editorial staff recently that it is impossible to heat a barn with the heat from the cows' bodies to a temperature warm enough so that water buckets will not freeze without making conditions favorable for the development of tuberculosis.

"As long as the infection," said this man, "is kept out, everything is all right. But when it gets in a too warm barn, it spreads fast."

This, in this man's judgment, is one of the reasons why there is opportunity for a good many reactors on the second or third test.

There is certainly something to think about in these statements. Tuberculosis is a comparatively recent problem. In the days before the big winter milk production, barns were cold. Always in cold weather, the stables got below the freezing point. There was fresh air and to spare. In addition, the cows were always turned out to water, and in some cases, particularly on the warm winter days, they were in the yards or under open sheds a good part of the day.

But modern dairymen think that high milk production depends upon keeping the cows warm all of the time. It is true that a cold stable or a cold wind outdoors will check production. But it is also true that bovine tuberculosis must be checked and we believe that more care must be taken to be absolutely certain that the air the cow breathes is fresh at all times.

The same dairyman mentioned above says that when he had a dairy he turned out his herd every day all winter in a covered barnyard. During that time, he killed one cow that had a generalized case of tuberculosis and sold three others that were so bad that they would not pass for beef. Yet when he tested a year or two later, he had only one reactor. This man maintains, and we believe rightly, that tuberculosis should be treated with pure air instead of shutting cows in a stable for six months. He maintains that if ventilators are used they should change the air as often as is necessary no matter what the resulting temperature in the stable is.

It is nice and pleasant to go into a stable on a cold winter morning and find it warm and comfortable. But it is not so pleasant if one knows that that same stable, because it is so warm, is a veritable breeding place for germs.

Can See It Grow

NO crop that we have in this section has as much of a tropical nature as corn. In several trips through the country we have been astounded to see the growth that corn made during the last two weeks of July. As Mr. Burritt says in his notes in this issue, one can fairly see corn grow. Yet it was only in early July that everyone was predicting a corn failure.

Probably the final crop will be effected somewhat by the poor start that it got early in the season. Nevertheless, we have never yet seen the corn fail to make rapid growth during the few days of hot weather in July and August, even when it looked poor and sickly earlier in the season.

Insure Against Damage By Wind

DURING the past few years there seems to have been an increasing number of cyclones, or high wind storms in New York State that have done an enormous amount of damage to farm property. We can remember hearing our folks tell of the high wind many years ago that did so much damage, but according to their accounts it was not as bad as any one of a dozen that have occurred in recent years.

We know of one farm where the buildings have been blown down twice in the last four years. To us that seems the height of disaster. We remember one storm a few years ago that levelled everything in its path for about three miles in a path a few rods wide. Fortunately it went across the fields rather than along a road, but the toll was four barns. Another wind storm blew in the end of a concrete block barn, and naturally the roof fell in after it. This same storm blew down dozens of silos and a number of wooden barns.

We have heard no satisfactory explanation for the increase in the numbers of these destructive storms in recent years. Perhaps it is a passing thing, which will abate in a few years. They seem to hit a small area though a few have been quite general, and there seems to be no way of forecasting them.

One thing that can be done and which is being done by an increasing number of New York State farmers is to insure buildings against wind. Those who have suffered disaster say it is worse than a fire because of the enormous amount of work required to clean up the mess preparatory to re-building. Most of the lumber is fit only for kindling after it is cleared away. Insurance against wind will at least lessen the financial disaster in case your barn is levelled, and we feel that it is only good business policy to take out a policy against damage by wind.—H. L. C.

Appoint A Tax Committee

"Eliminating educational and road funds, of every dollar raised by general property taxation less than 7 cents goes to the state. The other 93 cents is for home consumption and is raised and spent by the local officials elected by the people for that purpose. And they in turn spend the money as directed by the people who vote on themselves at least 93 per cent of the taxes which they pay. The state levy for two consecutive years has been lowered, and therefore the continued increase must be looked for locally."

THE above is a quotation from a recent report of the Colorado Tax Commission. The same situation holds true in every state and in every community. That is, it is the local taxes that are the chief part of the heavy burden which farmers are now carrying in the form of taxes.

Probably most of the things that local people vote for are desirable, but it is always to be remembered that we cannot "eat our pie and have it too", and when we vote for an expensive local improvement we cannot escape the fact that the cost will show up in the tax bill later.

There is no more important problem before farmers today than the tax situation, and we believe that there ought to be a farmers' tax committee in every community. This committee could be appointed through some local farm organization, like the Grange, which holds meetings regularly, and it should be its duty to make a thorough study of the tax situation as it effects farmers, and report its findings and recommendations to a general meeting of the farmers later.

Eastman's Chestnuts

ONE of my first ventures into business as a boy on the old home farm was the purchase of a brood sow. It was a proud day for me when she brought forth a fine litter, and no pigs ever got better care than I gave them. But the sow herself was a vicious brute and there is no animal of the same size that can become more formidable and dangerous than an ugly hog. Never will I forget the day when my brother went into the pen to capture one of the pigs which had been sold to a neighbor. As soon as he caught the pig it began to squeal, and the old sow started for him.

Giving a wild leap, he caught one of the poles that served as a floor to the little loft above and drew himself up out of the pen. He was none too soon. In fact, he was not quite soon enough; for he left most of his trousers in the mouth of the raving animal below!

Remembering this experience, it was with considerable appreciation that I read the following little story sent in by one of our subscribers.

A savage old boar got into a garden, and was doing much damage. When two men tried to drive it out, the animal charged. One of the two climbed a tree; the other dodged, and laid hold of the boar's tail. He hung on desperately; and man and beast raced wildly round and round the tree. Finally, the man shouted between gasps:

"FOR HEAVEN'S SAKE, BILL, CLIMB DOWN HERE, AND HELP ME LEGGO THIS ORNERY OLD HOG!"

How I Used My Education

More Experiences of An Indian Girl Graduate of Mt. Holyoke

This is the conclusion of the story of Miss Muskrat's use of her education. Her report won a prize of $1,000 offered by Henry Morgenthau, Sr., to the graduate of Mt. Holyoke who should make the most use of her education. If you did not read the start of her story look for it in last week's issue.—THE EDITORS.

By RUTH MARGARET MUSKRAT

Member of Faculty, Haskell Institute

THE first day of September, 1925, found me at Haskell Institute in my new position as teacher of the eighth grade English. I think that day will stand always in my memory next to the day on which I received my degree. Haskell has an enrollment of about one thousand and forty Indian boys and girls — something over four hundred girls. Students come here from every part of the United States. It is said to be the largest Indian school in the world, and it has been, until just recently, the only school for Indians offering High School diplomas, in the Indian Service. Because of its wide reputation it draws a higher type of student I think, than any other of the Government schools. It is an unlimited field for one who wants to make his nifluence felt.

Rosanna Yellowcraft, Pawnee. Montezuma Literary President.

I started out with the attitude that my time belonged to the girls. I have been sorry, since I have to teach boys also, that I have not understood the boys better, and the boys in my classes need so much to be understood. But I have made it a point to spend as much of my time as possible with the girls, because I know how much they need friendship such as I could offer them. I have always tried to be ready to chaperon groups of girls to the various places they want to go—to town for shopping, to church, on hikes, to the show, to parties, and the many places that come up during the years for the girls to go. That task, in itself, sometimes has kept me very busy. But it has helped to bring me in closer contact with the girls.

My regular teaching duties have been somewhat heavy this year because I did not understand the Government system of control and because teaching is a new experience for me. I teach only Eighth Grade English, but I have one hundred and eleven students in the eighth grade class, and I teach eight periods a day, holding a study period during the ninth. This means that my hours for teaching are from 8:20 A. M. until 4:20 P. M. For two nights each week the academic teachers are detailed to supervise night study. Other evenings, however, are free. I have had a wonderful time with my English classes. I have tried to do more than to present the fundamentals of grammar—although I have been keenly aware of the importance of all that—and I have found that in my teaching of English I also have had an excellent opportunity to teach certain great moral truths that the Indian boys and girls need to know. This is easier for me to do than it might be for some white teacher, for I know what so many of the reservation homes are like from which my pupils come, and I know what things the Indian boys and girls need most to have moulded into their characters. I understand them because their struggle has also been mine, and still is, to a terrifying degree.

Along with my teaching work I have assumed the responsibility of Sponsor of the Eighth Grade class, with another of the Eighth Grade

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The Chapel, Haskell Institute

More Alfalfa Than They Can Harvest

What Farmers in Oneida County Are Thinking About

By H. H. LYON

A FEW days spent in southern Oneida county gives me some new points in farming. The localities that I got into are mostly in the limestone area, and alfalfa, for example, grows without much effort on the part of the farmer. This is considerably a dairy section. If we in southern Chenango could only grow alfalfa as readily as those farmers grow it, we could, it seems to me, pretty nearly make our fortunes in the dairy business. Years ago this was a part of the great hop growing area of New York State. There are numerous hop drying and storing buildings left. This year I have seen more hop yards around those two or three towns visited than I supposed could be found in any similar area in the Empire State. True, they are usually of an acre or two or even less and they tell me that the yield is not very heavy. One man said five or six hundred pounds to the acre is pretty good, but another farmer is estimating a thousand pounds. Most agree on about fifty cents for the most of the crop. I can remember when my father got a ton on an acre once, but I think he realized about nine cents a pound for them. He didn't raise them much longer.

Some Oriskany Falls farmers, for example, complain that they sometimes get more alfalfa than they can harvest in good shape and they have to plow it up and put in something else. It doesn't work out that way in our country. However, just now growing peas seems to be very popular there. It appears to me to be somewhat of a speculative crop. Sometimes it makes big money and sometimes it is reported a failure. There are two ways—growing for the canning factory, and for picking for shipment. The former is usually on contract and that eliminates some of the speculative features although it doesn't insure a crop or freedom from fungus disease attacks. Picking peas have a few high records. There have been yields of 200 to 300 bushels to the acre. There have also been sales at four or five dollars a bushel. It may be the chance of a lifetime to bring these together. If you have to sell at thirty to fifty cents a bushel and pay forty cents for picking and twenty cents for the baskets, it doesn't make much difference what the yield is, you are out of luck, that's all. Anyway, some are already predicting that the picking pea business is likely to be overdone.

If It isn't Pat and Mike!

"Pat, what in the world is the matter?"

"I just got out of the hospital—was operated on for appendicitis."

"What's that got to do with the lump on yer head?"

"Why, it's got a lot to do with it. They run out of ether."—LIFE.

Peas have fungus diseases sometimes, just as some of the old-time hop growers went out of business on account of blue mold. This blue mold is not now complained of that I heard. I asked if it was prohibition that killed hop growing and was assured that it was killed before prohibition came. Substitutes were used in beer, they say. I did not learn to what use hops grown now are put. No one complained of prohibition and all farmers, so far as I know, are for it. I have no doubt but that there are exceptions, but I have not heard of any.

There is some orcharding and farmers are a bit alarmed because they think there is to be a big crop. If apples are in large supply, trucks bring in the fruit from the Rochester district, uniform in size and of good quality, and drive local farmers off the market. There is some spraying of orchards, but no large amount. Farmers are figuring on the cost of picking, etc., and many say they can get more from an acre in some other crop. None seem to be cutting down the orchards though.

The season is late and cold. Around the middle of June we were getting enough rain to really wet up the soil and if warm weather follows, it looked to me as though a pretty good crop year may be expected. Old meadows of mixed grasses may be late or may be only a partial crop. No use talking, this alfalfa section beats all when it comes to a hay crop

(*Continued on page* 6)

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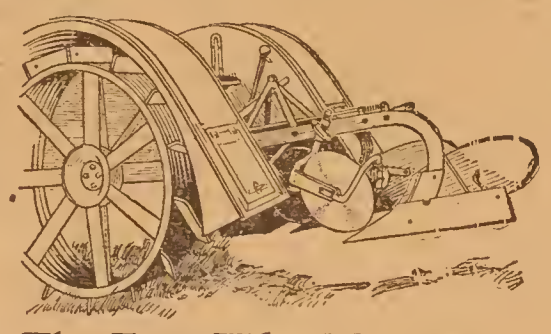
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American Agriculturist
461 4th Ave. New York City

New Law on Celery Crates

Gives Dimensions for Standard Containers

"I see that the new law on celery crates took effect May 1st, 1926. I had all my crates made last winter. They are 23x23 in size and 20 inch posts. Can you tell me if I can use these crates?"—J. S., New York.

YOUR letter raises an important question and we are glad to have it called to our attention. The new law you mention on celery containers briefly provides for the following things:

A standard container for celery shall have the following measurements inside length 20¾ inches, width 16 inches, depth 22 inches and shall contain 2,280 cubic inches. Such a container should be marked standard celery container. The law does not provide that the celery shall be sold in such a container but says that "when celery is offered for sale either in a standard or a non-standard container the contents of such container shall be plainly marked thereon or on label or tag attached thereto in terms of "numerical count" which we assume to be probably in cubic inches or cubic feet.

The law also provides that any container used for celery shall be marked or otherwise represented as a standard container unless it has the dimensions stated in the law. It would appear from this law that you are required to do only two things. First to mark the containers with their capacity and second, not to put on the container or represent in any way they are standard containers.

As we understand the intent of this bill it is to get a container which will be recognized on the market as a standard and to possibly cut down the cost of containers due to the less number of sized containers which will be made. If the law brings about these improvements, it will be a very good thing, while at the same time it does not offer any hardships to persons who do not care to use it.

Seeding Fails

"I have tried for seven years to get a seeding of timothy and clover by sowing seed with my oats and have failed. I do not use commercial fertilizer but put the oats and grass seed on land that has been manured well and had a crop of corn the preceding year. Can you tell me what to do? My farm land is sandy loam and dry weather conditions would kill out the new seeding but this season has been rather wet and I have no better success than before."—E. M., New York.

THE first thing I would suggest is that you check up and see whether you have been securing the best possible seed. If the clover only had failed I would think that this might be a probable cause. However, the fact that timothy also fails to catch might indicate that the land is badly in need of lime. You do not say whether or not you have used lime and of course the only way to be sure is to have a test made which will tell whether or not the soil is acid.

We have had an experience rather similar to the one you mention quite a number of years ago and succeeded in getting a very good seed by putting on a ton of lime to the acre.

Successful seeding also depends to some extent on the nurse crop. It is generally recognized that oats does not form the best crop with which to seed because it has a high moisture requirement and because it is not taken off the land early in the season. Winter wheat is considered a better crop for seeding and some very good results have been secured from seeding with peas because of the fact that they are taken off the ground so early which gives the grass all the moisture and fertility later in the season.

How Much Bordeaux Per Acre

We are planning to spray our potatoes with bordeaux for the first time. How much spray will it take to cover an acre and how much pressure should we use?—H. T., New York.

THE amount of spray will depend on the size of the vines. When spraying first starts it will take about fifty gallons an acre while after the vines get larger, it will probably take 150 gallons. A pressure of from 150 to 200 pounds is needed to apply the spray in a fine mist so it will completely cover the vines. A high pressure also helps to prevent clogging the nozzles.

Tip Burn Of Potatoes

I have heard of tip burn of potatoes and lately I heard someone referring to hopper-burn. Is there any difference between these two terms?—F. T., New York.

IT is believed that the drying up of the tips of the leaves of potatoes referred to as tip burn or hopper burn may be caused by dry weather following a wet spell or that it may be spread from one plant to another by leaf hoppers. The disease has been produced by injecting the juice made by crushing a leaf hopper into a leaf. The disease is also found where there are no leaf hoppers.

This explains the use of the two terms. It is impossible to tell from looking at a plant which is the cause of the trouble. If the burning is caused by weather conditions, the proper name is tip burn, if caused by leaf hoppers undoubtedly the proper name is hopper burn. The control is to spray with bordeaux for the hoppers and to use correct cultural practices to conserve moisture. It is also believed that bordeaux helps to control tip burn.

Blanching Celery With Paper

A CORRESPONDENT inquiries about the use of paper for blanching celery. The high cost of lumber has led celery growers to turn to other materials for this purpose. For a good many years various types of composition roofing have been on the market for this purpose. Those which are made with tar are undesirable because they tend to taint the celery. The paper is cut in long strips which may be rolled up and which are 10 or 12 inches wide. It is held in place along the rows by means of square cornered stiff wire arches which are thrust into the ground. Within the last few years there has been placed on the market a fibre paper which is reinforced between layers with fine cord. This seems to serve the purpose well.—Paul Work.

More Alfalfa Than They Can Harvest

(*Continued from page* 5)

in an unfavorable season. For that matter alfalfa is much surer that mixed grasses in southern Chenango, if on land where a good start can be made with it. I believe that we are going to grow more of it there as the years go by, but it requires effort. Land here costs more. I have heard quite a little of hundred dollar land. Saw one farm, however, of a hundred acres, that was sold last fall for $3750, according to reports. That is like stealing it, some one said. It didn't appear to be quite the best, but was good land, somewhat neglected for a few years.

As July advances, whether in Oneida or Chenango, we find very tolerable hay crop. Some farmers announce an equal of last year ,but others modify that claim. Corn is certainly backward. Just before the middle of the month we had a few hot days of real corn weather. Then rains came, helping much, but in some cases also doing damage. I dare not predict on the potato crop. Saw many fields that are nice, but weather conditions so quickly change the potato situation that one doesn't know what to think. Probably those growers who planted just about the usual acreage did the wise thing.

Everywhere farmers are anxious about the milk marketing situation. I have to admit that they are not expecting much from the Committee of Eleven, but they do not give up the hope that something will yet come out of the attempts that are being made to get better organization. The opposition to the league is much less bitter and League members are rather more hopeful than a year ago.

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Intestinal Parasites

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Are intestinal worms common on poultry? Do they do much damage? How can I tell if they are present in my flock that act as though they are sick and yet there seems to be no apparent reason for it? How can they be killed?—R. W., New York.

INTESTINAL parasites are common in poultry, but if feeding, housing and range conditions are right, the birds may resist them to an extent that they do not do so much damage. Where conditions are not right, the worms may increase until they weaken the hens so that egg production is stopped and the hens may die.

The surest way to tell whether worms are present is to kill a sick bird and open the intestines. There are several kinds of intestinal worms but two kinds are common, the large round worm and the caecum worm. It is also possible to see the worms by close inspection of the droppings.

Prevention Best

Prevention is the best treatment When a flock becomes infested, the worms lay a very large number of eggs which pass out of the bird with the droppings. These eggs live for a long period in the soil and when eaten by other hens, infest them with the parasite. Clean ground is important. Poultry can be moved to clean ground (particularly young chicks, which are most susceptible to infestation) or ground can be heavily limed and plowed deeply. The house should be cleaned often and it is a good plan to put chicken wire on the bottom of the roosts so the hens will be kept from direct contact with the droppings.

Treatment consists of giving the bird something that will kill the worms without harming the hen. Tobacco dust is one such remedy. Add 1 lb. of tobacco dust to each 50 lbs. of dry mash and mix thoroughly. Feed this in place of the regular dry mash for three or four weeks. The treatment can be repeated every other month to take care of new infestations. Epsom salts can be given after the first week of treatment and at the end of treatment, so that the worms will be expelled. Give from 11 oz. to 1 pound for each 100 mature birds. This can be given with a wet mash.

Individual Treatment

Where the infestation is severe and individual treatment is advisable the carbon tetrachloride treatment has given good results. Mix 5 cubic centimeters of carbon tetrachloride with 5 cc of cottonseed oil for a 2 pound bird. You should be able to buy a measure graduated in cc. at your drug stsore. Use more according to the weight of the bird. Shake the mixture thoroughly and give with a small rubber enema syringe. Insert the syringe in the vent and follow along the lower wall of the cloaca until the rectum is reached, when the medicine is slowly injected.

Another remedy suggested is 2 grains of Santonine per bird, dissolved in water and used to mix a wet mash. Santonine can usually be purchased at a drug store. Still another remedy is to beat an egg with 1 tablespoonful of oil of turpentine. Give a teaspoonful of the mixture night and morning for a few days to each bird.

For successful treatment, it will be necessary to follow sanitary methods, both in the house and on the range. Increase the range if possible, plow deeply, clean droppings every day, and be particular to prevent infestation of the young growing stock. Flock treatment is much easier than individual treatment.

Reds Lead At Farmingdale

A PEN of R. I. Reds owned by Pinecrest Orchards of Groton, Mass., leads the New York State Egg laying contest at Farmingdale at the end of the thirty-eighth week. Their record is 1796 eggs. Second place is held by a pen from Barnes Hollywood Strain Leghorn farm of Malone, N. Y. They have laid 1784 eggs. Third place is held by Howard Corsa's Leghorns from Perkasie, Pa.

A pen of leghorns owned by C. T. Darby were high producers for the week with 56 eggs. Norman Jones' Leghorns were second with 55 eggs and a pen of leghorns from Oak Hill Farm were third with 54.

The pullets in the contest have suffered from the heat, ten dying during the week. Production for the thirty-eighth week was 3,704 eggs or 52.9% a drop of 1.9% since last week. Up to date the pullets in the contest have laid 401 more eggs than were laid in the contest during the same period last year.

"Post Mortem" Examination of Hens

EXAMINING the internal organs of every hen that dies may result in detecting and curing some infection in the flock that otherwise would cause serious loss before it could be discovered and checked or prevented.

Two things are necessary. The one who examines the hens must know the appearance of a healthy birds organs so that anything abnormal will be recognized and he should know exactly how to open up the hen to examine the organs to the best advantage. Anyone who keeps hens has killed and probably dressed dozens of birds and yet many have not taken the time to examine the organs carefully. It will pay to do this.

When examining a dead bird, lay it on a table with its head away from you. Make a cross incision just back of the breast bone and then cut down each side beyond the end of the ribs and another down the middle to the vent. Use care to cut only through the wall and not into any internal organs. The breastbone can then be bent toward the head and the organs will be exposed in their natural position. If one knows how they normally appear, any abnormal condition will be observed and a little study and experience will tell what caused the death of the bird.

Room for Hens

Where hens do not get the run of the farm, but are kept confined in yards, about twenty square feet of yard should be allowed for each bird. It is well where birds are so confined, to have alternating yards for the rotation of green crops.

The floor space in the house will depend a great deal upon the size of the flock, the section where the farm is located, the type of house, etc. A large flock will do very nicely with 4 square feet of floor space while small flocks will do better with an extra square foot. Some men allow less space, sometimes as little as 2½ sq. ft. per bird, but they run chances of disease and other troubles.

Eight to 12 inches of space are usually considered sufficient for each hen on the roost, depending on the breed.

Good Sheep and Good Farming

(*Continued from page 3*)

tle Big Sheep' that will weigh more than it appears to with a good constitution, bone, adequate but not excessive head covering merely to satisfy 'Type', two good ends, deep body and to put it broadly a well developed mutton conformation, not rangy but well coupled up. We want a ten pound average in fleece weight, but we are getting around nine pounds with individuals running up to thirteen or fourteen.

Lawrence Van Vleet, the oldest boy and the one who might be called the head shepherd, stated that they had thirteen ewe lambs that sheared 164 pounds of wool—that sounded to me like Merino stuff but of course the Shropshire ewe lambs will be dead of old age when the Merino ewe lambs are still going strongly. On this farm clover hay is preferred to alfalfa—we hear of this often where sheep are being fed—Mr. Van Vleet said that sheep never hurt themselves on clover hay whether they eat little or much, or with or without grain. Clover is surely the one best hay for sheep. Old fitters and shepherds have told me the same thing.

These people have had no trouble from stomach worms in their sheep, a condition maintained no doubt from their method of changing their sheep from one field to another—thereby proving the truth of the old saying that the plow is the greatest health preserver of sheep. The ewes were equipped with bells but not sheep bells—this old shepherd said you want the biggest cow bells you can get, this I believe is a good point—most of the sheep bells do not make noise enough to scare a dog into believing that he is making a mistake. Some trouble is experienced in keeping the ram lambs growing in late summer—about January first they start to growing well. It is easier to grow ewe lambs than ram lambs.

In buying rams of almost any breed farmers are inclined to insist on size—size seems to offset many defects of quality and conformation. Size is one of the easiest things to attain in breeding pure-bred sheep but size along with quality and proper conformation is not so often seen—usually the best sheep are the medium sized animals.

Mr. Van Vleet has no hard-luck story to relate—he has a remarkable story of financial achievement during the past six years—he thinks for himself and his contempt for demagogues and pretenders is beyond description. He continues in the sheep business because he is a sheepman as are his boys also and because they have done well with sheep. The breeding of sheep fits in well with his system of farming—he is carrying it on something similar to the way in which it is done in England where good farming and sheep husbandry of a high order go together. Visitors to this country from England and Scotland wonder why there are not more flocks of sheep on the good land. Thomas Buttar from Scotland, the judge of Shropshires at the last International live stock Exposition at Chicago remarked on the fewness of the farm flocks.

Joseph E. Wing travelled in England and I surmise that part of his vision for the future place of sheep husbandry in this country was derived from his observations there and I further surmise that he would enjoy a visit to that spot in Seneca County, New York, where Fred Van Vleet and Sons are raising good sheep on as good soil as there is anywhere in the United States.

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Holly-Tane Wh. & Br. Leghorns	3.75	6.25	12.00	57.00	110.00
Barred Rocks, Anconas	3.50	6.75	13.00	62.00	120.00
Reds & White Rocks, Blk. Minoreas	4.00	7.25	14.00	65.00	125.00
Wh. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	4.75	8.50	16.00	77.00	150.00

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Flies Cause Discomfort

How to Control Them---Treating Garget

THERE has been some difference of opinion regarding the damage done by flies. Some authorities have gone so far as to state that the drop in milk production during the summer is due to short pasture rather than to irritation caused by flies. There is no doubt but that short pasture reduces the milk flow, but it also seems reasonable that anything that irritates a cow and interferes with her comfort will cause her to give less milk. It requires no argument to prove that flies do discomfort cows.

Controlling flies can be divided into three divisions, namely preventing them from breeding, catching them in a fly trap and killing them or repelling them with some sort of spray. Flies commonly breed in manure and if the stalls are cleaned regularly and the pile outside is not allowed to accumulate more than three or four days the number of flies will be reduced. Farmers Bulletin 734 describes a form of fly trap which has been used with success on the Experimental farm at Beltsville, Maryland. During the season ten traps were used and caught approximately 86 gallons estimated at half a billion flies.

Of late there has been a lot of interest in fly sprays. It is commonly said that sprays will not kill the flies but only repel them. However a spray used at Beltsville is said to actually kill the flies if they are hit by the spray. This spray is made by soaking one pound of partially opened dried pyrethrum flowers in 2 gallons of kerosene for forty-eight hours. Where the pyrethrum flowers were bought in quantity of the cost of the spray was about 40 cents a gallon.

The spray was applied with a small hand sprayer. Since kerosene is the principal part of the spray care was taken not to apply too much and not to turn the cows out in the sun too soon after it was applied. By using these precautions there was no trouble from blistering.

A number of home made sprays have been recommended by different authorities. Where such sprays or commercial sprays contain coal tar products some dairymen have asked whether the milk would be tainted. There is little danger of this if milk utensils are kept out of the stable while the spraying is being done and if the spraying is done some time before milking. Two home made sprays that have been recommended are as follows:

Dissolve one pound of fish oil soap in soft water and bring to the boiling point. Mix this solution with four gallons of crude oil and stir thoroughly. For spraying, mix one gallon of this stock solution and five teaspoonfuls of Black-leaf 40 with four gallons of water. Mix thoroughly and apply with a force pump and spray nozzle.

Another mixture which will spray forty cows for ten days, twice per day, at a cost of one cent per cow per day, can be made as follows: Take four and one-half quarts coal tar dip, four and one-half quarts fish oil, three quarts coal oil, three quarts of whale oil, one and one-half quarts oil of tar. Mix these together and add three pounds of dissolved laundry soap and add the whole mixture to thirty gallons of lukewarm water. Mix thoroughly.

Garget in Cows

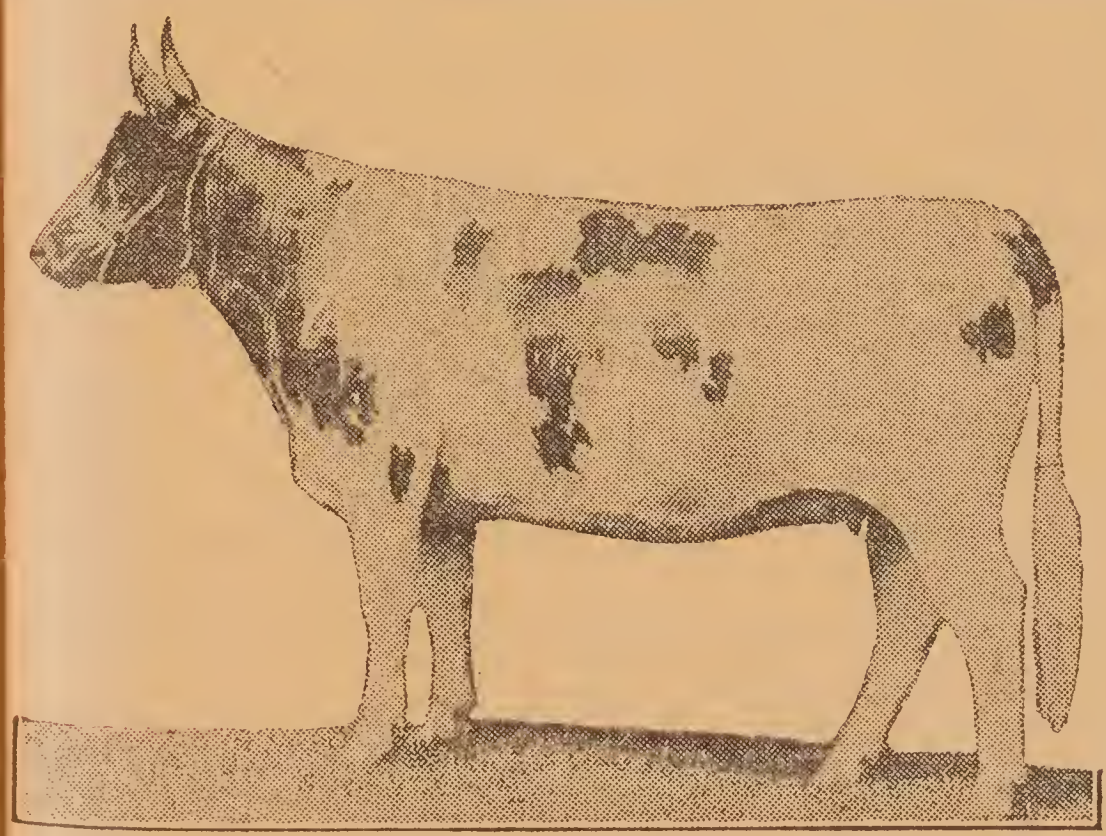
WE have recently had an unusual number of letters asking the cause and treatment for garget in cows. This trouble is extremely difficult to stop at times and not only causes loss of production and an occasional loss of a quarter or an entire udder, but also is likely to cause the milk from the herd to have an abnormally high bacteria count.

Udder troubles are sometimes classified as simple inflammation or mammitis or infectious garget. It is common for a cow just before and after freshening to have a swollen and inflamed udder but this commonly gets back to normal in a few days. This might be called a congestion. Instead of getting better the condition may get worse, the udder may become hard and hot and little or no milk be produced. Treatment with hot water and rubbing with some grease such as camphorated oil will usually bring the udder back to normal.

At other times a cow at any time during a lactation period may have an inflamed udder and may give thick stringy milk. This is usually an infectious form and may be spread from one teat to another or from one cow to another by the milkers hands, by a milking machine or by the milk from an infected teat coming in contact with a healthy udder in any way.

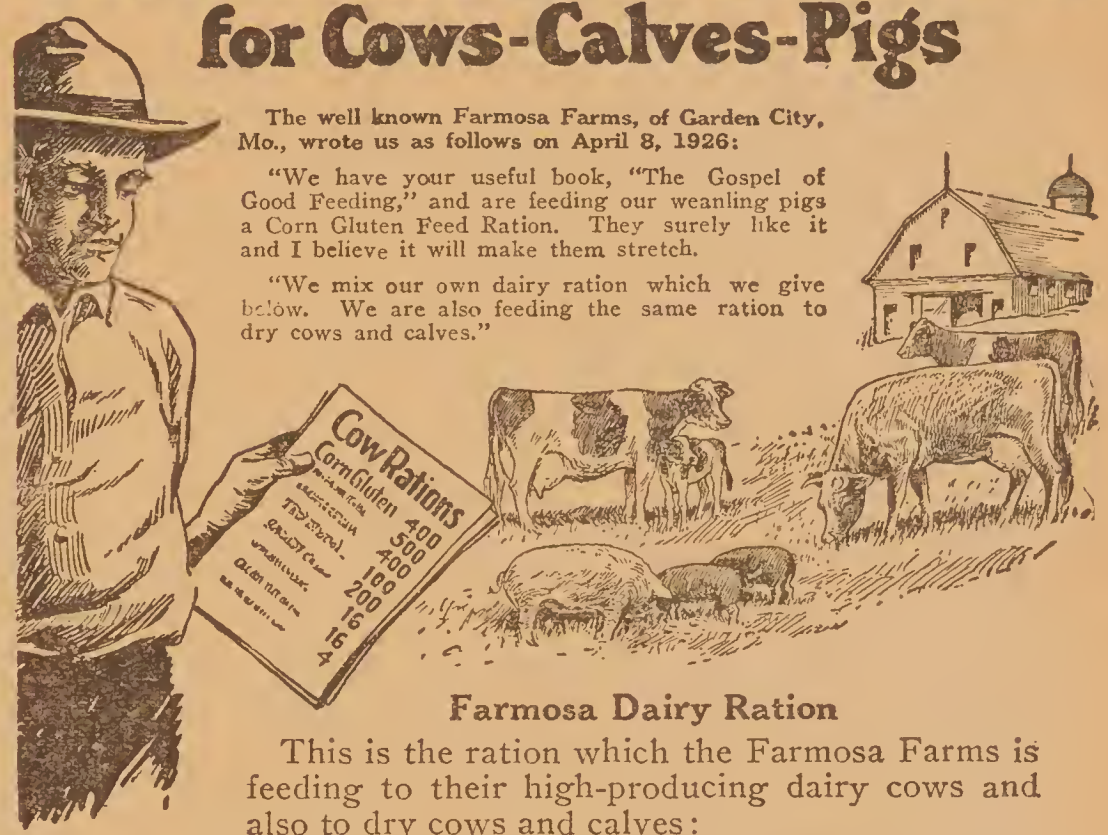
Conditions that may cause congestion of the udder are, exposure to severe weather, lying with the udder on a cold floor, bruises or injuries and feeding too heavily of concentrated feeds.

When the condition is first recognized it is a good plan to reduce the ration one half and give a pound of epsom salts. Follow the salts with a tablespoonful of saltpetre each day for three days. It often helps to massage the udder frequently with camphorated oil or some similar grease. It is a good plan to milk the cow several times a day. Catch the milk in a dish and throw where it will not infect the other cows.



Sunspot's Erita, an Ayrshire heifer raised by the American Woolen Company at their model farms at Shawsheen Village, was recently sold at public auction at Devon, Pennsylvania, where she brought $1550. This young bovine aristocrat was exhibited without defeat last fall at all the leading fairs as far west as Missouri and from Toronto to Pinehurst, North Carolina. She was purchased by Adam Seitz and Sons of Waukesha, Wisconsin, who plan to again exhibit her, not only in the East but also on the Pacific coast.

Corn Gluten Feed Rations for Cows-Calves-Pigs



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"We mix our own dairy ration which we give below. We are also feeding the same ration to dry cows and calves."

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Corn and Cob	500 lbs.	Salt	16 lbs.
Ground Oats	400 lbs.	Steamed Bone Meal	16 lbs.
Linseed Meal	100 lbs.	Charcoal Flour	4 lbs.

Tens of thousands of other good feeders are feeding a Corn Gluten Feed ration because Corn Gluten Feed supplies digestible protein, mineral matter, and vitamines at lowest cost.

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The breed that brings two checks instead of one—the milk check and the beef check.
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Tuberculin Tested grade Holstein and Guernsey cows and heifers, that show quality and milky type, 60 day retest guaranteed.
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Daughters of SAUGERTIES LADDIES ULTRA are being bred to T. R. ULTRA LADDIE. Laddies Ultra is a son of Ultra May King out of an A. R. daughter of Florham Laddie. Ultra Laddie is a son of FLORHAM LADDIE out of an A. R. daughter of ULTRA MAY KING. BULL CALVES of the above breeding at $100. up.
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Cows, bred heifers, and young bulls at farmers prices.
Herd Accredited *Watch this space*
HEDGES HOMESTEAD STOCK FARM
East Durham, N. Y. C. H. Jennings, Owner

Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

MILK PRICES

THE following are the August prices for milk in the basic zone of 201-210 miles from New York City.

Dairymen's League and Non Pool prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield prices are based on milk testing 3%.

Class		Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers	Non Pool Co-op.
1	Fluid Milk	$2.95	$2.80	$2.90
2	Fluid Cream		2.15	2.35
2 A	Fluid Cream	2.36		
2 B	Ice Cream	2.46		
2 C	Soft Cheese	2.41		
3	Evap., Cond., Milk Powder, Hard Cheese		1.80	
3 A	Evap. and cond. milk	2.05		2.05
3 B	Milk Powder	2.00		2.00
3 C	Hard Cheese	2.00		
4	Butter and American cheese	Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American cheese.		

The Class 1 price for August, 1925, League and Sheffield, was $2.80; Non-pool $2.70.

The Dairymen's League announces that a butterfat differential of 4 cents a point applies to classes 1, 3a, 3b and 3c and that a differential of 5½ cents per point will apply in classes 2a, 2b and 2c.

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average.

Interstate Producers

The Interstate Milk Producers Association (Philadelphia Price Plan), announce the receiving station prices or the price to the farmer in the 201 to 210-mile zone from Philadelphia for 3% milk is $2.19. In the 101 to 110 mile-zone, the price is $2.29.

BUTTER SLIGHTLY LOWER

CREAMERY SALTED	July 27	July 20	July 27 1925
Higher than extra	41 -41½	41½-42	45 -45½
Extra (92 sc)	40½-	-41	-44½
84-91 score	34½-40	35 -40½	39½-44
Lower G'd's	-34	34 -34½	39 -

There was a falling off of one-half cent in butter prices on the 26th. Receipts have been slightly above those of last year and further decline reported from Chicago weakened the market. Lower receipts are expected due to seasonal shrinkage and increased demand for ice cream which pulls cream away from the butter factories.

The decline was not reflected by increased demand and considerable stock was carried over to the 27th. Some speculative buying resulted, buyers looking for extras at 40½c. The hot weather has caused a depreciation of qualities. Consumption has been lowered by hot weather and many people having left the city.

Butter in local cold storage was increased by 1,455,886 pounds during the week. Present holdings are 18,401,005 pounds compared with 11,781,978 pounds at the same time last year.

CHEESE MARKET EASY

STATE FLATS	July 27	July 20	July 27 1925
Fresh fancy	23-24	23 -24	24-25
Fresh av'ge	21-22	—-—	23-
Held fancy	—-—	27½-29	—-—
Held av'ge	—-—	26½-27	—-—

The cheese market was quiet last week with very little trading though there has been little change in prices. A slightly better feeling was noted on the 26th and 27th. Stocks accumulated in storage at a slower rate than during the corresponding week last year.

The reports from the public warehouses in 10 cities making daily reports showed an increase in storage for the week of 651,227 pounds compared with 1,883,047 pounds in the same week last year. Amounts in storage are slightly higher than last year.

Latest advices are that production is not holding up well, especially in the East.

EGGS SLIGHTLY HIGHER

NEARBY WHITE	July 27	July 20	July 27 1925
Selected Extras	45-47	42-45	49-51
Av'ge Extras	41-44	40-41	45-48
Extra Firsts	37-39	36-38	42-44
Firsts	34-36	33-35	39-41
Gathered	34-38	33-37	37-43
Pullets	25-36	—-—	31-40
BROWNS			
Fancy	35-41	36-41	44-48

The egg market last week was unsatisfactory with heavy receipts for the season and a light demand. There has been an indisposition to store at current prices and the hot weather has forced dealers to dispose of eggs quickly. There has been little removal of eggs from storage as receipts have been ample to meet the demands.

A better feeling was evident on July 26 and 27. Nearby whites of good quality are fairly scarce and the demand for them is good. Hot weather has not been favorable for production or for preserving quality and it is expected that the effect of this will be felt during the next two weeks. However, qualities have been unusually good for the season up-to-date.

As usual, prices for extras suffered heat during the slump. Producers can get more for their eggs by producing infertile eggs, gathering them often, storing in a cool place and marketing them more often.

LIVE POULTRY UNSTEADY

FOWLS	July 27	July 20	July 27 1925
Colored	25-26	25-26	24-25
Leghorns	23-24	23-25	21-23
BROILERS			
Colored	30-35	30-33	26-30
Leghorns	28-32	25-28	23-27

The live poultry market suffered a bad break last week and on the 23rd no reasonable offer for fowls was refused. The tone of the market improved on the 26th and 27th, a few fowls selling for 27c but mostly for 26c. The quotations given are on the basis of express fowls.

The cooler weather helped consumption but receipts on the 27th were higher than were anticipated and the market closed in a barely steady condition.

The demand for broilers was good, most of the selling being done at outside quotations. The demand for Long Island spring ducks was good, most selling for 27c.

Jewish Holidays

New Years—September 9 and 10. Best market days, September 6 and 7. Kinds chiefly in demand: fat fowls, turkeys and ducks.

Day of Atonement—September 18. Best market days September 14, 15 and 16. Kinds chiefly in demand: all prime stock, especially chickens and roosters.

Feast of Tabernacles—September 23 and 24. Best market days September 20 and 21. Fat fowls, ducks and geese chiefly in demand.

Feast of Law—September 30 and October 1. Best market days September 27 and 28. Kinds chiefly in demand: prime quality of all kinds.

POTATOES SLIGHTLY FIRMER

There has been little change in the potato market since last week. Receipts were light on the 27th. Good stock from all sections selling at $3.75 with some pet marks reaching $4.00. Long Islands are selling better from $3.75 ranging down to $3.25.

The New Jersey Department of Agriculture reports that the recent heat wave seriously damaged potatoes and that their crop correspondents anticipate a crop no larger than last year.

FEEDS AND GRAINS

FUTURES	July 27	July 20	Last Year
(At Chicago)			
Wheat	1.42⅛	1.42½	1.53⅝
Corn	.79¼	.81	1.04⅜
Oats	.41¾	.40⅛	.43¼
CASH GRAINS *(At New York)*			
Wheat No. 2 Red	1.54	1.59⅞	1.67¾
Corn, No. 2 Yel.	.99⅞	1.00¼	1.29⅛
Oats, No. 2	.53¾	.52¼	.55

FEEDS	July 24	July 17	Last Year
(At Buffalo)			
Gr'd Oats	31.00	31.50	36.50
Sp'g Bran	27.00	26.00	27.50
H'd Bran	29.00	28.00	31.50
Stand'd Mids	27.50	26.50	29.50
Soft W. Mids	33.00	33.00	37.00
Flour Mids	31.50	31.00	36.50
Red Dog	37.00	35.00	43.00
Wh. Hominy	34.25	32.00	40.00
Yel. Hominy	34.75	32.00	40.00
Corn Meal	35.00	34.00	48.00
Gluten Feed	37.75	37.75	43.25
Gluten Meal	47.75	47.75	——
36% C. S. Meal	35.50	35.50	47.50
41% C. S. Meal	39.00	38.50	50.00
45% C. S. Meal	40.50	40.00	52.00
34% O. P. Linseed Oil Meal	49.00	48.00	48.50

Above feed quotations taken from weekly grain and feed letter issued weekly by New York State Dept. of Farms and Markets.

NO CHANGE IN HAY

The receipts of hay have been light and the demand only fair. Most of the offerings grade from ordinary No. 2 down. No. 2 is quoted at $28 to $29 in large bales; No. 3 $21 to $25 and sample hay $16 to $20. Recent reports indicate that the hay crop is better than was anticipated.

MEATS AND LIVE STOCK

Prime live veal brought from $15.25 to $15.50 on the 27th with lower grades ranging down to $7 for culls.

Prime live lambs brought $14.50 to $15. Light to medium live hogs were quoted at $14.75 with heavy hogs at $13 to $13.60.

Country dressed veal, prime to choice brought 19 to 20c with poorer qualities ranging down to 12c.

Egg prices have shown no significant change during the month. They are several cents a dozen below last year and so far there has been no indication of any sustained advance such as normally occurs at this season. Quality has held up remarkably well for this time of the year but, of course, the effects of heat are being felt and really fine eggs are rather scarce and are finding a more ready sale than eggs of the lower qualities. There is a well developed sentiment throughout the trade that egg prices around present levels are desirable in order to secure an increased consumption, without which the prospects for a satisfactory outcome of the storage season are dubious.

The live poultry market has been irregular with a definite tendency for prices to work lower as the month advanced. The demand has varied widely, the recurring periods of hot weather acting as a detriment to trade.

Potato prices declined 25c-$1 per barrel last week reaching general level in northern cities of $2.50 per barrel and $1.25 per 100 pounds. At this time last season potatoes were selling more than twice as high. Shipments from Virginia, Maryland, Kansas and Missouri comprise the bulk of the supply. Apple shipments are increasing and western pears are arriving in heavy volume. Apples have been selling a little lower than last season thus far. While the general level of market prices for green products has declined rapidly and is below that of last season, prices are not especially low compared with those of two seasons ago.

Trend of the Markets

Furnished exclusively to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST *by the Market News Service of the Dept. of Agr. Economics of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture*

July ended about as it began. Farm prices were still tending downward. The average was slightly lower than in June and still lower compared with a year ago. Other goods went down a little but the farmers' average buying power was not quite so good the first of August. Market position of the animal products continued better than that of the leading field crops.

The hay market held generally firm during the week July 19 to 24. Dry hot weather over most of the interior of the United States was favorable for harvesting timothy and prairie hay but caused considerable drying of pastures in some areas. Pastures in the Eastern States were generally improved by recent rains but are reported still poor in New York State. Rain was badly needed in most parts of the Great Plains area where pastures were deteriorating.

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$5 down, if satisfied—then $29.20 a month for 10 months!

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The dam of this heifer produced 19 lbs. of butter as a two year old.

Her sire, Dutchland Colantha Sir Inka, is the best son of the great sire, Colantha Johanna Lad, and his dam made nearly 900 lbs. of butter in ten months.

The price of this heifer is $100, F. O. B. Brinckerhoff.

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SAFE DELIVERY GUARANTEED

Shipping crates supplied free. Will ship any number of either lots C.O.D. which enables you to examine pigs at your depot, and if they prove unsatisfactory on arrival, return at my expense.

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PIGS FOR SALE Size, quality, breeding and good feeding pigs, big type stock. Pigs 7 weeks old, $6.50 each. Pigs 9 weeks old $6.75 each. Will ship from 1 to 100 C.O.D. Keep them a week or 10 days and if not satisfactory, return pigs at my expense and get your money back, or you have the privilege of returning them from your depot if you are not satisfied. Purebred pigs, Chester or Duroc Sows, unrelated Boars, or Barrow pigs, 7 weeks old, $7.00.

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No charge for shipping crates. I ship all pigs C. O. D. to you on approval, and if you can not examine pigs at your depot, keep them a week, and if not satisfactory, return pigs at my expense and your money will be returned.

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EUGENE P. ROGERS, WAYVILLE, NEW YORK

News From Among the Farmers

County Farm Bureaus Will Exhibit at State Fair

TEN County Farm Bureau Associations will arrange "County Agricultural Exhibits" at this year's State Fair, Syracuse, August 30th-September 2nd. Farm crops, fruit, vegetables, poultry and dairy products, honey, maple syrup and other farm products of profection, beautifully arranged in these exhibits, will picture the state's different types of agriculture.

These County Agricultural exhibits more often called "Farm Bureau Exhibits" have for the past nine years been big features of the fair. This year's exhibits promise to excel. Each County has already given careful consideration to the planning of their exhibit. Large committees of farmers are helping their farm bureau manager selecting the best in the county to go to the State Fair. Professional decorators are working to make the arrangement of these superior products of our farms especially pleasing to all who visit the Manufacturies and Liberal Arts Building when these exhibits will be arranged. This building also houses the Home Bureau Exhibits and the large general fruit, flowers and farm products displays.

Counties Exhibiting

The Counties that will arrange exhibits are: Livingston, Wyoming and Genesee from Western New York; Oswego and Onondaga, Central New York; Schuyler, Chemung and Tioga, Southern New York; Columbia and Dutchess, Eastern New York.

There is keen rivalry between counties for the coveted first prize. Therefore, the judges are very carefully selected. The rules of the State Fair Commission specify that there shall be three judges: one a New York State farmer, one a member of the staff of the New York State College of Agriculture, and one other. Last year the judges were: Dr. Carl Ladd, of the State College, Jared VanWagenen, farmer and prominent lecturer, also member of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST editorial staff; Fred Walkley, Western New York farmer and formerly farm bureau manager in Madison County.

Expenses Provided

The State Fair Commission has heartily endorsed these County Agricultural Exhibits and provided the money to take care of each counties expenses incurred in gathering, transporting, installing and caring for their exhibit. This year, counties within a radius of fifty miles from Syracuse will receive $300 expense money, within a radius of 100 miles $350, radius of 150 miles $375, and counties further than 150 miles from Syracuse receive $400. This basis of allowing expense money makes it possible for counties far away from Syracuse to enjoy a fair chance with near-by counties.

Farm Bureau Associations from all parts of the State have a very definite interest in these exhibits as eighteen counties applied for space this year. However, the Commission is so cramped for room that space was only available for ten exhibits. Each of these ten exhibits will be a beautiful picture in itself. Together they will tell a charming story about farming in the Empire State. —E. C. Weatherby.

Kehoe on Trial in Bootleg Milk Case

THE trial of William Kehoe in connection with the bootleg milk scandal in New York City is under way. Few facts have been uncovered in the trial which were not brought out in the trial of Thomas Clougher who is now serving sentence in Sing Sing.

Two indictments, however, were recently returned against James Francis Smith and Simon Miller charged with embracery which is defined as attempting to influence a court or jury by promise or threats in the alleged jury tampering incident in the trial of Mr. Kehoe. Both these men were indicted following the testimony of a juror that he had been approached with reference to the case. Embracery is a misdemeanor punishable by a maximum term of three years or $500 fine or both.

Governor Smith recently refused to comply with a request of the Citizens Union of New York to name the Attorney General to supercede the District Attorneys in New York City in investigating the milk scandal. In explaining his decision the Governor said there could be only one reason for doing this and that would be in the event that it could be shown that the District Attorney was not cooperating with local officials.

Fruit Men Meet At Rochester

THE question of improvement in the quality of apples packed was the principal topic of discussion at the meeting of seventy fruit men in Rochester on July 23rd.

The practice of packing orchard run apples was vigorously condemned. Unless this practice is halted it means a loss of prestige in the markets of Western New York packed apples.

Commissioner Berne A. Pyrke and Deputy Commissioner C. P. Norgood were in attendance at the meeting. The meeting had the active backing of the leading fruit interests in the district.

A resolution was unanimously passed. It was drawn by a committee headed by C. B. Shafer, of Gasport. It follows in part:

"We urge the absolute necessity of growing better fruit of the variety, grade and size which consumers demand and recognition of the fact that unless good fruit is grown it cannot be packed.

"That growers, dealers and all handlers of apples keep it forcibly in their mind that the consumer is the only market and a satisfied consumer is the best advertisement there is, and that if any and all would prosper, consumer demands must be met.

"That we hereby recognize the folly of paying packing, package, storage, freight and distribution charges on fruit which the consumer has demonstrated he does not want and which should go into by-products and recommend and urge that fruit not meeting at least Grade B requirements of the New York Apple Grading law be not packed."

England to Help Prevent Booze Smuggling

BRIGADIER General Lincoln C. Andrews, Chief of Prohibition Enforcement has been in England and has discussed the question of cooperation between the two countries in the matter of enforcement.

Although the details of the plan are not to be divulged until both governments are ready to put them into effect, it has been reported that eight recommendations have been tentatively agreed upon.

Secretary Kellogg issued a statement dealing with the subject and stressed the point that the new arrangement was not a treaty but was confined wholly to administrative changes expected to aid the two governments and to prevent the smuggling of liquor into the United States.

Dividends From the G. L. F.

MORE than 35,000 farmers, shareholders in the Co-operative G. L. F. Exchange, received during July dividend checks on the shares that they hold in this organization. There is no better proof in any business than the payment of dividends.

With the payment of this dividend the management of the G. L. F. reports that the losses encountered in the early years of the organization have been made up, that the entire expense of the organization has been paid off and that all the properties of the G. L. F. are carried on the books at very conservative figures. The management also announces that a healthy surplus still remains on hand after the payment of this dividend.

Memorial to the Founder of the Grange

ON July 30 in Rock Creek Park Cemetery, Washington, D. C., occurred a ceremony of interest to all Grangers. At that time dedication exercises were held around a handsome granite monument erected to the memory of Oliver H. Kelley who founded the Grange organization sixty years ago.

The memorial was erected by the family of Mr. Kelley and with the lot on which it stands is presented to the National Grange which will assume its perpetual care. Several of the men who worked with Mr. Kelley in founding the Grange are also buried in Rock Creek Cemetery, and the National Grange has placed suitable markers over their graves.

National Master Louis J. Taber attended the ceremonies and delivered the address. The exercises were under the direction of Potomac Grange of Washington.

A "Breeders Calendar and Year Book" has recently been published by the Field and Fancy Publishing Corporation of 249 West 34th Street, New York City. It contains a directory of Kennels and other information of interest to breeders of dogs.

The Clinton County Farm Bureau exhibit at the 1925 State Fair.

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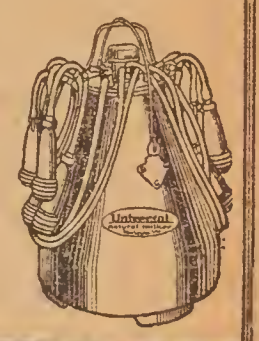

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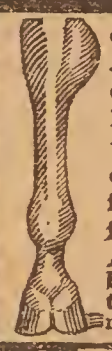

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Notice!

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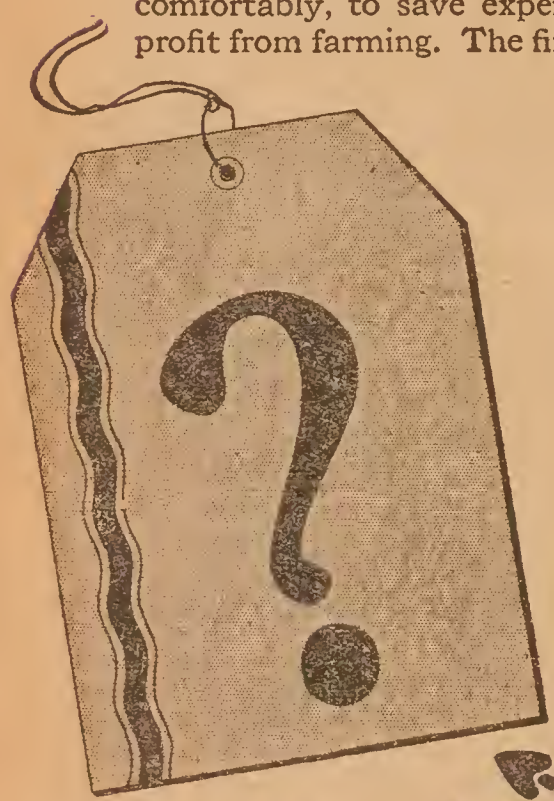
in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

HERE is an announcement of great importance to every farmer and his family. For many years a certain class of retail merchants—there's one or more in your town—have struggled to keep in stock thousands, yes, hundreds of thousands of articles that you might need from time to time. They have furnished you a supply service of tremendous value that has never cost you a cent and never will. You have taken it for granted, used it, perhaps occasionally complained of it, yet you probably have never given this man in your town the chance to help you as he can. Now these merchants have banded together to tell you in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST more about themselves, how they select for you the best of the products of the world's manufacturers, of the service they want you to make use of. This is an invitation for you to get personally acquainted with the dealer (or dealers) nearest you and to learn how you can benefit from the intelligent information and dependable advice he has for you on vital subjects in your everyday life everywhere around the farm. It is

a *Farm Service* of tremendous importance to each and every farm family.

Next week in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST there will start a series of articles telling you how to get the most from this service. Read each one carefully and learn how you can easily co-operate to find new ways to do your work easily, to live more comfortably, to save expense, and to make more profit from farming. The first message is next week.



Wait!

The Stores will be easily known and found by this "tag"

Next Week *the "tag" will be turned over!*

Electric Power on the Farm

How Problems in It's Use Are Being Solved

THE use of electric power on farms has been steadily though slowly increasing. Power companies have extended their lines to many localities in the State to include farms in the territory surrounding villages and cities. One of the great problems which must be overcome however, is the high cost of the transmission lines compared with the comparatively small number of consumers which are served by them.

One possible way of solving this problem will be to increase the possible uses to which electricity can be put on the farm so that a larger amount of current will be used per farm. The greater the current used, the smaller will be the cost per unit and the more efficient the transmission lines will be.

A Farm Electrification Research Council has been recently organized in New York State, consisting at present of Professor B. B. Robb and Professor F. L. Fairbanks of the State College of Agriculture, Lee C. Prickett of the General Electric Company, C. L. Renner of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, C. H. Churchill, Jr., Adirondack Power and Light Corporation, H. C. Fuller, Utica Gas and Electric Company and C. H. B. Chapin of the Empire State Gas and Electric Association.

New Equipment Needed

This council was formed to study the application of electricity to farm operations. At the present time most of the farm machinery is designed to operate with a gasoline engine or tractor and in order to make it possible to use electric current where it is available it will be necessary to develop some new types of machines and to study the adaptation of some old equipment.

Some of the farm jobs and machinery which the council has been studying in an effort to make it possible for users of electric current to use it economically for the work are as follows: Feed grinding, the ventilating of stables, silo filling, farm shop motors, milk coolers, incubators and brooders, fruit storage, water systems and the proper wiring of farm buildings.

The problem to be met concerning the grinding of feed with an electric motor is stated by the council as follows:

"The problem is one of finding or developing a machine which will be self-feeding, which will require not more than one horsepower to operate and which will automatically shut off when the job is complete." It is also suggested that it may be possible to develop a single machine which will also shell corn and mix feed.

It can be easily seen that electric motors will be very convenient for operating farm shop equipment. Usually power machinery is used for only short periods at a time and with a gas engine it is necessary either to allow it to run continually or to take the trouble to crank it every time a small job is done.

Electric Milk Coolers

A practical electric milk cooler has already been developed and at the present time is in use on several farms. Like most new developments it is not yet perfected. The change which is particularly needed will provide for cooling the milk more quickly so as to reduce the bacteria count. There are also a number of fairly satisfactory electric incubators and brooders. Studies are under way which may result in greater economy in the use of electric current.

There is a need for a small cold storage equipment on many farms. This will be especially handy on farms where roadside stands are operated so that fruits and other products can be kept in good condition for a short period.

Much attention has been given to the proper wiring of city houses and it is felt that similar thoughts should be given adequate wiring for farm buildings. A special committee is being organized composed of representatives of the State Grange, the Farm Bureau, the Dairymen's League, the New York State Association of Electric Contractors, the Board of Fire Underwriters and the Utility Companies. They plan to prepare definite recommendations which it is hoped will save considerable expense to the consumer in using electric service.

Drive for Washing Machine

I expect to get a power washing machine for my wife and wish to know whether it would be practicable to run it from the 1½ H. P. gas engine I use for operating my cream separator. My plan is to put an old automobile generator at the engine, which is about 80 to 100 feet from where I wish to place the washing machine, and wire this to another generator on the washer to act as a motor. It is hardly practical to move the engine to the washing machine every time we wash, nor do I wish to use a storage battery if it can be avoided. Any suggestions will be appreciated.—U. E. M.

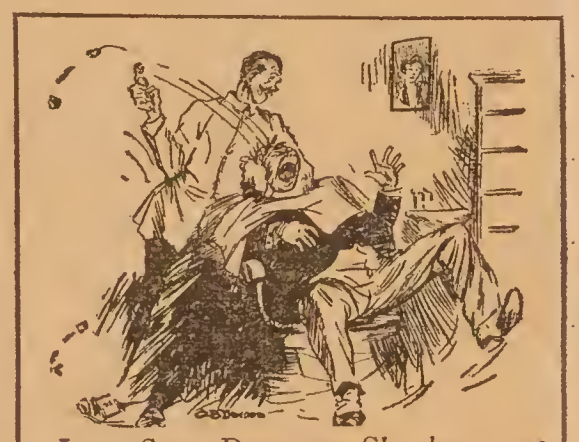
IT would be entirely possible to arrange a generator motor drive such as you suggest, but it would be quite troublesome to connect up and keep in operation and inefficient in using the power from your gas engine. It would seem to me much more practicable either to move the engine and separator to where you wish to do the washing or at least close enough so a belt could be run through a wall or a door, move the washing machine to where the engine and separator is now located, or else purchase a separate engine to run your washing machine. Do not believe the latter would cost you very much more in the long run than the two generators, wiring, switches, and so on.

If you want to try out the electric plan, the one you use as a generator ought to be somewhat larger than an automobile charging generator, since it is likely to have to carry from 25 to 30 amperes part of the time, especially while the wringer is in use. A charging generator probably can be used as a motor although this will depend to a considerable degree on what type it is. A regular 1/6 H.P. 6 volt direct current motor would be better, however. With 6-volt current it will take rather heavy wires to carry the current without too much drop in voltage. No. 3 wires being necessary to keep the resistance drop under 10 percent, which is about the limit for good motor operation.—I. W. D.

Laying A Concrete Floor On An Old Foundation

"As I am about to lay cement for a cow stable, I would like a little advice. This cement is to be laid over an old cement foundation that went through fire. Do you think a two inch layer to be thick enough to prevent flaking or shaking. Also is there any danger from freezing?" A. C., New York.

OF course, without actually seeing the foundation, there is no way of telling it's condition. I do not believe however, that you will have any trouble if you lay a two inch layer of well mixed 1-2-4 concrete over the old foundation. Any floor of concrete should be sprinkled each day for several days after placing. This allows the concrete to cure slowly, thus adding strength to the concrete and usually preventing the so-called soft or dusty floor. —F. G. B.



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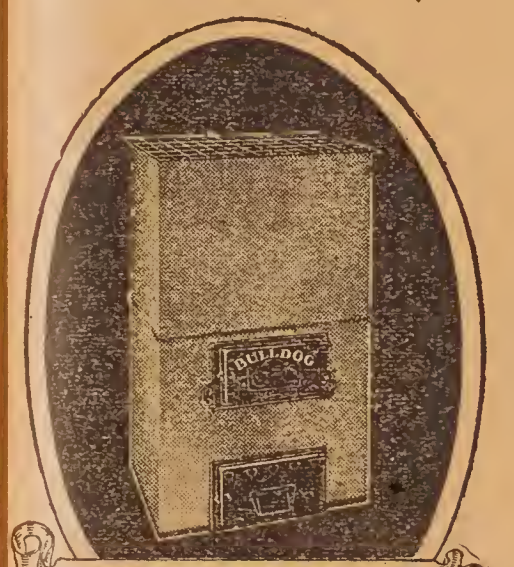

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How I Used My Education

(*Continued from page* 5)

teachers. This means that the two of us always attend class meetings, and do everything we can to develop and encourage a strong class feeling. The Indian problem, if such there is, must be solved by these young people, who will go back home and assume the role of tribal leaders. They cannot realize this too soon. And I know that some of our older boys and girls are already feeling this keenly. It is one of the most encouraging things I have found.

For the purpose of helping develop the qualities of initiative and leadership we have organized here at Haskell a group of Literary societies. I have assumed charge of the Montezuma Literary Society, which is composed of the girls of my English classes. We hold our meeting every two weeks. The girls prepare their own programs and manage the thing entirely by themselves. I try very hard to stay in the background. I can see a remarkable improvement in stage presence in almost every member of the group, and I know the girls have come to have a much clearer idea of the necessity of team work. Two girls especially, from the Montezuma group, have made marvelous development. One is the president of the society. She is a Pawnee Indian girl, exceptionally bright and promising. The other girl is the Ponca Indian girl whom I mentioned earlier in the report.

My Sunday School Class

One of the things that has given me most joy during this year has been my Sunday School class. I have taught a group of the junior high school girls every Sunday since I came to Haskell. I chose this group because I wanted to know the older girls and because I wanted to have a closer contact with some particular girls in the group who, I knew, needed friendship and council. It has been a genuine pleasure from the beginning. The girls have been so ready to work, and so eager and enthusiastic, and from the first they have assumed the leadership in the class. The Indian is inherently reverent and religious, and it has been easy to arouse interest in Bible study among the girls of my class. I have been surprised and pleased more than once at the way the girls have planned and carried out the Sunday's lesson and the discussion. I am always given a place on their program to gather up the loose ends of the lesson, if there are any, or to present any new ideas they may have overlooked. I sometimes wish that some of the leaders of the Freshmen discussion groups of Mount Holyoke could come into our class of eleventh grade high school girls and see how well they manage. I think they would be pleased.

A Larger Chapel

We are like Mount Holyoke in one respect. We need a larger chapel to take care of our student body. Religious services are held at Haskell every Sunday afternoon in our chapel. Owing to our crowded condition all of the students cannot attend these services. A group of smaller girls has to be left at the dormitory, and if no one volunteered to do it, these girls would miss out entirely on this religious instruction. Some of us undertook to care for this group by meeting them in another place at the same hour chapel was in session. My time was too full to go every Sunday, but during most of the year I have alternated Sundays with the Y .M. C. A. secretary here. The work was simply that of giving an hour to explanation of some Bible lesson or some inspirational talk.

Haskell Institute has a regular Y. W. C. A. secretary stationed here by the Indian Department of the National Board, but she is away several weeks during the school term, traveling to other Indian schools, and while she is gone some one has to carry on her work. I have attempted to do that. We have a very vigorous Y. W. C. A. organization, and a very old one. We were one of the charter members of the Y. W. C. A. and we are very proud of our certificate of membership which bears the signature of Grace Dodge. It is one of the strongest influences of the school, and has done so much to change the situation for the girls when they go back home to the reservations.

It was only fitting that I find a place in the work of the Y. W. C. A. here, since it was in that connection that all the girls knew me even before I came here as a teacher. I have met with the Cabinet all through the year, and when Miss Cate is away I have taken over the advisory work of the secretary. This means, of course, helping to plan the programs, the activities, devotional meetings, social events, and doing any of the general tasks that fall to the hand of a regular secretary. During the week preceding Easter we held early morning watch each day in the girl's dormitory, as we also did during Christmas week and the World's Week of Prayer.

A Christmas Box

At Christmas time the girls planned a Christmas box to be sent to the Indian Hospital for the Insane, and I attended to the plans for this. The girls made most of their gifts. They dressed dolls for the children, made shawls for the older women, and bought or made toys, handkerchiefs or gifts of some kind for every person there. It was really a lovely box which was sent. And the nicest thing of all was that it went from the girls of the whole school, Catholics and Protestants alike. That may seem a small thing to you, but it was a significant achievement for us.

Some few weeks before Christmas the question of the sale of Tuberculosis Christmas Seals came up, and I was asked to take charge of this campaign. We used this method of introducing a health campaign into the school, and during the week we were selling Christmas seals we gave all the publicity we could to the prevention and causes of tuberculosis. Thousands of Indians die every year from this disease, and a vast majority of these deaths could be prevented if only the Indian people themselves could be taught the necessary facts about the disease. I have felt this educative campaign was one of the most important things I have helped to put across during the year. Our students do not need to be told the danger of this disease. There is not one person in school here, I am sure, who has not lost some member of his family through tuberculosis, and many of them have lost several members. Our campaign lasted only one week, but it was intensive and I think it made an impression. We did not sell a startling or record breaking amount of the Christmas seals, but we did accomplish our primary object——we brought the evils of the disease and its prevention and cure effectively before the student body.

My Room

There is one last thing that I feel I should mention before this report is complete because I drew the inspiration for it directly from Miss Snell and other members of the faculty of Mount Holyoke who were so kind to me. The opportunity to visit them at their rooms, as was given to us students at Sunday afternoon teas and like occasions, has meant more to me than any other single thing at college, I think. I was different from most of the other students there in that respect, for I had never had so many cultural influences in my childhood as they. I was searching for just the kind of atmosphere and advantages I found at Mount Holyoke,

(*Continued on page* 18)

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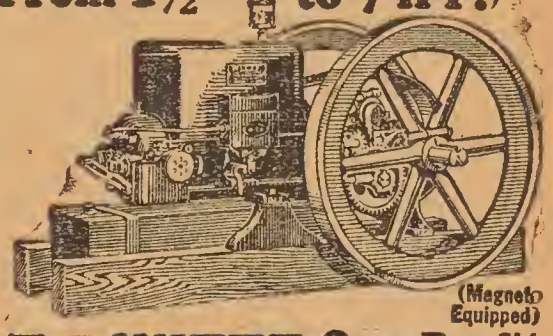

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The Carolinian—*By Rafael Sabatini*

THE man before him quivered; a spasm crossed his face, like a ripple running over water. Then he was composed again as before. Very faintly he smiled. He bowed his head a little.

'Major Mandeville,' he corrected. And added with a tinge of irony: 'At your service.'

After that for a long moment they remained staring each at the other, each grave-faced and suppressing whatever emotion he may have felt. Then at last Latimer spoke, and what he said, all things considered, was odd.

'I always thought your eyes were blue. That is one of the things that most deceived me.'

'It is one of the things upon which I counted,' said Mandeville easily, as if discussing something in which he was not so perilously concerned. And he stated no more than the fact. Blue eyes are readily associated with the fair complexion and hair that were Mandeville's; therefore, the possession of dark eyes was of enormous value in such a disguise as he had adopted.

Latimer moved past him, and came forward towards the table. Mandeville half-turned to follow him with his glance.

'I don't think,' said the American, 'that we need prolong this interview.'

'It means a firing-party?' quoth Mandeville in the same cool tone of detachment.

'What else? You know the forfeit in the game you play.' He reached for a hand-bell as he spoke.

Sharply came Mandeville's voice to check the intention: 'I would not ring that bell if I were you.'

Latimer rang, nevertheless.

Mandeville spread his hands. 'You realize that my arrest must be followed by that of your father-in-law's?'

'What, then?'

'Consider well all that may follow upon that.'

The door opened, and Middleton appeared.

'Call the guard,' said Latimer shortly.

Middleton went out again, leaving the door wide.

'You fool!' With passionate vehemence Mandeville hissed out the word. 'What of your wife?'

'My wi . . .' Latimer's jaw dropped. His eyes dilated as they stared at his prisoner. 'My wife knew? Knew that you are not the Quaker you pretended to be?'

But it was less a question than an exclamation of bitter conviction. In a flash, at the mere mention of Myrtle by Mandeville, he had seen the terrible truth, and swift on the heels of that came an array of memories marshalled out of the past to fill him with horror and dismay. It did not need the shrug and quiet smile that were Mandeville's only answer to make him perceive how fatuous had been his momentary assumption that Myrtle had been as deceived in Jonathan Neild as at first he had been deceived himself.

Came firm steps outside, a word of command, and the ring of musket butts that are grounded. Middleton reappeared.

'The guard, sir.'

Latimer commanded himself. 'Let it wait,' he said. 'Until I ring again.'

Middleton went out. And this time, assuming naturally that the examination was not yet over, he closed the door.

And now, white-faced, almost vicious, Latimer turned upon the sardonically smiling Mandeville.

'Now, sir,' he said, 'perhaps you will make yourself quite plain, so that there may be no misunderstanding. What do you imply against my wife?'

'But is it really necessary to ask? Does not your own wit tell you? I think it must, or you would not have changed your mind about the guard.'

'Nevertheless, sir, I am concerned to hear from you the precise danger which will threaten her, when you and Sir Andrew Carey come before a court-martial?'

Mandeville's hand dropped to his pocket. Instantly Latimer covered him with a pistol which he snatched from his own breast.

'Put up that hand at once!'

Mandeville laughed. 'It is only my snuff-box,' said he, producing it and tapping it composedly. 'I need a sedative. My nerves have been jarred a little.' He raised the lid, and, holding a pinch of tobacco between finger and thumb, he resumed: 'Reassure yourself. I have no weapons about me such as would justify you in pistolling me in self-defence.' He applied the snuff to his nostrils. Thereafter, having pocketed the box, and, as he was dusting the fragments of tobacco from his fingers ,he added, with a smile: 'It would be a convenient way of disposing of me, I know.'

'Mandeville, you will answer my question—or—by God!—you'll find yourself against that garden wall inside the next ten minutes with a firing-party before you. I'll shoot you out of hand, and take the risk of it.'

'Risk is hardly the word. Certainty, my friend. Certainly The Governor would have something to say to you. An awkward man, Rutledge. He would probe for the reason. And where do you think he would probe for it? He would have Andrew Carey haled before him, and precisely that would happen which must happen if you persist in sending me before a court-martial. Besides, even if he did not, be sure that all my measures are taken. You do not imagine that I came here in answer to your summons, whose probable object I could not possibly misunderstand, without making due provision for the worst. I am too old a soldier, my dear Latimer, not to make quite sure before going into action that my lines of retreat are clear. You should remember that. In the old days I gave you credit for some wit. Your present attitude hardly appears to justify me. But perhaps you are unduly agitated. Let me exhort you to be calm, and calmly to consider whither you are driving.'

Latimer made the effort, not because he was thus tauntingly invited; but because he realized the need to keep his temper that his wits should remain unimpaired. He pocketed the pistol, and sat down again at the table. By an effort he spoke calmly.

'When my wife was here with you just now, she knew who you were?'

'But of course. She has known it these three months, ever since we first met in Tradd Street, when you were away at Purysburg with General Moultrie. Any inquiry must bring that fact to light. Andrew Carey will see to that.'

'You tell me that Andrew Carey desires the ruin of his own daughter?' Latimer's tone was, properly, incredulous.

'He desires your ruin, Latimer; and to encompass it he will not hestitate to destroy his daughter. With her you, yourself, become of necessity involved. You must perceive that.'

Latimer had not perceived it. He did not perceive it now, nor was he concerned to perceive it. There was something far more horrible here to engage his perceptions. Whilst he pondered it, Mandeville continued.

'She has been regularly coming and going between Moultrie's headquarters here and her father's house. Her father will swear, what it will require no oaths to establish: that she has brought information which has been passed on to the British.'

'That at least is a lie!'

'Is it? The matter is not worth argument. False or true, it will be very readily believed. I will be the preconception of the court.'

And miseraby Latimer realized the truth of this, remembering the offensive recommendation he had received from Rutledge to forbid his wife's visits to Tradd Street, a recommendation which he had indignantly disregarded.

Calmly Mandeville resumed: 'If her father swears that, as swear it he will, it follows that such information as she has conveyed can have been obtained only from yourself. Where shall you stand, then, Latimer?'

'Bah! I don't care!' Latimer was obviously in torment.

'For yourself, perhaps not. But there is Myrtle. Do you think I care for myself? Do you think it is to save my own life that I am troubling to caution you? It is because, if I am brought to trial, so inevitably will Myrtle be; and because, whatever my fate, she will be made to share it. Whether you are involved or not, I care not a farthing rush-light.'

Latimer leaned his elbows heavily upon the table, and took his head in his hands. His face seemed to have aged in the last few minutes. The youth had all gone out of it. It was drawn and haggard.

Mandeville looked at him from under lowered eyelids, and again went on, speaking slowly, now. 'I wonder whether you have ever gauged the depth and ferocity of Carey's hate, for the wrong you did him—the intolerable wrong of baulking him of his revenge by legitimate means. You bound him hard when you withheld your shot that night at Brewton's Ball. Do you conceive how he has writhed in those bonds? How his hate has grown and grown by contemplation of his incapacity to call you out, and deal with you as one man with another? To reach you, he suffered himself to be reconciled with Myrtle. A cruel comedy. He regards her with a detestation only a degree less than that with which he visits you. In his eyes, she is an ingrate, an unnatural child who has turned against her parent, joined his worst enemy. Call it mad, if you will. On my soul, I believe he is mad where you are concerned. But do not, for Myrtle's sake, make light of the power for evil that lies in that madness of hate by which he is afflicted.'

He ceased at last. Still Latimer did not move. Still he sat there grey-faced, staring straight before him. There was a long pause, during which Mandeville composedly buttoned his shirt and resumed his neck-cloth, before a mirror on the overmantel.

'Well?' he asked, at last. 'What are you going to do? You cannot without danger long delay your decision.'

Latimer was as one who awakens. He stirred and rose.

'I cannot let you go. I would not if I could. My duty there is clear. I cannot shield myself at the expense of my country.'

'As to that,' said Mandeville, 'you need have no apprehension that any action of yours now can avert what must be. Tomorrow, or the next day at latest, Prevost will enter Charles Town. Here I am his agent; but not his message-bearer. I have several of those. One of them, as you told me, and, as I already knew, you caught this morning. But there are others whom you did not catch, nor will. Others who will convey any information of importance up to the last moment. Charles Town is doomed, sir. Whatever you may do by me cannot effect that.'

'It may be. But—and I thank God for't—I have my orders, and they are to detain you in any case.'

'Detain me all you please. But, if you have any regard for Myrtle, to say nothing of yourself, you will do no more than that.'

'I must think.' It was almost a groan. Then, controlling himself, Latimer announced his decision. 'Meanwhile you shall be detained as I am bidden.'

No gleam of triumph in his eyes revealed Mandeville's relief. But he checked Latimer as he was about to ring again.

'A moment, please! May I send two lines to my lodging, to announce that I shall not be returning just yet, and . . . to avert what must happen if they have no news?'

Latimer frowned, clearly hesitating.

'Consider,' said Mandeville, 'how natural would be the request in the case of my simple detention upon suspicion, and how natural must be your acquiescence.' He paused, and, as Latimer still did not answer him, he added: 'Unless you can do that, you may as well denounce me out of hand, for Carey will act as was concerted between us in the event of my not returning.'

A moment still, Latimer stood undecided. 'Very well,' he said at last, conquered by his dread, and by something else vaguely stirring in his mind. 'There is what you need for writing.'

Mandeville sat down and rapidly scrawled some lines on a sheet of paper. As he was folding it, Latimer held out a hand across the table.

'Let me see it.'

The spy looked up in surprise. Then surrendered the sheet.

He had written:

I am detained on business, and I may not return to-night.

Jonathan Neild.

'This is a code, of course.'

'Of course,' said Mandeville. 'It explains my position, but allays alarm.'

'Very well.' Latimer folded the sheet. 'Superscribe it.'

When that was done, Latimer pocketed it. 'It shall be delivered before nightfall, whatever may happen to you.'

'What!' Mandeville bounded to his feet. 'You are breaking faith!'

'No. But I must consider my course. I must have time to think.' He rang the bell abruptly.

Mandeville drew a deep breath. He even smiled a little. 'You have tricked me,' he complained, but without bitterness.

'Perhaps not,' Latimer replied. 'At best I may have obtained a respite. You shall be informed.'

To Middleton who came in: 'Remove

(*Continued On Opposite Page*)

What Happened in the Story Thus Far

HARRY LATIMER, a wealthy young tobacco planter of South Carolina is a leader in the Colonial party. His political leanings are responsible for the breaking of his engagement to Myrtle Carey, the daughter of Sir Andrew Carey, a staunch Tory. Because of his rebellious activities in Charles Town, Latimer faces arrest. Myrtle relents and her love rekindled, she consents to marry him if he will leave Charles Town. Their marriage infuriates Sir Andrew who forces Latimer into an unfair duel. Carey's fury is further aroused by Captain Robert Mandeville, a distant relative of Myrtle's and the British Governor's aide. Latimer foils the plot by not returning Carey's shot in the duel, thereby preventing further challenges and attempts on his life by Carey. Under these circumstances Myrtle and Harry leave for his plantation in the back country.

War Breaks out. The Governor and Mandeville flee. Latimer returns to Charles Town and is commissioned in the army of South Carolina. The Tories burn the Latimer home in Charles Town and Myrtle goes to live at the home of General Moultrie, Harry's superior officer. Rutledge, the Colonial Governor, questions the wisdom of this since Myrtle has been seen visiting her father's home where there is a mysterious visitor by the name of Jonathan Neild. Myrtle penetrates Neild's disguise, discovering that he is Mandeville and confronts him with the fact. Mandeville (Neild) promises to leave Charles Town if Myrtle will not report him as a spy. She also hesitates to do this fearing implication. The British army, outnumbering the Colonists, have in the meantime approached Charles Town and the situation is very tense. A spy is captured and on his person is found a secret code. In the meantime Neild again returns and he is held for questioning by Latimer. Latimer penetrates the disguise and Neild admits that his real name is Mandeville.

When Bathing Is A Religious Rite

(*Continued from page* 1)

mediately struck by the marked difference in the appearance of things. We saw the Burmese in their Sunday attire. All of them had wonderfully colored garments, especially the many priests, who were robed in brilliant yellow. It was a tremendous contrast to the poorly dressed Indians that we had just left. Here a prosperous and contented air prevailed. This is largely due to the fact that they raise tremendous quantities of rice, rubber and teakwood and that they also possess many lead, silver and zinc mines. Many of the cultivators own their rice fields and in addition have small and some large patches of rubber trees. This explains their prosperity.

From some sources in Rangoon I obtained really better information about India than I had obtained in India itself. I was told that the stumbling block to amicable understanding between the British and Indians is social equality. The Indians insist on it and the British refuse it. No Indians are admitted in either the Bombay or Calcutta Yacht Clubs. They have determined that it is better to have a fixed rule of exclusion because if one or two worthy ones were admitted, there would be no limit to the number of undesirables that would try to force themselves into the Clubs. The Mohammedans are alarmed at the aggressive attitude of the Indians; but as the Indians outnumber them and are not in their opinion their equals, they are fearful of being overrun by the conquered race, as they term it. They think that the Indians are satisfied with equality on paper—that is by law—even if it is never carried out.

They proposed compulsory education, but only if the pupils were not wanted at home. Some men of authority told me that to introduce compulsory education in India now would be like having attempted to introduce it in Europe in the Middle Ages and that India is about two hundred and fifty years behind the western countries. Therefore, it seems inopportune to try and give them at present the most advanced system of education.

I was told of an instance where Tokahile, one of the Indian leaders, asked them to pass a bill and that if it were passed the Indians would agree not to put it into effect for twenty years. I was shown the Preamble of the Government of India, Acts IX and X of George the Fifth, page 101, and I made the following extract which I think makes conditions pretty clear:

> "Whereas it is the declared policy of Parliament to provide for the increasing association of Indians in every branch of Indian administration and for the gradual development of self-governing institutions with a view to the progressive realization of responsible government in British India as an integral part of the Empire:
>
> "And whereas progress in giving effect to this policy can only be achieved by successive stages and it is expedient that substantial steps in this direction should now be taken. And whereas the time and manner of each advance can be determined only by Parliament, upon whom responsibility lies for the welfare and advancement of the Indian peoples;" etc.

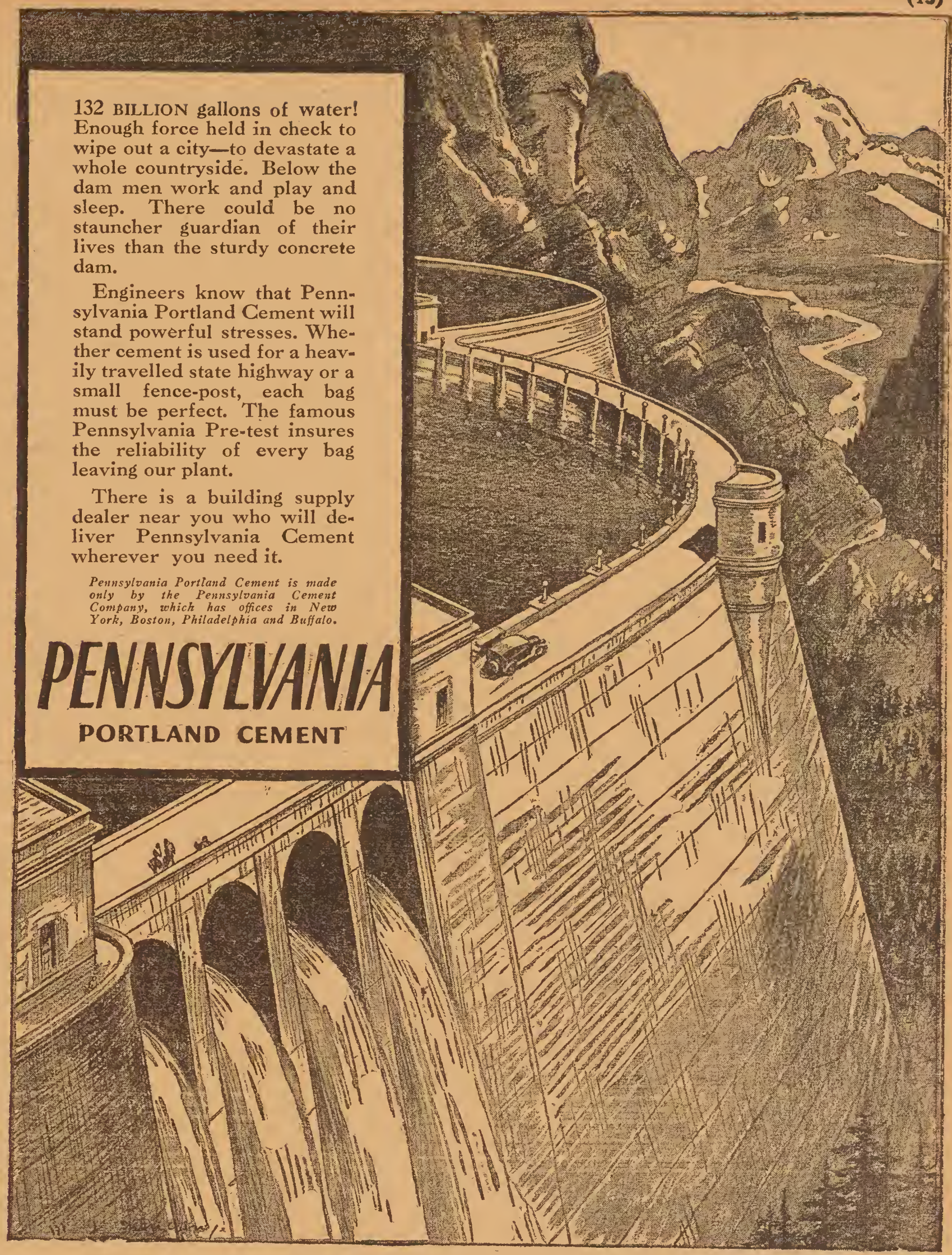
The natives wanted a bill passed to the effect that a third-class passenger should be no longer carried in cattle trains and have all the conveniences of second class passengers. The railroad consented and that satisfied them, and as yet nothing has been done to make the change.

Some Britishers stated that many young Indians have been brought up on John Stuart Mills and Buckle and were taught to criticize the Government and are now expert critics. They were taught to suspect everybody and everything. Now they are wondering, so I was told, what harm the railroad has done. They think it must have done some as it is a government institution. The Indians cannot combine; there are too many castes and too many religions. Great Britain hopes to make India a nation and not a geographical expression. No definite result can be secured in that direction until the Indians have combined and become law regarding and law abiding.

I was also told that in dealing with the economic tension in India, it is necessary to remember

1. That the only thing that the people will accept is precedent
2. That the women edged on by the priests are more active than the men
3. That the leaders lose all control as soon as religious feelings are stirred
4. That the Mussalmans can never forget that they were a ruling race and
5. That it is absolutely necessary for the British to maintain strict impartiality.

It is claimed that the best thing for India is the maintenance of British justice and that cannot happen without the British. British laws and justice were evolved through centuries of experience. There must be patience practiced and a solemn attempt made to fit them gradually for responsible self-government. Great Britain must not withdraw or else India would once again become the cock-pit of other fighting nations.



132 BILLION gallons of water! Enough force held in check to wipe out a city—to devastate a whole countryside. Below the dam men work and play and sleep. There could be no stauncher guardian of their lives than the sturdy concrete dam.

Engineers know that Pennsylvania Portland Cement will stand powerful stresses. Whether cement is used for a heavily travelled state highway or a small fence-post, each bag must be perfect. The famous Pennsylvania Pre-test insures the reliability of every bag leaving our plant.

There is a building supply dealer near you who will deliver Pennsylvania Cement wherever you need it.

Pennsylvania Portland Cement is made only by the Pennsylvania Cement Company, which has offices in New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Buffalo.

PENNSYLVANIA

PORTLAND CEMENT

Success Talks for Farm Boys

Have Faith In Yourselves

(A Standard Farm Paper Message by John McCormack)

I BELIEVE there is one quality essential to success and that quality is FAITH IN YOURSELF. You must believe that you can do the task to which you have set yourself.

There is, however, another quality which must be allied to our faith in ourselves and that quality is PERSEVERANCE. Success after all is simply the triumph of perseverance over difficulties, and the greater the obstacles overcome the greater and more lasting is the success. For myself I have always kept in mind the old maxim, "Non progredo est regredo," which freely translated means, "He who does not go forward goes backward."

JOHN McCORMACK

JOHN McCORMACK

Who has not heard and loved the singing of John McCormack? Hardly a farm boy among all our AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST readers has not heard his records, and all will welcome this thoughtful message from him. Next week's "Success Talk" will be by one of the world's most famous men—Hon. Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce in President Coolidge's Cabinet.

(Standard Farm Paper Editorial Service, Copyright, 1926 by Clarence Poe).

The Carolinian

(*Continued from page* 10)

the prisoner,' he said. 'He is detained pending further inquiry.'

'Come, sir. By the right. March!'

Mandeville was the Quaker Neild once more, shuffling a little in his steps, and speaking through his nose.

'Nay, friend, nay! I know naught of thy military orders.'

But he went out, and Latimer was left alone with his misery.

(*To Be Continued*)

HOT WATER on the R. F. D.

with every stroke of the Kitchen Pump

EVEN if you live out beyond the gas mains, you can still have hot water—and plenty of it.

Without coal, or gas or water pressure you can have city conveniences and city comforts. Think of getting gallons of hot water, any time of the day or night, from your kitchen pump!

Simple New Installation

Use a New Perfection Kerosene Water Heater (write for booklet) with your kitchen pump and a three-way valve.*

If you want hot water, turn the valve, then operate the pump as usual. If you wish the water cold, turn the valve back again.

Perhaps there is water pressure in your home. The New Perfection Kerosene Water Heater may be attached to the water storage tank in the usual way.

For Every Home Use

Now, wash day may be speeded up. Enough hot water for the clothes in thirty minutes. Now milk cans may be easily sterilized.

There is no need to fill the kettle many times. Father's shave, baby's bottle rinse, good hot baths, dish water aplenty —all are easily had.

And the Cost is Low

Order one of the four New Perfection Kerosene Water Heaters from your plumber today. Two models have thermostats which automatically shut off the heat.

One has a 30 gallon "Stay-Hot" tank which keeps water hot 36 hours. The one pictured is Model No. 411 with the fast "Cobalt" Blue Chimney burner and double copper heating coils. All four models burn Socony Kerosene—the clean, economical fuel.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK
26 Broadway

*Your nearest plumber can install it.

PERFECTION
Kerosene Water Heaters

Save the Fruit Juices

Do It This Way---3-A Recipes

Canned fruit juices, tucked away on the cellar shelves, help to solve some of the little party problems of both summer and winter. It may be made into some fresh jelly in mid-winter, opened at a moment's notice to lend variety and flavor to the punch bowl, or frozen into refreshing sherbets or water ices for the hottest of days.

Make Freezing Easy

Where ice is available, frozen desserts may be made quickly. Place ice in a burlap bag and crush with a wooden mallet. Use coarse rock salt. Recent investigations prove that *eight* parts of ice and one part of salt make the right proportion for freezing mixtures. Partly fill the outside container with ice before adding any salt. Then alternate the ice and salt until level with inside container.

Always chill the mixture before putting in the freezer. Fill the freezer not more than two-thirds full, thus allowing space for the mixture to swell. Test or taste the mixture before freezing. But remember that freezing will make it taste less sweet and some of the fruit flavor will disappear.

Turn slowly until the mixture starts to freeze, then beat up the mixture by turning more rapidly. If there is time for ripening before serving just freeze to a soft consistency and pack, using same proportion of ice and salt. Ices are better if frozen until stiff and not packed for too long.

Water Ice

Water Ice is simply fruit juice sweetened with sugar and diluted with water until a pleasing flavor (strength) is obtained. It is then frozen and packed until ready to serve. This is especially pleasing for dinner dessert on a hot day. It melts quite rapidly so care must be used in serving.

Sherbets

Sherbets are simply water ices to which beaten whites of eggs or softened gelatin have been added. These have slightly more foundation and do not melt as rapidly. Both water ices and sherbets are easily prepared if those fruit juices have been saved. These desserts are not at all "filling" and the clear flavor of fruit is most refreshing on warm days. The pulp of fruit may be added (when fresh fruit is used) after the liquid mixture is frozen to the "mush" stage.

Cherry Sherbet

1½ cups of cherry juice
2 cups water
1½ cups sugar
Juice of 1 lemon
1 egg white

Combine the sugar and water and boil for ten minutes. Add cherry juice. Chill. Partly freeze this mixture. Add egg white, well beaten, and freeze until quite hard. This makes about one quart and a half when frozen.

Strawberry Ice

2 cups
1 tablespoon lemon juice
1 quart water
1½ cups sugar

Make a syrup of the water and sugar. Add fruit juice and lemon juice. Strain, chill, and freeze. The fruit juice may be obtained by crushing the fresh berries and pressing through double cheese cloth. Canned fruit juices may be used.

Raspberry Ice

Raspberry ice may be made the same as strawberry ice. Twice as much lemon juice may be added to give character to the flavor. Add a little more sugar if required.

Grape Ice

2 cups sugar
2 cups grape juice
2 cups water
1 3 cup lemon juice
2/3 cup orange juice

Make a syrup of sugar and water. Boil 10 minutes. Add fruit juices, chill and freeze.

Pineapple Ice

1 cup water
½ cup sugar
Juice of one lemon
1 cup grated pineapple

Prepare as Grape Ice.

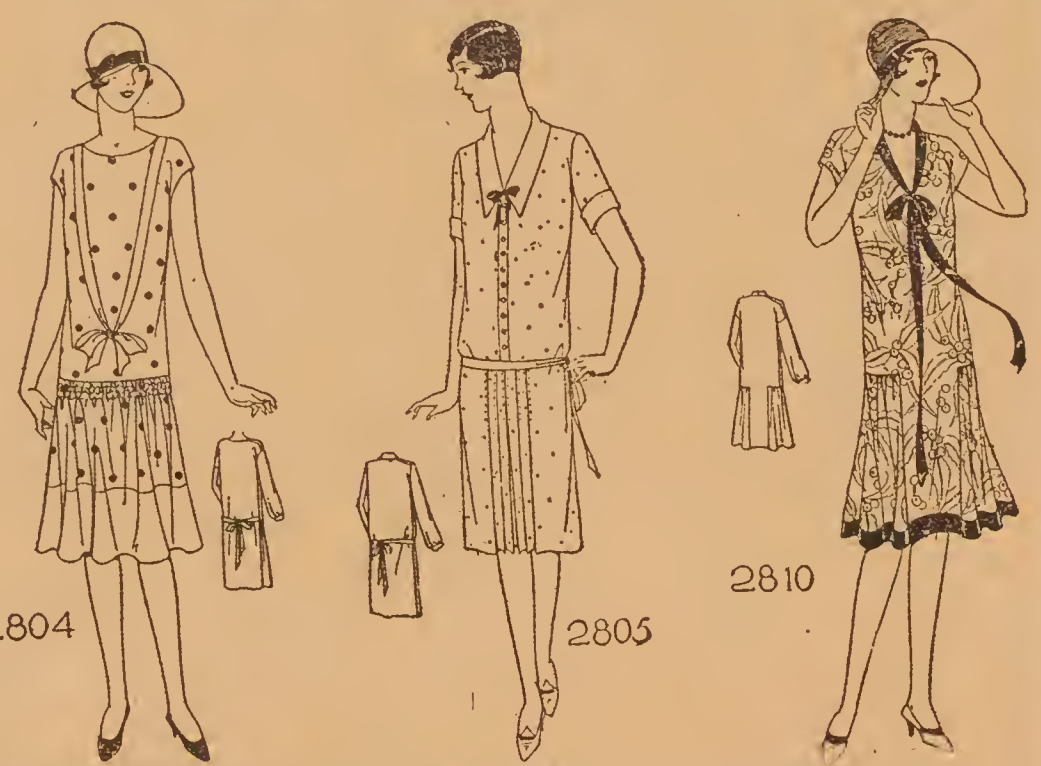
Orange Water Ice

3 cups water
2 cups sugar
2 cups orange juice
¼ cup lemon juice
2 tablespoons grated orange rind

Grate the yellow rind of 2 oranges and cook three minutes in the syrup. Then add fruit juices, chill and freeze.

(*Continued on opposite page*)

Attractive Mid-Summer Frocks



Pattern 2804 *is just right for the summery georgettes, voiles or crepes. It can be made in most charming colors and its style suits most figures. It comes in sizes* 16, 18 *years,* 36, 38 40 *and* 42 *inches bust measure. For the* 36-*inch size,* 2½ *yards of* 32 *or* 36 *inch material with* 1 *yard of* 40 *inch contrasting is required.* **Price 13c.**

Pattern 2805 *shows the regular sport type of dress which looks best in crepe de chines, cotton broadcloths, linens or other materials of some weight. It comes in sizes* 16, 18 *years,* 36, 38, 40 *and* 42 *inches bust measure. For the* 36-*inch size* 2¾ *yards of* 40 *inch material with* ⅝ *yard of* 40 *inch contrasting is required.* **Price 13c.**

Pattern 2810 *is lovely for summer dresses in the thin, fluttery materials. The long tie adds a graceful touch to the whole custome. It comes in sizes* 16, 18 *years,* 36, 38, 40 *and* 42 *inches bust measure. It requires* 3½ *yards of* 40 *inch material, with* 3 *yards of* 4½ *inch ribbon for collar and tie and* 2½ *yards of* 2 *inch ribbon for band of skirt, for the* 36-*inch bust measure.* **Price 13c.**

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern numbers and sizes clearly and correctly and enclose with correct remittance in stamps or coin (although coin is sent at own risk). Add 12c for one of our new Fall fashion books. Send all orders to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 461-4th Avenue, New York City.

Be Good-Looking This Summer

Keep Self and Home as Attractive as Possible

IN modern parlance we sell ourselves at our face value. People rate us by our personal appearance. The bsuiness man who goes to his office and the woman who goes daily to business, dress themselves with care, for they know the value of making a good impression.

The housewife's job is her home, and it is equally important that she should be dressed for the part. I will admit that she has a hard time keeping her appearance presentable. Few jobs are as hard on clothes, skin and finger nails as housework.

Good looking house dresses are the first essential. This is a season of smocks, and one or two will be very handy to slip on over house dresses when doing especially dirty jobs. One of the pretty rubber aprons is also a good protection when washing dishes.

First of all, to be good looking we must be clean—which is really pleasant business, for who doesn't love a bath? Many busy housewives find the most convenient time for their daily bath to be just before retiring. A bath at night is excellent to take the "kink" out of tired nerves and insure sound sleep.

The appearance of teeth and finger nails is a very good index of one's character. We almost unconsciously judge people by such details.

It seems to me that the care of the hair is about the biggest difficulty we women have. Whether your hair be bobbed or unbobbed, take time to arrange it every morning, even if you steal some time from your housework. Callers will forgive dust on the piano, or even unwashed dishes, when they won't excuse an untidy appearance on the part of their hostess.

Every woman likes to use nice toilet articles and this is one small luxury in which it is well worth while to indulge. Few things add to one's comfort as much as does the use of favorite toilet preparations.—S. G. S.

SEND for a copy of our new fashion and dressmaking book containing all the Fall and early Winter styles in addition to picture dressmaking lessons, some embroidery designs and Xmas gifts that can be made at home. Write your name and address clearly, enclose 12 cents and address your order to Fashion Dept., AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 Fourth Ave., New York, New York.

Keep Cut Flowers Fresh

"KEEP the cut flowers breathing and they will stay fresh longer" is the gist of instructions given by Professor A. H. Nehrling of Cornell. There is no sadder sight than a vase or bowl of dying flowers, and they should be disposed of as soon as they lose their freshness.

To keep fresh as long as possible, choose healthy flowers and cut with a clear, clean slant just above a node or joint. Early morning is best since at that time the plant is most rigid and fresh. If the flowers become wilted clip the stems under water and stand in a cool place. A woody stem may also be slit up three or four inches. All foliage should be stripped from the lower part of the stem as it only crowds the vase and is apt to decay, causing the water to become foul.

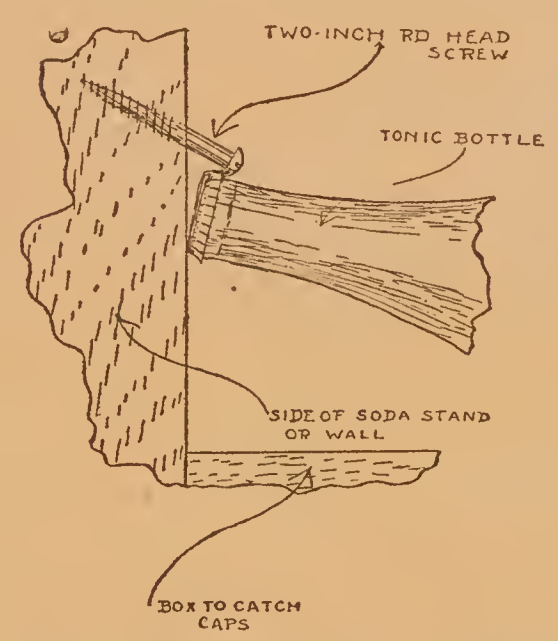
An overheated, dry, room wilts flowers rapidly. In the winter, a dish of water on the radiator helps to remedy this. Gas, even in a small degree, soon kills flowers.

Deep, roomy vases are best since they do not crowd the stems. Those that are high and narrow suit for a bud or two, but not for a large bouquet. Low shallow bowls although very artistic do not hold enough water for most flowers. A wire block to keep stems separate in the vase is a great help.

Keep the water fresh, clip the cut ends every day and keep the flowers cool if you wish to make them last.

Simple Cap Remover

A SIMPLE and neat fixture for removing tonic bottle caps can be arranged on the front of the cooler box, the wall, or on the bottom of a counter. Two round head screws, 3/16 x 2 or 1½ inches, are all that is needed. Screw part way into the wood at an angle, so that the heads pro-



ject about ½ inch, and are ½ inch apart. Set the edge of the cap against the bottom of the screw heads, and press down, or, if the fixture is placed on the bottom of a counter top, toward the body. A box can be placed about ten inches under the screws, to catch the caps as they fall.—Richard C. Tarr.

Canning Helps

THE busy canning season is at hand and many home canners wish to own a book of complete canning instructions. In the columns of the A. A. are occasional recipes and tables on this subject and the clever home manager clips those out and pastes them on cards or in a book for easy reference.

But, in case one has neglected to do this bit of preparation for the business ahead, she can get either free or for a very small sum thoroughly reliable canning instructions and recipes.

Farmers' Bulletin 1471 may be had for five cents from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. This bulletin has been prepared by Dr. Louise Stanley, Chief of the Bureau of Home Economics and represents the most reliable information which that scientific bureau has been able to obtain.

Practically every state has a state college of home economics or one combined with the state college of agriculture. Bulletins on food preservation may be had from most of these institutions and are usually free upon request to residents of those states.

Manufacturers of canning supplies also have worked out in their education departments useful recipes on canning. For ten cents one can obtain the 1926 Home Canner's Year Book from the Boston Woven Hose and Rubber Company, Cambridge, Mass., makers of the Good Luck jar rubbers.

Be Sure To Give Address

JUST now we have several unfilled pattern orders because the senders failed to sign their names to the orders. Unfortunately, we don't know the handwriting of all our reader friends, so we shall have to wait until they send us a card with their names and addresses. The postmarks indicate that the orders were sent from Bath, N. Y., Rochester, N. Y., Hamburg, Pa., Newton, N. J., and Edmeston, N. Y.

Save The Fruit Juices

(Continued from opposite page)

Peach Water Ice

1 dozen peaches — 1 quart water
¼ cup lemon juice — 2 cups sugar

Mash peaches, sprinkle over half of the sugar, let stand one hour. Make syrup of remaining sugar and water. Combine the two mixtures, chill, and freeze. Reduce the amount of water if you prefer a richer peach flavor.

In your washing machine get the *extra* help of Fels-Naptha!

Golden soap and plenty of dirt-loosening naptha work hand-in-hand in Fels-Naptha!

You get cleaner, sweeter clothes more easily with this *extra* help you can get only in Fels-Naptha!

Your dealer has Fels-Naptha— or will get it for you

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Removes Dandruff—Stops Hair Falling
Restores Color and Beauty to Gray and Faded Hair
60c. and $1.00 at druggists.
Hiscox Chem. Works, Patchogue, N. Y.

When writing to advertizers be sure to mention the American Agriculturist.

Vim

DO you wish it? Try proper spine support at night. Sleep on a bedspring that supports your spine in all of its natural curves. Let every one of your vertebrae rest. Save the strains on your spinal cord. Get yourself a FOSTER IDEAL SPRING and take the nerve dragging sag out of your bed. Give yourself an opportunity for real rest and recuperation. Nerves treated right will treat you right. You'll find the FOSTER IDEAL SPRING a true relief because

It's a Better Bedspring

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS

FOSTER BROS. MFG. COMPANY, UTICA, N. Y.
Western Factory St. Louis, Mo.

Foster Bros. Mfg. Co. Foster IDEAL Utica N.Y.-St. Louis, Mo.

Foster IDEAL

The Spiral Bedspring that Supports the Spine

Read These Classified Ads

Classified Advertising Rates

ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in this department at the rate of 7 cents a word. The minimum charge per insertion is $1 per week.

Count as one word each initial, abbreviation and whole number, including name and address. Thus "J. B. Jones, 44 E. Main St., Mount Morris, N. Y." counts as eleven words.

Place your wants by following the style of the advertisements on this page.

The More You Tell, The Quicker You Sell

EVERY week the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST reaches *OVER* 140,000 farmers in New York New Jersey, Pennsylvania and adjacent states. Advertising orders must reach our office at 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City, not later than the second Monday previous to date of issue. Cancellation orders must reach us on the same schedule. Because of the low rate to subscribers and their friends, cash or money order must accompany your order.

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS—NEW PLAN, makes it easy to earn $50.00 to $100.00 weekly, selling shirts direct to wearer. No capital or experience needed. Represent a real manufacturer. Write now for FREE SAMPLES. MADISON SHIRTS, 566 Broadway, New York.

CATTLE

PUREBRED JERSEYS. Two fine large bull calves, four and five months old, from tuberculin tested herd. Price and pedigree on request. W. A. ROUSE, Tully, N. Y.

FOR SALE—THREE FINE HOLSTEIN HEIFER calves, three to four months old. Dams backed by four world records. Calves sired by great grand son of May Echo Sylvia, champion milker of the world. Gave over 1000 lbs. in seven days. $50.00 each. Registered and transferred. T. B. tested. Clean herd. WOODSIDE STOCK FARM, Remsen, N. Y.

DOGS AND PET STOCK

ENGLISH COLLIE PUPS. The beauty of all breeds. Natural born healers. Ship C.O.D. SHADY LAWN FARM, Depeyster, N. Y.

GERMAN SHEPHERD Police puppies, pure bred, registered stock. Females, $25; males, $30 to $50. FLONA HORNING, Owego, N. Y.

DON'T RUN your legs off all summer chasing cows when an English or Welsh Shepherd will go for stock alone. GEO. BOORMAN, Marathon, N. Y.

WHITE COLLIES—Open and bred females, one stud and puppies, reasonable. Bigness Bob at stud, $10. HARRIET WIXOM, Trumansburg, N. Y.

FOR SALE: FINE ENGLISH SHEPHERD pups, also Shepherd and Airdale Cross $5.00 from heel driving stock. E. A. BROWN, Chester, Vermont.

EGGS—POULTRY—TURKEYS

CHICKS—7c UP C.O.D. delivery guaranteed. Write for feeding system that raised 90-95% to maturity year after year. C. M. LAUVER, Box 26, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHIX C.O.D. White, Brown, Buff Leghorns; Anconas, 100-$8.50. Reds, Barred, White Rocks; Black Minorcas, $9.50. Mixed $8.00. CAPPER HATCHERY, Elgin, Iowa.

BABY CHICKS—Prices are for lots of 25, 50 and 100 chicks: Reds, $3, $5.50, $10; White Leghorns $2.50, $4.50, $8; Rocks, $3.00, $5.50, $10.00; heavy mixed, $2.50, $4.50, $8.00; light mixed, $2.25, $4.00, $7.00. Free range, 100% delivery. Circular. W. A. LAUVER, McAlisterville, Pennsylvania.

90 VARIETIES POULTRY, geese, ducks, eggs, chicks, dogs, pigeons, hares, parrots, ferrets, cavies white mice. Free catalog. J. A. BERGEY, Telford, Pa.

CHICKS—S. C. Buff Leghorns, $8-100; Barred Rocks, Reds, $10-100; White Rocks, $10-100; light mixed, $7-100; heavy, $9-100. All No. 1 of Free Range Stock. 1c added if less than 100 lots. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Circular free. JACOB NIEMOND, McAlisterville, Pa., Box A.

CHICKS—S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS, 7½c; Large English Leghorns, 8c; Barred Rocks, 9c; Mixed, 7c. 100% guaranteed. Order direct. Circular. HOWARD STRAWSER, McAlisterville, Pa.

FOR SALE—LEGHORN MARCH hatched pullets. Excellent strain. Price $2.25. Also May hatched pullets. Price $1.00. Owner sold property. Must sell. V. G. HENDERSHOT, Stillwater, N. J.

POULTRY SUPPLIES

EGG CASES—Wholesale dealer and shipper of second hand egg cases. Car lots a specialty. LOUIS OLOFSKY, 703 Greene Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FARM IMPLEMENTS

RICH MAN'S Corn Harvester, poor man's price—only $25.00 with bundle tying attachment. Free catalog showing pictures of harvester. Box 528, Salina, Kans.

WHY DOESN'T the New Ferguson Plow fall away on a hillside? Ask your nearest Ford dealer for the answer.

WE OFFER at special price, few Centaur and Bolen tractors, "Trade Ins" in good order. O. W. BENTLEY, 505 Canal Street, Syracuse, N. Y.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—EXPERIENCED YOUNG married man on farm. Will supply new house, on state road, with conveniences. CHARLES F. SEAMAN, Woodbury Falls, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS

CASH PAID for Dairymen's League Certificates of indebtedness, all series. L. F. THORNTON, Dimock, Pa.

CORRUGATED PADS for fruit packages, 19 inch $9.50; 16½, $7.50; Protect O Liners, $14.00. Cash with order. C. E. BROWN, Bridgeville, Del.

GUARANTEED TOBACCO; Chewing or smoking 5 lbs. $1.25; ten $2.00; cigars $2.00 for 50, pipe free, pay when received. FARMERS ASSOCIATION, Maxon Mills, Kentucky.

CASH PAID for Dairymen's League Certificates of indebtedness. All series. GEO. H. PHELPS, 450 Broad St., Oneida, N. Y.

SPECIAL SALE—Homespun tobacco, Smoking or Chewing. Satisfaction Guaranteed or money refunded, four lbs. $1.00, twelve $2.25. Pipe Free. UNITED FARMERS OF KENTUCKY, Paducah, Ky.

WILL BUY Dairymen's League certificates. BOX 64, Chemung, New York.

EXTENSION LADDERS—20 to 32 ft., 25c ft. Freight paid. A. L. FERRIS, Interlaken, N. Y.

PRINTING

150 NOTEHEADS, 100 white envelopes printed and mailed $1.00. Samples printing free. SUNKO, Mohawk, New York.

EVERYTHING PRINTED! Samples free! FRANKLYN PRESS, Milford, N. H.

REAL ESTATE

50 ACRES LEVEL productive tillage, excellent pasture, valuable timber, fruit, best markets, high school advantages, 8-room house, barn, silo, poultry houses, 8 cows, team, 75 hens, full equipment, crops. Everything goes——$3500. $1000 down. FRED HUNT, Unadilla, N. Y.

SEEDS—NURSERY STOCK

CAULIFLOWER, Cabbage, Sprout, Tomato and Celery Plants. Field grown, millions of plants from highest yielding strains of seed only. Cauliflower plants, Long Island Snowball, "Catskill" Snowball, Extra Early, Erfurt, $4.50 per 1000; 5000, $20; 500, $2.50; 300, $2; 200, $1.50; 100, $1. Cabbage Plants, Danish Ballhead, Copenhagen Market, Enkhuizen Glory, All Head Early, Succession, Surehead, Early and Late Flat Dutch, Summer Danish Ballhead, Savoy, Red Danish Stonehead, $2 per 1000; 500, $1.40; 300, $1.20; 100, $1. Brussels Sprouts, Long Island Improved, $2.50 per 1000; 500, $1.75; 300, $1.50; 200, $1.25; 100, $1. Tomato Plants, Bonny Best, John Baer, Matchless, Stone. Same price as Sprouts. Celery Plants, French Golden Self Bleaching, Easy Bleaching, Golden Plume, Giant Pascal, White Plume, Winter Queen, Golden Heart, $3 per 1000; 500, $2; 300, $1.50; 200, $1.25; 100, $1. Send for list of all plants. No business done on Sunday. F. W. ROCHELLE & SONS, Chester, N. J.

HARDY PLANTS, well-rooted, $1 per dozen prepaid. Coreopsis, Sweet Williams, Gaillardias and Hardy Pinks; 200 Tomatoes, $1; 200 Celery, $1; 200 Cabbage, $1; 125 Asters, mixed colors, $1. Send for catalog. WM. P. YEAGLE, Bristol, Pa., Dept. A.

CELERY PLANTS, Strong, ready for field, all varieties, $1.25-1,000; 10,000 for $10.00. J. C. SCHMIDT, Bristol, Pa.

VEGETABLE PLANTS—READY NOW—CAULIFLOWER—All Rerooted Fine Plants $4.50 per 1000; 5000 $20.00 H. S. Snowball and T. S. Erfurt. CELERY—Field Grown Golden Self Blanching, Golden Plume, Golden Heart, Easy Blanching, Winter Queen, White Plume, Giant Pascal and Burpee's Fordhook Emperor $3.00 per 1000; Rerooted plants $3.50 per 1000. CABBAGE—Field Grown $2.00 per 1000; Rerooted $2.25 per 1000; Late Flat Dutch, Burpee's Surehead, Copenhagen Market, Enkhuizen Glory, Savoy, Red Dutch and Red Danish. BRUSSELS SPROUTS—Field Grown Rerooted Danish Giant and Long Island Improved $2.50 per 1000; 500 for $1.50. Cash with order please. Send for free list of all plants. PAUL F. ROCHELLE, Morristown, New Jersey.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS; Senator Dunlap 80c 100; $4.50, 1000; Glen Mary $1.00, 100; $6.00, 1000. Plum Farmer Raspberry (black) $3.00, 100. F. G. MANGUS, Pulaski, N. Y.

SEEDS—NURSERY STOCK

HARDY PERENNIAL FLOWER PLANTS for summer and fall planting. Oriental Poppy, Hollyhock, Anchusa, Foxglove, Bleeding Heart, Hardy Carnation, Siberian Wallflower, Phlox, Columbine, Delphinium, Canterbury Bells, Sweet William, Hardy Sweet Pea and 75 other varieties of perennial flower plants, all perfectly hardy, living outdoors during winter. Also Strawberry, Raspberry, Blackberry, Grape, Gooseberry, Currant, Barberry, Privet plants; Roses, Shrubs, Tulips, Hyacinths, Crocuses, for September and October planting. Catalogue free. HARRY E. SQUIRES, Hampton Bays, N. Y.

SHEEP

WANTED—Shrops, Hampshires or Southdowns. If you have a flock of any of these breeds and want to clean house, make a price on the lot. In your first letter state number, ages, condition, etc. Box 376 c|o AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

SWINE

REGISTERED POLAND CHINAS, Berkshires, Chester Whites, all ages. bred sows, service boars. P. HAMILTON, Cochranville, Pa.

O. I. C. SWINE. Choice pigs, gilts, brood sows for sale. ELM GROVE STOCK FARM, Cortland, N. Y.

POLAND CHINA BREEDING STOCK. 75 Boars and Gilts weighing 75 to 100 lbs. each at $25 to $30 each. Choice trio $75. Registered, treated for cholera and crated for shipment free. Choice breeding stock guaranteed satisfactory. STANLEY SHORT, Cheswold, Delaware.

WOMEN'S WANTS

PATCHWORK. Send fifteen cents for household package, bright new calicoes and percales. Your money's worth every time. PATCHWORK COMPANY, Meriden, Conn.

10% OFF on Hair Goods and work done up to September 1st. Booklet. MRS. MACK, 15 Mechanic, Canton, N. Y.

KODAK FINISHING. Trial offer. Any size film developed for 5c. Prints 3c each. Trial 5x7 enlargement in handsome mount 25c. Overnight service. YOUNG PHOTO SERVICE, 409 Bertha St., Albany, N. Y.

How I Used My Education

(*Continued from page* 13)

and I have wanted it all so deeply. I know that the lack of those influences has been just as pronounced for the girls here at Haskell (and many even more so) as it was for me. So, in a rather feeble imitation, I know, but still in imitation, I have fitted up my room here at the school with especial care. I have tried to make it attractive, so that the girls may like to come to visit in it, and so that they may too, some day have some model of artistic taste. I know that they notice the things I attempt to do more than they would one of their other teachers who is not Indian, because of the fact that I am one of them and whatever I can achieve is not out of question for any one of them. Because of this, I have tried very hard. I have meant for the girls to feel perfectly free to come to my room for a visit, for tea on Sunday evenings, and for other little special occasions. I have tried to make my room and my teas mean just as much to these girls, in a small way, as the friendship of the Mount Holyoke teachers has meant to me.

Willing Work

There are a number of other things I have tried to help to do. Of course in a school of this kind, where the faculty may be detailed to do anything from teaching to serving in the kitchen, there are many things that may fall to one's lot to do. I have tried to meet these demands willingly and without grumbling. And I have been more fortunate in that none have been assigned to me that I have not enjoyed.

Because I feel very keenly that the public must be acquainted with the true state of Indian affairs I have tried hard not to refuse an opportunity to go out and speak to womens' clubs or other organizations who are interested in being intelligent about the Indian situation. During World Fellowship week in November I was away making speeches at various Y. W. C. A. meetings. And many times since I have gone whenever I could—I believe that is important. And I am certain that it was publicity of this sort which was directly responsible for the recent reorganization of the Indian Bureau which promises to be so much more efficient.

And now I come to the close of my report. I said in the beginning that I hoped some day that another Indian girl may have the same chance that I have had to come to Mount Holyoke College. I know of nothing more significant that could happen to my race than having trained leaders sent out from a school such as Mount Holyoke. I have already decided which girl shall be the next one to come. She is a Pueblo who graduated from here a year ago and is now employed as a teacher. Her coming is still only a dream, but we are sure that there can be found a way to manage it. And in order to be prepared when the time comes we have proceeded, on faith, to get everything reviewed up for College Boards. I have been tutoring her in Latin all winter. But she has outgrown most all of the Latin I know, and now has a regular tutor from the University of Kansas, which is also in our town.

My whole year has been such a happy one, and I have never been so busy before in all my life. Only now and then have I become bored with the arduous task of having to be, forever, an example to over four hundred girls who watch my every action. But it has been fun, and never once have I forgotten that I must carry forward the ideals of my college to a people who are just beginning to realize that Mary Lyon ever lived and made education possible for women.

Soils And The Old Cow

(*Continued from page* 3)

the roots can take it out. A very important matter if we are to produce more home grown cow feed. Uniform farm production will not be a serious matter so long as our home shortages can easily be made up by increasing the amount of purchased concentrates. Very fortunate under our present methods but a bad habit should we try to use more home feed stuffs. Staying qualities in these soils will require attention to a steady supply of organic matter in the soils put there by short crop rotation through the application of stable manure or by plowing under some form of green crop, not necessarily to be plowed under when alive, which is best because the plants will decay faster and less rain will be required.

Time and convenience gets into the doing of farm work and we may be obliged to plow when the crop is dead. If the home demand for hay is large and the rotation is long keeping the cows entirely away from the meadows together with fall top dressing of stable manure or compost will add to the organic matter at the soil surface increasing the nitrogen development and the root protection which ranks in hay growing with fertility in importance. Every effort should be put forth to grow legumes.

Lime for Legumes

Without going into details more legumes is very largely a question of fertility cultivation and lime. Drainage will be of first importance with alfalfa of less with red clover and often of minor importance in growing alsike.

I speak with a feeling of more certainty in regard to the sand loams because my own farm experience in getting larger and consecutive crop growth from these soils. Observation will make a brief outline on handling clay soils pretty safe. Sandy soils are poor primarily because they have less available plant food and give up what they do have more readily. The clays have more at the outset and hold it better. So stubborn are the hard clays that one may get hungry waiting unless he bestirs himself by drainage, more organic matter worked in, and the use of lime. As our care of the clay makes of it a clay loam and of the sand a sand loam we will have a soil in each case subject to about the same cropping methods.

Service Bureau

Get Rich Quick---One Hundred Born Every Hour

THE Better Business Bureau of Miami, Florida, writes us, asking our cooperation in warning our readers to beware of buying undeveloped Florida land from dishonest real estate dealers who are just now engaged in a campaign to get farm people to invest their savings in "get-rich-quick" Florida land schemes.

There are good farming possibilities in Florida, but before investing, one should take every precaution to investigate through reliable sources, to see that the land is properly located and that it is cleared and drained and is not held at too high a price. About the only way if one contemplates a large investment, is to make a trip to Florida and personally inspect the proposition.

In sending out the warning, the Miami Better Business Bureau enclosed some imitation money, on one side of which it says,

"GET RICH QUICK"
"ONE HUNDRED SUCKERS BORN EVERY HOUR"

and on the other side,

"USE THIS BOGUS MONEY TO BUY WORTHLESS INVESTMENTS. BEFORE INVESTING YOUR REAL MONEY INVESTIGATE."

In the letter the Better Business Bureau also says,

"We understand that one company is selling Florida raw acreage which is not cleared or drained and has secured a list of approximately 15,000 names of Northern farmers who have written into the State concerning Florida land. We understand that the company is not offering the land to those with whom it contracts but suggests that they represent the company in their respective communities. The individuals contacted with seemingly have a vital interest in Florida and may be looked upon by their neighbors as authorities on the state.

"These sales representatives will be the unwitting tools of a company which is capitalizing on their interest and we know of no means of blocking this method of selling save by having the attached bulletin reprinted in the farmer's trade paper—the agricultural papers of the country."

It Helps Where Needed

We call your attention to the photographs of the checks in the center of this page, which were paid on AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST insurance policies. When the checks were received, the lawyers representing the estates wrote a letter which we copy below.

We are in constant receipt of such letters; in fact, could fill a page of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST in every issue. They are a source of great encouragement to us because they are proof that we are furnishing a real service to people with this insurance at a low cost and at a time when the people are in especial need of help.

Another indication of how well our folks appreciate this service is the growing number of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST subscribers who are protected by this accident insurance policy. During the first six months of 1925, 17,380 policies were taken by our people. For the first six months of 1926, 19,795 of our subscribers took out a North American Accident Insurance Policy, as a part of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST service. The letter mentioned above follows:

"Representing the estates of Joseph H. Mongos and Fred Green, who were killed in an automobile accident near Altoona, Pa., on June 12, 1926, the following facts have come to our attention:

"These men were insured in the North American Accident Insurance Company by salesmen of your publication during the month of May, this year.

"After the unfortunate accident in which they were killed under date of June 25, we advised the Insurance Company of the accident and requested proofs of loss. In reply we learned that this Company had been informed of the death of Mr. Green and Mr. Mingos from your office and had immediately mailed drafts of $1000.00 each to your Company, to be used in settlement. On July 1, your Mr. Estelle came to Towanda and delivered one of the drafts to each of the representatives of the estates.

"The value to the families of these unfortunate men of the prompt and courteous service which you and the Insurance Company have given them cannot be overstated. Neither the estates nor ourselves were put to the slightest inconvenience. The treatment accorded us throughout was courteous, our local Bank cashed the drafts without question and the whole transaction has been handled in a manner so satisfactory that we feel that it is only fair to you that you are at liberty to make any use of this letter, or to make any reference to us that you may care to do."—(Signed) Lilley & Wilson, by J. R. Lilley, Attorneys-at-Law, Towanda, Pa.

Claim No. R-18121 Pa. Check No.
North American Accident Insurance Company
Home Office, 209 So. La Salle Street Chicago
Not Valid unless Release on Back is Signed by Claimant
PAYABLE THROUGH THE NORTHERN TRUST CO. CHICAGO, ILL.
June 26, 1926
Pay to the order of Estate of Fred Green, deceased, $1000.00
One Thousand and No/100 Dollars
To North American Accident Insurance Company
Form 440-B 209 So. La Salle St., Chicago
Claim Examiner.
NO PROTEST
This draft will not be honored unless Policy No. 4961410 issued by the North American Accident Insurance Company is attached.

Claim No. R-18120 Pa. Check No.
North American Accident Insurance Company
Home Office, 209 So. La Salle Street Chicago
Not Valid unless Release on Back is Signed by Claimant
PAYABLE THROUGH THE NORTHERN TRUST CO. CHICAGO, ILL.
June 26, 1926
Pay to the order of Estate of J. H. Mingos, deceased, $1000.00
One Thousand and No/100 Dollars
To North American Accident Insurance Company
Form 440-B 209 So. La Salle St., Chicago
Claim Examiner.
NO PROTEST
This draft will not be honored unless Policy No. 4961447 issued by the North American Accident Insurance Company is attached.

Have You Any Claims Against This Firm

WORD has just been received from the Department of Farms and Markets, that the firm of J. Neugeboren & Sons of 19 Harrison Street, New York, has gone into bankruptcy. This firm is licensed and bonded and therefore, shippers who have not received returns from them are protected by the Department of Farms and Markets. If any of our subscribers have complaints against this firm, or checks which have been protested, kindly send them to the Service Bureau of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York, together with the original express receipts.

Don't Buy Glasses From Peddlers

IN spite of our constant warnings through these columns, we are still in receipt of letters from our subscribers who have been disappointed in the purchase of eye glasses bought from salesmen.

We cannot be too emphatic against this practice. The eye is just about our most precious possession. When it is wrongly fitted trouble is almost sure to develop. Fitting the eyes properly is a very skillful business so that under no circumstances should one allow anyone to do this, except a competent and skilled occulist who has an established professional reputation in his community.

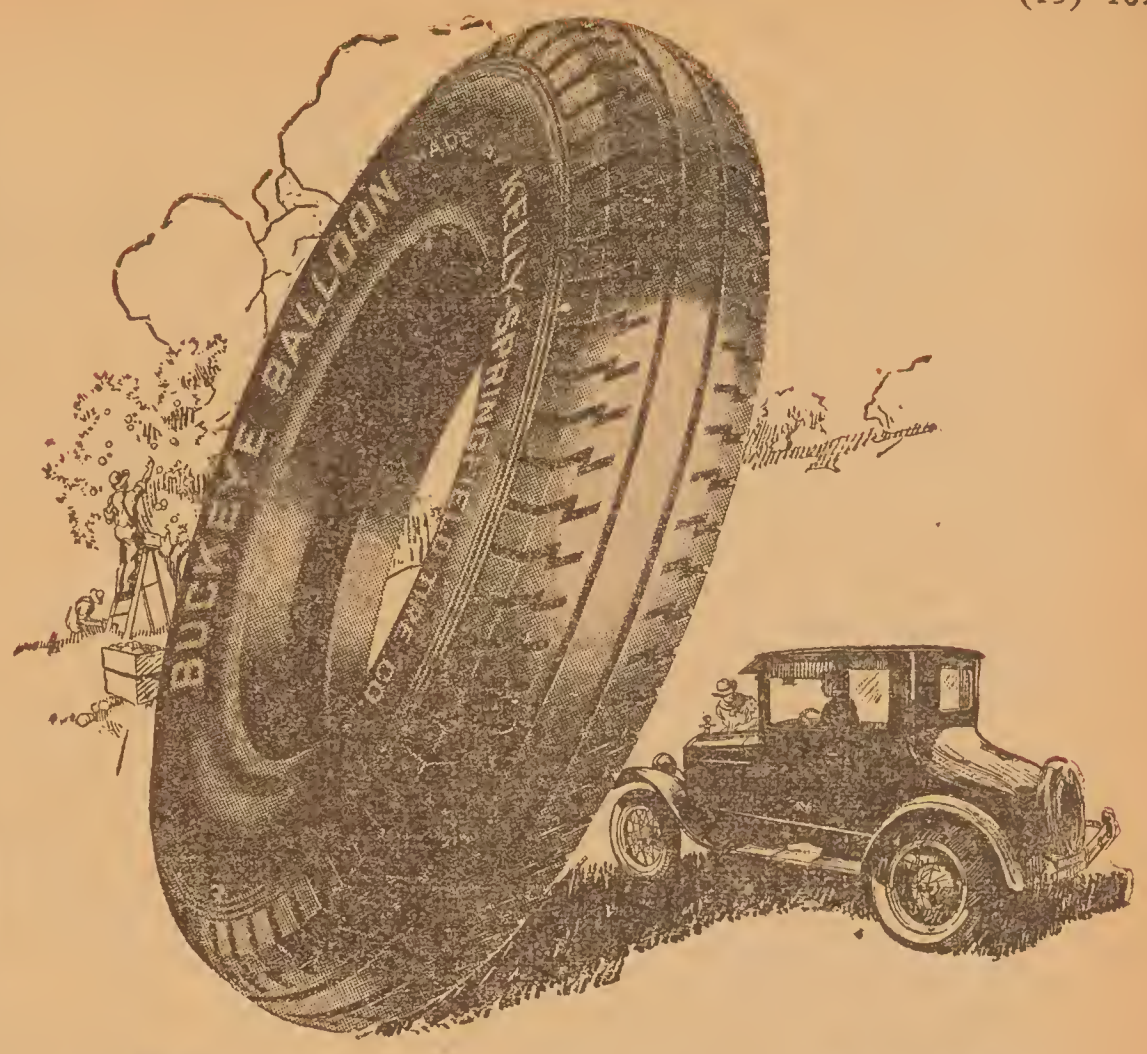
What Folks Think

"We received the check of $143.32 that you collected from the lumber company. We sure are grateful to you for I know they never intended to pay us as we have heard they were very crooked and hard to get money from. We are through with them. I think you can always depend on our taking the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST after what you have done for us. We would gladly pay you for your trouble."

* * *

"Words cannot express my thanks for your service and I will gladly pay you if you will let me. I just received a check from the company for $10.50. With many thanks to you as they would not give it to me. They said I did not write them, but I did just as they said, but they would not answer until two weeks every time. Again thanking you and will not forget this favor."

"I received your check for $40 from the North American Insurance Co. and I wish to thank you very much."—Angelo Patti, Forestville, N. Y.



Buckeyes are built in balloon sizes, too

BUCKEYE TIRES, built and guaranteed by Kelly-Springfield, offer generous mileage at low first cost.

In low-pressure sizes as well as the regular cord line, Buckeyes will stand up and deliver service.

Buckeyes are full size, full ply tires, intended for the man who wants good, dependable tires but who does not need the *extra* service he would get from the regular, higher-priced Kelly line.

See the Kelly dealer. He can sell you Buckeyes at prices that will save you money.

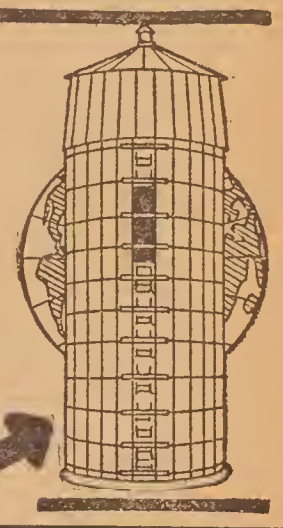
KELLY-SPRINGFIELD TIRE CO.
250 West 57th Street New York

BUCKEYE TIRES
Built by Kelly-Springfield

GLOBE SILOS

Cheapest per ton capacity

THE extension roof makes this possible. It is an exclusive feature of Globe Silos. They are made of the best materials, spruce and fir. Heavy matching of walls, double splines, sealed joints and adjustable doors make them absolutely air-tight. Lasts over a generation. Increases value of farm. Most durable, profitable and convenient silo you can buy. Write today for our catalog and price-list; silos, tanks, ensilage cutters, stanchions, etc.
GLOBE SILO CO. Box F, Unadilla, New York



The G.L.F.

Cooperative G. L. F. Exchange, Ithaca, N. Y.

To Patrons of the G. L. F.:

Your local G. L. F. agent is now placing contracts with the G. L. F. to purchase for your community dairy and poultry feed for shipment October 1, 1926, to April 30, 1927.

The practice of having its patrons place orders well in advance was early established by the G. L. F. and has been chiefly responsible for the savings on farm supplies which the organization has made. It has made possible greatly reduced order-getting costs, because one call from a fieldman suffices for several months' business; and it has permitted advantageous purchasing, and steady, efficient operation of the mill on an orderly shipping schedule determined in advance.

While the G. L. F. contracts to purchase for your local G. L. F. agent, its purpose is <u>to make savings for you</u>. Therefore, it urges that you help secure efficient local distribution, and get back of your agent's contract by letting him know your feed requirements for the period October 1 to April 30. He must know your requirements before your community can get the benefit of your organization's cooperative, non-profit service.

You will be interested to know that the G. L. F. has just closed its most successful year. This is seen in two facts: Sixty percent more G. L. F. dairy and poultry feed has been purchased for farmers than in the year previous. And a dividend on capital stock is being paid for the year ending July 1, 1926.

As the volume of dairy and poultry feed handled by your organization increases, the savings -- already considerable -- which have been made on mill operation, field service, and administration costs will be even greater. These savings will be yours if you tie your community into the G. L. F. program and help support efficient local distribution.

See your agent today about your winter feed requirements.

Sincerely yours,

N. F. Webb

PRESIDENT

July 15, 1926

The Farm Life of Four Score Years Ago

A Fireside Reflection

By JARED VAN WAGENEN, Jr.

AS I write there lies on my table a rather rare and interesting book—a broad and bulky volume with time-yellowed pages which came to me a few weeks ago from a farm house garret in Lewis County. It is the Report of the Census of the State of New York for the year 1845. It was, I believe our first comprehensive census and it makes a most interesting compendium of what our people were doing and how they were living at a period which survives only in the childhood memories of a few very ancient men and women and which is about to pass forever from human recollection.

Jared Van Wagenen, Jr.

The book is a repository of strange information of a character not sought by present day enumerators. It also contains fairly complete statistics of the agricultural products and the domestic manufactures and the rural handicrafts of that day and from it one may reconstruct the agricultural and social life of that vanished epoch.

I have been troubled to decide by what title to call this little paper. I had thought to call it The Beginnings of New York State Agriculture but then I remembered that the beginnings of our agriculture go back more than three centuries and that by 1845 we had achieved — especially in the eastern portion of our state—a long established, secure and comfortable farm civilization.

Then I thought to give it some such title as "The Golden Age of New York State Agriculture". Now it was an era that was characterized by some fine developments. There are certain aspects of the life of 1845 which I wish we might bring back again into this rushing day yet after all, doubtless it is better to echo the philosophy of Solomon, the Wise: *"Say not: what is the cause that the former days were better than these?—for thou dost not inquire wisely concerning these things."*

Perhaps if I should call it "The Age of the Hamlet" it would be the most fitting title for emphatically the most outstanding feature of that time was the hundreds of self-contained and self-sufficient communities scattered over the state. There was scarcely a township but had its own little village center which was the seat not only of church and school and store and tavern but here was found also the miller and sawyer and blacksmith and tanner and cooper and carpenter and cobbler and tinknocker and harness maker and also the carder of wool and the fuller of cloth while the physician gave pills and in the justice court the Squire gave just judgments and all the activities of an independent community went on their orderly ways. I know so many of these bye gone villages today sitting in pathetic decay and slowly dwindling with the years. Some times I am fortunate enough to find a battered Gray-Beard whose memory goes back before the Civil War and if I question him wisely and sympathetically he will grow almost eloquent as he discourses on the palmy days of a glorious past.

Let us make a brief survey of our state in the year of which I write.

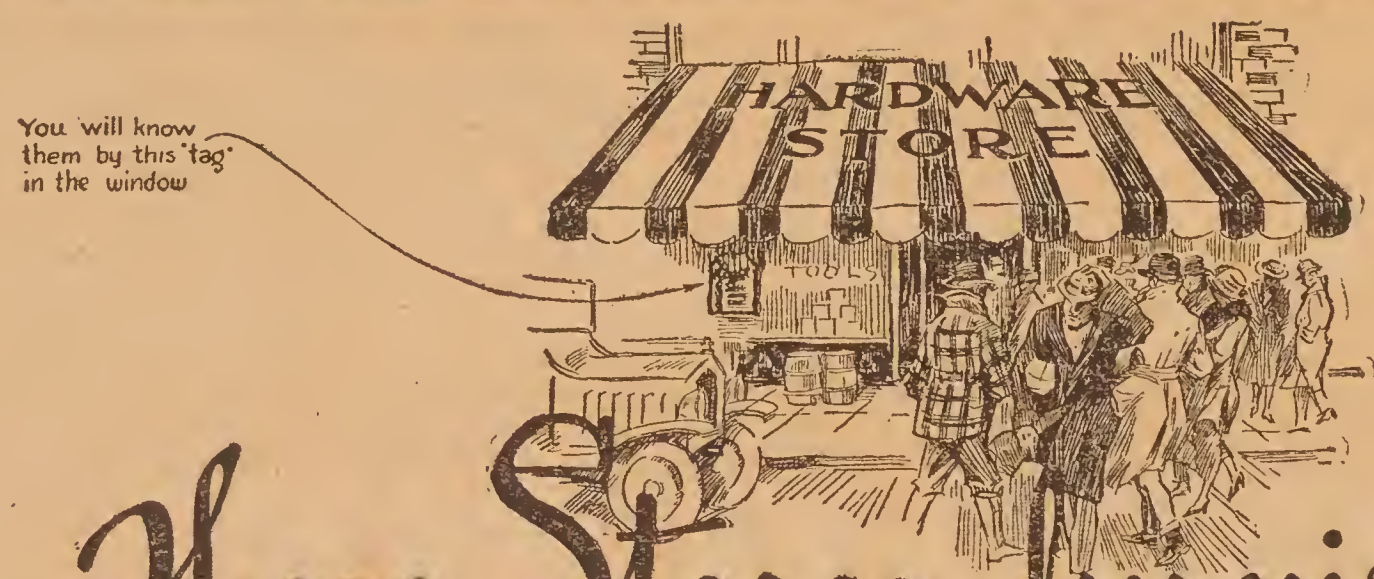
Within our borders we had some two million, six hundred thousand people—less than one quarter of the number today. New York was already a good sized city with a little more than a third of a million inhabitants. Emphatically it was the age of the farm and our open country was full —I might almost say crowded with people. Even Cattaraugus, the last county of the state to be settled had attained more than thirty thousand population. The real pioneer days had passed for ever. It had been sixty-five years since the last hostile Indian had been seen but a few old folks still remembered and spoke with horror of the Cherry Valley Massacre and the more than forty victims buried in one common grave. In my own county the exploits of Timothy Murphy, the Indian fighter grew into a legend, a tradition, a myth as they were told and retold around the evening fires.

We had made the fair beginnings of a cultured agricultural civilization. Practically the entire state had been parceled into school districts, their bounds in most cases identical with those of today and the determined factor of size being the possible radius of daily travel for a five year old child.

Everywhere over the state valiant preachers like Philip Wieting (of whom I once wrote) were founding churches with apostolic zeal. Because of the teeming families the school houses were full of boys and girls and on Sunday mornings the churches were crowded with people, not, possibly, because men were innately more religious than now but because the Church was then the one great social center of the neighborhood and more than that because in those communities of New Eng-

(*Continued on page* 16)

The Coolidge farmstead at Plymouth, which has belonged in the Coolidge family for four generations, and was such a farm home as Mr. VanWagenen mentions.



These Stores furnish "FIRST AID" to EVERY FARM

throughout the House, Barn & Field

KNOW *this* TAG

The "tag" shown above has been adopted by these stores as a means of identification. We specialize on supplying farmers' needs; we study what you want and can use best, and try to keep it in stock. Come in and get better acquainted. You're always welcome.

Your Hardware Man!

YOUR Hardware Store! The one store you depend on for countless things needed in the house, the barn, the milkhouse, to keep the machinery going and to supply equipment for all outdoor sports. Your hardware man has a great fund of valuable information for you, too! Ask him the best ways to paint, to rig up your equipment, about heating and plumbing problems, roofing materials, builder's hardware, and countless little things.

A Service of Vital Importance

His varied stock includes repair parts and necessities that you must often have in a hurry. He can tell you the easiest and best way to solve each problem. He is open every day and is always right where you can see him and talk to him if something you buy goes wrong. It's a wonderful service for you and one you should use more and more.

Trade at a *"Farm Service"* Store

These stores—easily found by the "tag" displayed in the window and store—will earn your trade. Buy your everyday hardware supplies, your kitchenware, tools, machinery and specialties from them. You will save money because you will get dependable, honest goods—backed by real service. You will be patronizing a fellow citizen, a taxpayer, a man who wants to be your friend and helper, and a man interested in the betterment of your community. Find a "tag" store in the town you trade in and take advantage of its helpful service. It will pay you.

Your Farm Service HARDWARE STORES

What Shall We Do About Low Butter Fat Tests

Can Dairymen Meet Demand for More Cream

By E. R. EASTMAN

Editor, American Agriculturist

DAIRYMEN all through the New York milk shed, particularly the owners of Holstein cows, which constitute the great majority, are very much excited and concerned over the proposals to increase the butter fat requirements for milk in the New York market. The discussion over the low testing milk has been going on for over a year and it is particularly acute during the flush period in the spring and summer when the average test is at the lowest point during the year.

E. R. EASTMAN

The discussion and proposed action on the butter fat content of milk is the result of several causes, the first of which is that the average test of milk has been getting gradually lower in recent years. It seems to be a fact speaking generally, that the larger the milk production of the animal, the lower the butter fat. During the last quarter century, the emphasis of milk producers for the fluid markets has been on production of large quantities of milk rather than on butter fat. The result is the test has become gradually lower so that now there is no doubt that there are a great many dairies whose test is pretty near the minimum line of 3 per cent and some even go under this legal standard. Also, in large numbers of Holstein dairies there are certain individual cows whose test is so low that it brings down the average for the whole dairy.

More Cream Means Higher Costs

Another cause for the agitation over this subject of butter fat is the fact that consumers through their public representatives, like the Board of Health, are asking for more cream on their milk. I pause here to say, however, that one reason, perhaps the chief reason, why consumers do not get more cream is the fact that the farmer has not been paid for it. Four cents a point is not much to work for in increasing butterfat records.

This Holstein Cow, DeKol Plus Segis Dixie, produced 1349.31 pounds of butterfat in 365 days—a world's record.

Competition among milk dealers in trying to meet this consumer demand, is also another reason for the proposed requirements for more butter fat in milk. Certain of these dealers having their shipping stations in sections where there are higher testing dairies have an advantage over other dealers whose milk will average lower in butter fat tests. In order to meet this competition, some of these other dealers are now demanding that farmers raise the butter fat test in milk that they bring to their stations. The agitation so far has resulted in most of the milk buying organizations quoting prices on a basis of 3.5 per cent butter fat instead of on a 3 per cent basis as formerly. The Sheffield organization is still quoting on a 3 per cent basis.

Quotation of prices on a 3.5 per cent basis does not mean that the milk with a lower test will not be accepted, but it does mean that there is danger that this higher requirement may be made arbitrary later by the milk dealers and by the New York City Board of Health. There is no question that those concerned with the marketing of milk are now determined that the milk which they buy from farmers shall average higher in test than it has in the past. This brings up the question or problem of how can the farmer raise his test?

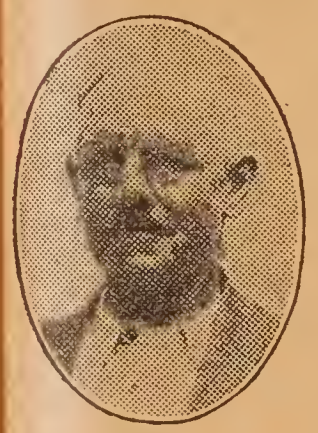
One man suggested that one simple and easy way to raise the test was to stop taking the cream for family use off from the top of the milk can. When the test of the milk is already low, it does not take the subtraction of very

(*Continued on page 7*)

Buying a Farm on a Small Capital

How a Broome County Farmer Paid for His Farm Under Difficulties

Some time ago we told you that we were planning to emphasize some of the successes that had been attained by farmers in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST *territory. Since then, Mr. Cosline, one of our Editors has visited several counties and has given you stories from farms he visited. The first of these stories told you are some of the results of the work of Mr. Farley of Orange County. The second of this series told of the success of Mr. Gruschou, of Livingston County, while the most recent of this series concerned the farm of Mr. Heineman of Steuben County. This week we are going to give you a story of perseverance under handicaps, in Broome County.—The Editors.*



Mr. George W. Young

THE one thing that impressed me most, on my very pleasant visit to the farm of George W. Young of Broome County, was the perseverance and hard work which was required to enable him to succeed in paying for his farm. It should be an inspiration to the young man who is thinking seriously of choosing farming as a vocation. Mr. Heineman, whose story was recently printed, said that the young men of today are not willing to start under the handicaps which their fathers had. This is no doubt true in certain cases, but the story of Mr. Young should encourage them. He started out many years ago and after years of hard work and disappointment has finally paid for his place and now has a profitable business and the respect and liking of the entire community.

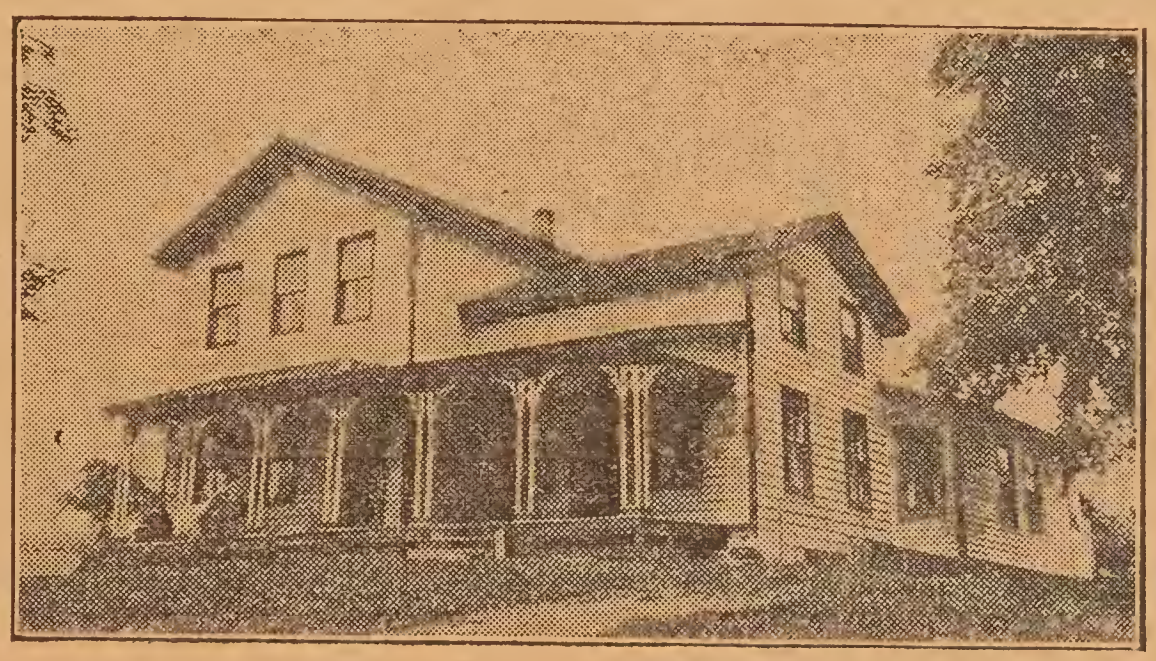
I arrived at Mr. Young's farm early in the forenoon and found him away on business. One of his sons, Stacey, was also away doing team work on a county road. However, Ralph, the other son was expecting me and gave me his time in telling me about the management of the farm and answering my many questions. Later Mr. Young returned and completed the story and this is the part that I wish to emphasize first.

""I bought this farm", said Mr. Young, "in 1887, when I was 21 years old. I had only $100 to pay down on it, which would not be considered much of a start now. The farm was 67 acres in area and the price I agreed to pay for it was $2,000.

"We thought we had bought the farm at rockbottom price, yet prices kept going down further and further and we found it slow and discouraging work to make our payments. At one time my next door neighbor, who was in about the same shape that I was in, was talking over conditions with me and I offered to flip a penny with him, the loser to buy the winner's place for the amount of the mortgage, but he would not take me up.

""I bought additions to the farm on two occasions—20 acres in 1908 and 23 acres in 1912. It has only been 11 years since we paid for the original farm and the additions we made to it. During the time we owned it we moved off the farm on two occasions, when prices were especially low, and worked on something else. We always kept the farm however, and finally suceeded in paying for it.

"Ralph always stayed on the farm with us, except for the time he was in school and when he took a short course in general agriculture in the State College. Both boys finished two years in high school. Stacey had an operation twenty years ago and was compelled to work inside for ten years. When he recovered he came back and said he would like to go in partnership with us. I thought I had about land enough and so proposed that he and Ralph buy the



The Home of George W. Young and His Son Ralph

(*Continued on page 13*)

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Founded 1842

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High Schools For All

IN 1895 in New York State there were 504 high schools and academies giving courses in secondary education, and in these there were 2,542 teachers and 49,937 pupils. In 1924 these numbers had increased to 1,075 high schools, with 12,378 teachers, giving instruction to a great army of 325,735 young folks.

In other words, in the less than thirty years from 1895 to 1924, the number of high schools in New York DOUBLED, the number of teachers increased FIVE TIMES, and the number of pupils SIX AND A HALF TIMES. What do these rather startling increases in the number of boys and girls who go to high school mean? They cannot be accounted for in the increase in population, for the population of the State in 1895 was approximately seven million people, and in 1925 it was about eleven million people, or only a nincrease of a little over fifty per cent, as against five hundred and fifty per cent in the number of pupils in high schools during the same period.

THE REAL ANSWER IS THAT THE PEOPLE OF TODAY ARE DEMANDING AN EDUCATION FOR THEIR CHILDREN AS NEVER BEFORE, and they are determined that this education shall extend beyond the elementary school to the high school and in many cases to the college. Twenty-five years ago the boy or girl in the back country communities who went to the high school was the exception, the one who had a large amount of energy and ambition, often backed by well-to-do-parents. Today the country boy or girl who does not go is the exception.

This great increase in demand for high school education has placed a heavy burden of taxation upon the people of the State, and this burden is especially heavy in country districts. The people, recognizing the value of an education, and knowing that it is the foundation of all progress, are willing to pay these heavy school taxes, providing first that they get full results for their money, and, second, that the burden of providing these schools is distributed fairly.

Unfortunately, however, it is impossible for the small school district, organized before all of these increases and changes took place, to maintain or provide high school facilities for its older pupils. Some of these districts are so small in the amount of taxable property that they contain that they are unable to maintain even their one-room school without an almost ruinous tax rate. Yet everyone recognizes that the boys and girls who live in these country districts are just as much entitled to free high school facilities as are those who actually live in the high school districts. This whole unfair situation was exactly what was in the minds of those who supported that part of the Cole rural school legislation, which permits small districts on their own initiative to unite with neighboring districts to equalize the tax rate and to provide high school facilities for country boys and girls.

Under the new plan provided for in the Cole rural school laws it will be possible for those districts that wish to do so to still maintain their one-room schools for the small pupils and to unite with other surrounding districts, to form a larger and fairer tax unit which can provide support for both the one-room school for the younger pupils and high school facilities for the older ones. In order to still further reduce the burden of local taxation in these centralized districts, the Cole legislation will supply very liberal appropriations of State money.

Putting it another way, the Cole laws provide a way to meet the great demand for increased high school education without throwing the costs of these increased facilities upon the small districts that are now taxed almost beyond the point of endurance.

Two Cooperatives Get Together

WE desire to congratulate the Farmers' Milk Company of Poughkeepsie and the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association and the members of both of these cooperatives for the most excellent agreement that has been reached between these two organizations in a settlement of a local milk marketing situation at Poughkeepsie, which has been a sore spot for a long time. The details of the agreement are printed in this issue on page 11.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has always deplored the fighting among farmers in their organizations too much of which we have in this New York milk shed. The agreement just completed at Poughkeepsie is something on the other side. Here was a situation where every farmer whose milk was sold in Poughkeepsie was suffering. The whole matter is now cleared up by a business-like agreement which cannot but have good results for both parties to the contract. The local cooperative has been able, in this deal, to keep its independence as a company and at the same time cooperate with the other cooperative in the profitable sale of its milk.

Hitch On The Power

SOMEONE has said that the grindstone has driven more boys and wash day more girls from the farms than anything else. This statement may be a little strong, but it is true that the drudgery of small jobs takes interest out of life and work and has caused people to either run away from them or to grow old too quickly.

There was a time in the history of our farming when it was necessary to do all of these jobs by hand. In this mechanical age, however, there is not much excuse left for so much hand work on the farm. Some kind of power, either gas or electric, is now within the reach of even the farmer of small means, and with a little mechanical ability, which most farmers have, it is easy enough to hitch this power to the grindstone, the separator, the washing machine, and change these dull tasks into interesting jobs.

Are There Any Good Cow Dogs?

A FEW days ago, during a visit to our old home County of Tioga, New York, we said something to a brother about a good cow dog.

"A good cow dog"? he replied. "Honest now, did you really ever see one?"

"Why, of course," we answered, "lots of them."

"Well," said he, "I'll bet you can't name just one farmer who had a really good cow dog, a dog who would go twice a day and get all of the cows and bring them in without running or worrying them."

The answer to this question seemed easy, but when we tried to think of a single farmer who had ever had such a dog, we had to confess that we could not actually name him.

"Neither can I," said our brother. "In the thirty years of farming I have heard a good many brags about cow dogs, but I have yet to see the first one. I knew a fellow once who claimed to have a fine cow dog. When I became rather skeptical, he advised me to wait until chore time and he would demonstrate. I waited and at five o'clock he called his dog.

"Nice dog, Rover,' said he, 'chore time, time to get the cows.'

"Rover started off briskly down through the lane and we could see him going up the side hill and disappearing in some brush near the top. We waited and waited, but there was sign neither of Rover or the cows. Finally the farmer became uneasy, and remarked that the dog was taking a longer time than usual.

"'He will get them, just give him a little time.'

"So we settled back for another visit, and time went on and still there were no cows and no dog. Finally the farmer got up and said:

"'Something must have happened. I will have to go and look up that dog. He has got hurt or something.'"

Just about that time Rover came around the corner from the back of the house, waving his tail briskly and happily! He had sneaked back when we were not looking and had probably been sleeping in the back yard for the last half hour.

No doubt among all the readers of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST there are some owners of good cow dogs. If so, you are lucky, for if there are any really good ones they are very scarce, and the average dairyman must depend upon other means to get his cows into the barn at milking time. We know of no better suggestion than to put a little grain or dairy ration into each cow's manger. This will serve the double purpose of calling the cows at milking time and of keeping up their production when pastures are short and poor.

More Careful Next Time

A RATHER amusing instance comes to us of city automobilists digging up plants and flowers without permission. In some sections of Westchester County, poison ivy grows in great quantities. As our readers know, it is an attractive looking vine. A farmer on his way to church one Sunday recently saw some city folks digging up poison ivy very enthusiastically on a neighboring farm while the neighbor was absent. He said at first he thought that he ought to warn them, and then he thought how pleased his neighbor would be to have the city folks have some of the vine, so he did not interfere!

We will guarantee that those same city people will be a little more careful next time in trespassing on country property.

Eastman's Chestnuts

MOTHER used to tell the story about one of my brothers who one day as a little fellow got his trousers on wrong side to and then began to twist and tug at them, and whine and cry because he could not turn them around as they should be without going to all the trouble of taking them off.

I remembered this when I read somewhere the story of Mike, the hod carrier, who was still somewhat fuddled when he arose Monday morning, with the result that he put on his overalls wrong side to, with the further result that he was careless while mounting the ladder later with a load of bricks, and fell to the ground. As he raised himself into a sitting position, a fellow workman asked solicitously:

"Are yez kilt intoirly, Mike?"

Mike, with dropping head, stared down dully at the seat of his overalls, and shook his head.

"NO," he declared in a tone of awe, "I'M NOT KILT, BUT I'M TERRIBLE TWISTED!"

Horseshoe Tournament Excites Jersey Farmers

Boyce of Middlesex County Wins A.A.-Boards of Agriculture-Grange Contest

By D. D. COTTRELL

First Vice-Pres. National Horseshoe Pitchers Association

THE weather looked very forbidding for the First New Jersey State Horseshoe Pitching Tournament held by the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, the Federation of County Boards of Agriculture and the New Jersey State Grange at the State picnic at Tumbling Dam Park, Bridgeton, Thursday, July 29th. Nearly all the night before and during the early morning a drizzling rain fell, but a little after nine o'clock the rain stopped although it was cloudy nearly all day. The weather undoubtedly kept a great many from other parts of the state from attending the picnic as some that came from a distance reported driving in the rain a good part of the way.

Frank Boyce, Old Bridge, Middlesex Co., N. J., winner of the contest, amateur champion of New Jersey.

Some of the pitchers came very early and most of them had arrived by ten-thirty or soon after when the tournament began. There seemed to be about the same brand of weather that there has been at the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Farm Bureau tournaments at the State Fair, Syracuse, N. Y., during the past two years although the pitchers were not rained off the courts here as they have been there where some of the final games have had to be played in the Coliseum.

The counties whose contestants competed are mentioned in the tables published herewith. The pitchers who had entered from Warren County, Frank Pierson and Alex Woolf did not come. Burlington County had entered William Cowperthwait and Charles Jessup who by some misunderstanding did not appear until after dinner when about half of the preliminary games had been completed so they did not play. C. Palmer West, Allentown, Mercer County, also came too late to enter the tournament.

Wm. Danser, Cranberry, desired to represent Monmouth County and Martin Nolan, Hightstown also wished to pitch for Mercer County. Both of the gentlemen had been former residents of these counties but as they had been competed in the counties where they now lived for the honor of representing their county at this tournament, it was decided by the pitchers sent here regularly by the counties which competed that it would not be fair for them to pitch at this state tournament again against men who had won from them in the local county meet.

G. Messina, Hammonton, Atlantic County, was at the tournament to pitch but did not make himself known until the preliminary games had been about half played when it was too late for him to start playing. Joseph Fabrizio was the alternate from this county. A number of times before the tournament started, calls were made on the grounds for all horseshoe pitchers to register if they expected to represent their counties.

Alternate pitchers sent by other counties were as follows: Alber Dilks, Pitman, Gloucester County, R. E. Reeves, Cape May, Cape May County; Harry T. Robbins, Salem County; Wm. Gross, Bridgeton, Salem County; Martin Nolan, Hightstown, Middlesex County, Arthur Hillman, Ridgewood, Bergen County; C. C. Wright, Bloomfield, Essex County. Before the games started these alternates were instructed how to keep score on the official score cards.

G. E. Snyder, Albion, N. Y., who had charge of the courts and the calling of the games and who also acted as referee, examined the horseshoes to be pitched by each contestant to see that no shoes used weighed over two and one-half pounds or had more than three and one-half inch opening.

Before the games began it was agreed that each player should pitch every other player one twenty-five point game and that the place won for prizes should be decided by the number of games each should win. It was also decided that in case any contestants were tied on games won, then the place should depend on the greatest total number of points made by each such contestants and if total points were also tied then on the greatest total number of ringers. It was also agreed that the players standing first, second and third in the preliminary games should each play each other one fifty-point game in the finals and the result in these final games should decide the championship and the players entitled to second and third prizes.

Frank Boyce, Louis Comisa and Eugene Hillman finished first, second and third in the order named in the preliminaries and each pitched each other one fifty-point game in the finals for the first, second and third prizes and the championship for the Gold Medal. These games resulted as follows:

Some of the notables at the contest were, left to right—Elmer Wene of the N. J. State Dept. of Agriculture; Henry Loveland who was in charge of arrangements; W. B. Duryea, Secretary of the N. J. State Dept. of Agr.; Senator Borton of Salem Co.; H. B. Taylor, Secretary of the State Federation of County Boards of Agriculture; Senator D. B. Agans, Master of the New Jersey State Grange and Howard B. Hancock, President of the New Jersey Federation of County Boards of Agriculture.

	Pts.	R.	D.R.	S.P.
Boyce	50	18	1	86
Hillman	48	12	0	86
Boyce	50	14	2	48
Comisa	11	2	0	48
Hillman	50	15	1	68
Comisa	31	7	0	68

FIRST NEW JERSEY STATE HORSESHOE TOURNAMENT, BRIDGETON, N. J., JULY 29, 1926—PRELIMINARY GAMES

Prize	Place	Name	Address	County	W	L	Pts	R.	DR	SP	OP	Pct R
	1	Frank Boyce	Old Bridge	Middlesex	8	0	200	56	7	230	51	.204
	2	Louis Comisa	East Orange	Essex	7	1	187	34	3	286	87	.115
	3	Eugene Hillman	Ridgewood	Bergen	6	2	165	32	0	230	83	.139
$20	4	Everett Thomlinson	Bridgeton	Cumberland	5	3	13т	8	0	354	152	.0235
10	5	R. B. Stafford	Marlton	Camden	4	4	141	19	0	348	146	.055
5	6	M. C. McPherson	Cape May	Cape May	2	6	126	12	1	360	159	.033
5	7	Geo. B. Nelson	Sewell	Gloucester	2	6	113	10	0	428	189	.0233
	8	Roy Anderson	Passaic	Passaic	2	6	112	13	0	338	164	.038
	9	Oscar Simpkins	Elmer	Salem	0	8	48	3	0	330	200	.010
				Totals	36	36	1231	187	11	2904	1231	.064
			FINAL GAMES									
$50	1	Frank Boyce	Old Bridge	Middlesex	2	0	100	32	3	134	59	.239
40	2	Eugene Hillman	Ridgewood	Bergen	1	1	98	27	1	154	81	.175
30	3	Louis Comisa	East Orange	Essex	0	2	42	9	0	116	61	.077
				Totals	3	3	230	68	4	404	201	.168

KEY:—W, Games Won; L, Games lost; Pts, Points; R, Ringers; DR, Double Ringers; SP, Number of Shoes Pitched; OP, Points made by opponents; Pct.R, Percentage of Ringers.

These results gave Boyce the First Prize of fifty dollars and the Championship Gold Medal, Hillman the Second Prize of forty dollars and Comisa the Third Prize of thirty dollars. The prizes below third were awarded according to the standings earned in the preliminary games.

Geo. B. Nelson won the Seventh Prize from Roy Anderson by one point, having made a total of 113 points against Anderson's total of 112 points. If Anderson had only made that one point more he would have tied with Nelson on points and been awarded the seventh prize under the rules agreed upon, because he had pitched 13 ringers to Nelson's 10. The records were all checked over the second time, but Nelson was still one point ahead. This one point made Nelson five dollars.

In the final Boyce-Hillman game the players were tied on 12 points when each had pitched 18 shoes and tied again on 29 points when each had pitched 50 shoes. Then Boyce led in the game until each had pitched 60 shoes. Hillman then took the lead for a few innings;

(*Continued on page* 8)

Those who took part in the championship tournament, left to right, (seated) L. J. Comisa, East Orange, Essex County; Eugene Hillman, East Paterson, Bergen County; Frank Boyce, (champion) Old Bridge, Middlesex County; (standing L to R) O. A. Simpkins, Elmer, Salem County; Everett Tomlinson, Bridgeton, Cumberland County; Roy Anderson, Paterson, Passaic County; R. B. Stafford, Marlton, Camden County; G. B. Nelson, Sewell, Gloucester County.

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Dry Weather Hurts Crops

A Western New York Farm and Home Talk.

By M. C. BURRITT.

A DRIVE of nearly four hundred miles through western New York this past week gave a good opportunity to look over crop prospects here. They are only fairly good. While I am convinced that this section has suffered much less from drouth than most parts of the country, yet insufficient rainfall has reduced crop yields especially hay yields considerably. Dry weather together with the cool backward Spring have also so set back the corn and bean crops that only a late fall without frosts will permit them to ripen and amount to more than fodder. Only now and then on early soils and in favored locations does one see good crops of corn and beans. That these conditions are much worse elsewhere is indicated by the following letter just received from a Pennsylvania subscriber which is typical of others.

M. C. BURRITT.

"I read your home talks and reports of interest to farmers in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, and was somewhat surprised to learn that you are having so much rain in your locality.

"We are having very dry weather so far this year and some of the crops have been badly effected, and other crops such as corn, tomatoes and cucumbers are effected both by the dry and the cool weather together. So the outlook for good crops is not very promising to date.

"We have our second cutting of alfalfa in the barn and while the first cutting was nearly a full crop the second was not more than a third of a crop and if the dry weather continues much longer we wont have any third crop to cut. Yet for all the unfavorable weather conditions, alfalfa will make more hay than any other crop I know of.

"And the short hay crop of this year should bring to the attention of farmers the great importance and necessity of growing alfalfa for hay.

"On account of the pastures being dried up we are feeding both hay and mill feed to cattle, so dairymen will be hard hit if this dry weather continues much longer."

The point about alfalfa is especially noteworthy.

In the opinion of a well known economist, this lack of rainfall which has been general all over the country is pretty certain to reduce total yields sufficiently to cause a little better prices and perhaps reduce crop surpluses to a point where they will not be so troublesome. This seems to be true of cabbage and potatoes. It is apparently not true of fruit, especially apples. In the case of grain, particularly corn, this will not in general be an advantage to New York farmers who are large buyers of feed. Let us hope that all farm prices will come into a little better adjustment.

Wheat Harvest

Just here along Lake Ontario we had another good rain this past week which has stimulated everything. It will help spring grain to fill and cultivated crops are growing rapidly. Wheat harvest has begun. Probably 10 to 15 percent of the fields are cut on Aug. 1st. The crop will be very light on the small acreage. It has been many years since so little of this staple grain has been produced in Western New York. Second cutting alfalfa is about ready for the mower. It will be short and light. The fifth apple spray was finished early in the week.

(*Continued on page* 11)

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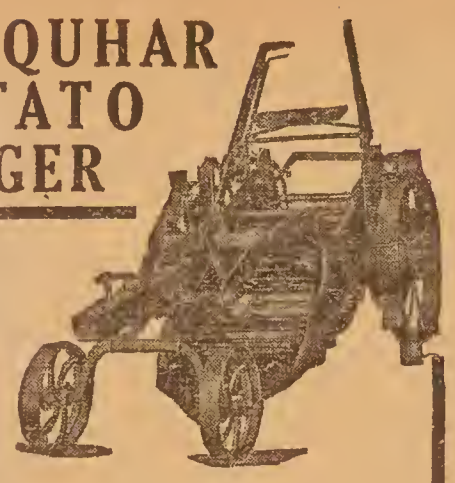

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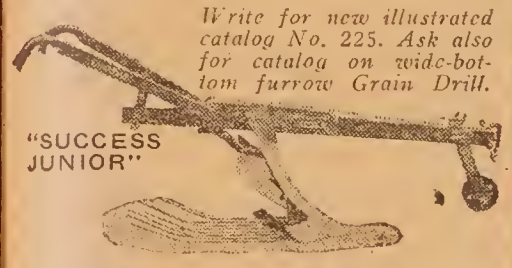

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The Bar None Ranch herd of this ideal milk and beef breed is founded on the most popular blood lines. Our stock is bred for type and production combined, and has been highly successful in the show ring and at the pail.

The breed that brings two checks instead of one—the milk check and the beef check.

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SPECIAL BABY BULLS AT $50 EACH
30 to 50 day Gt. Grandsons of Oxford You'll Do. out of some of my best cows. Will ship C.O.D. on approval.
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HEDGES HOMESTEAD STOCK FARM
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Tuberculin Tested grade Holstein and Guernsey cows and heifers, that show quality and milky type, 60 day retest guaranteed.
I. T. & C. A. WELCH
West Edmeston - - New York

What Shall We Do About Butter Fat Tests?

(*Continued from page 3*)

much cream to put the test below the danger line, and there is no doubt that there are many thousands of dairymen who lower their test in this way.

Another suggestion is that the test might be raised by feeding whole milk from low testing cows in the dairy to veal calves and to calves which the farmer is raising for replacement purposes. This suggestion would help some if farmers would practice it, but, of course, it is plain that if the thousands of dairymen immediately began to feed veals, the market would soon be swamped with veal calves. It is possible, however, to get rid of some of the thin milk by feeding it to the young calves which are being raised. The whole milk is a natural feed and nothing is better to give the calf a proper start in life. In order to know which cow's milk is too low in butter fat, it will be necessary to have butter fat tests made by the Babcock Test. It is practically impossible to determine which cows give milk high in butter fat and low in butter fat without the use of the Babcock Tester. With this knowledge, it would be possible in time for the farmer to get rid of those individuals in his herd whose milk bring down the average test and also to know his best cows. Here is where the great value of a cow testing association lies.

Fore Milk Tests Low

It is a well known fact that the fore milk, that is the milk that is milked first from a cow is lower in butter fat than that which is milked last. The average test of the whole dairy could be brought up by saving the fore milk from each cow and feeding it, but probably not many farmers would want to do this because it would be some extra bother. Some men have the idea that butter fat averages can be raised by giving the cows certain kinds of feeds. Feeding makes little difference with the cream in the cow's milk. The only exception to this from a practical standpoint is to get the cow into good condition before she freshens and to keep her so during the milking period.

Another practice which some dairymen follow in order to keep up the butter fat is also to be condemned, and that is to mix in other breeds of higher test with the Holstein cow. One of the greatest advancements that has been made in the dairying business in the last quarter century is the tendency towards one breed dairies and away from the old mixed, dunghill stock. Let us not go backward in our dairying practices by mixing breeds or by bringing in one or two individuals of another breed to increase the butter fat. No man can take any pride in that kind of a dairy. Let us stick to the breed we like best. Each has its particular advantages, but let us not mix them.

Standardization Suggested

Standardization of milk is now being suggested by prominent men in the milk marketing business as one way of helping farmers with low testing dairies to bring up their test. Standardization means the separation of milk and the adding of the cream thus acquired to other whole milk in order to raise the amount of cream in it. Standardization is now illegal, although it is frequently claimed that many of the milk dealers already practice it. Those who are insisting on more butter fat for consumers, say that there should be a law permitting standardization properly controlled, and that this would help out both the producers and the consumers. It is not proposed that such standardization would be permitted at the dairymen's homes, but that it would be done at the milk station. Such a practice would give farmers a little skim milk. This may be the solution of the problem finally arrived at, but it will cost the farmer with low testing milk something in the increased supply that he will have to furnish in order to bring up his average butter fat, and it should fairly follow that if the costs of production are still further increased, the farmer should be paid to cover those increased costs.

In any case, I do not believe that there should be any sudden and arbitrary rule in this matter of more cream. The milk throughout the year, sold into the metropolitan market will average 3.6 or 3.7 per cent in butter fat. That means that as much of the milk in the territory must be below this average as there is above. Therefore, an arbitrary requirement of a 3.5 per cent for all milk would automatically throw out of the market about one-half of the present supply. It would injure thousands of milk producers who have troubles enough already and would put the price of milk up to consumers so high that the great majority of poor people could not afford it.

On the other hand, we must admit that there is some justice in the claim that there are too many dairies at the present time, with a too low test and that, therefore, something should be done to bring this low testing milk up. Possibly a requirement of 3.25 per cent or even 3.32 per cent might be fair and would work no great hardship upon dairymen. If this was not a high enough requirement, then over a long term of years the standards might be very slowly and gradually raised so that all would have plenty of opportunity to adjust themselves without loss to the change.

Cornell Extension Bulletin 137—Bang Abortion Disease in Cattle. This bulletin is written by R. R. Birch and H. L. Gilman. This disease is one of the most destructive that affects cattle. Breeders should know about it and this bulletin offers the latest information.

* * *

One hour for dinner is the healthful rule; less is not.—C. E. D.

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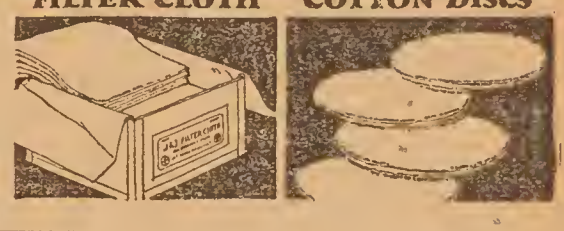

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FOR SALE: Bull calves sired by ORMSBY SENSATION 274343, ORMSBY KORNDYKE LAD POSCH 308940 and ORMSBY KORNDYKE PEARL. Out of good record dams. Good individuals, well grown, priced right.
Also a few heifer calves of the same lines of breeding.
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Write, or better still, call and inspect the herd.
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Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

MILK PRICES

THE following are the August prices for milk in the basic zone of 201-210 miles from New York City.

Dairymen's League and Non Pool prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield prices are based on milk testing 3%.

	Class	Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers	Non Pool Co-op.
1	Fluid Milk	$2.95	$2.80	$2.90
2	Fluid Cream		2.15	2.35
2 A	Fluid Cream	2.36		
2 B	Ice Cream	2.46		
2 C	Soft Cheese	2.41		
3	Evap., Cond., Milk Powder, Hard Cheese		1.80	
3 A	Evap. and cond. milk	2.05		2.05
3 B	Milk Powder	2.00		2.00
3 C	Hard Cheese	2.00		
4	Butter and American cheese	Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American cheese.		

The Class 1 price for August, 1925, League and Sheffield, was $2.80; Non-pool $2.70.

The Dairymen's League announces that a butterfat differential of 4 cents a point applies to classes 1, 3a, 3b and 3c and that a differential of 5½ cents per point will apply in classes 2a, 2b and 2c.

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average.

Interstate Producers

The Interstate Milk Producers Association (Philadelphia Price Plan), announce the receiving station prices or the price to the farmer in the 201 to 210-mile zone from Philadelphia for 3% milk is $2.19. In the 101 to 110 mile-zone, the price is $2.29.

BUTTER SLIGHTLY EASIER

CREAMERY SALTED	Aug. 3	July 27	Aug. 3 1925
Higher than extra	41-41½	41 -41½	44 -44½
Extra (92 sc)	40-40½	40½-	-43½
84-91 score	34-39½	34½-40	41½-43
Lower G'd's	-33½	-34	40½-41

The butter market, like everything else in New York, has been suffering from the heat wave, and accordingly trade has been none too good. The market has been liberally supplied with butter and in the absence of real brisk trading, values have had the tendency to ease slightly. There has been some speculative buying of the fancier marks and it is this element that has held the market at its present level. Medium and lower grades, however, are moving very slowly and indications are that we are going to see a steady reduction in these classifications.

On August 2 it looked as though we might experience a slight downward turn, but firmer advices from Chicago and reports of lighter shipments have steadied the market sufficiently to hold it at existing levels.

According to the monthly review of the dairy markets by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, issued July 29, indications are that the July butter receipts will show a decrease under last year. It was expected that the receipts would exceed 1925 figures. Storage stocks of dairy products are heavy, but it may be that we will find these necessary to fill labor shortage. The hot weather, plus flies and short pastures, is almost sure to make inroads into production and thereby become a factor in maintaining market levels against any short reductions. Consumption is not up to normal, due primarily to the extremely hot weather, but this is considered more or less temporary.

CHEESE MARKET QUIET

STATE FLATS	Aug. 3	July 27	Aug. 3 1925
Fresh fancy	22-23½	23-24	24½-25½
Fresh av'ge	21-21½	21-22	23½-
Held fancy	—-—	—-—	——-——
Held av'ge	—-—	—-—	——-——

The cheese market has been unusually quiet of late. The absence of any real active trading, plus the fact that the quality of receipts is not up to former standards has resulted in considerable irregularity in the market developing into an actual weakness. There is more average run cheese arriving on the market and there has been some pressure to sell these marks, resulting in slightly lower prices. There is so little trading going on that buyers are usually able to secure sufficient stocks at inside quotations.

HEAT AFFECTS EGGS

NEARBY WHITE	Aug. 3	July 27	Aug. 3 1925
Selected Extras	45-48	45-47	50-52
Av'ge Extras	40-44	41-44	46-49
Extra Firsts	37-39	37-39	42-45
Firsts	34-36	34-36	40-41
Gathered	32-38	34-38	37-44
Pullets	24-36	25-36	32-41
BROWNS			
Fancy	37-42	35-41	44-48

The heat wave is having a very decided affect on the egg market. The torrid, humid conditions that have been existing of late are particularly hard on eggs, making is almost impossible to hold the stock for any length of time without the effect of heat becoming apparent. Consequenly receivers are trying to turn stocks very quickly, even at a slight concession if necessary to avoid further losses. The hot weather defects have been responsible for slightly higher prices of extremely fancy marks. Nearbys, free from hot weather defects, have advanced due to quite an insistent demand and there are reports of deals at prices above quotations listed. However, there have been considerable accumulations of average fancy, intermediate and low grades which have been responsible for some slight reduction, especially in the lower grades. There is absolutely no outlets for these lower grades and receivers are experiencing difficulty in moving stocks without granting slight concessions.

LIVE POULTRY HIGHER

FOWLS	Aug. 3	July 27	Aug. 3 1925
Colored	30-31	25-26	28-29
Leghorns	26-28	23-24	22-25
BROILERS			
Colored	38-40	30-35	33-38
Leghorns	32-35	28-32	30-34

During the first week in August, the live poultry market showed considerable advance over the previous week, due primarily to the fact that in the freight yards there was a strike of the unloaders of live poultry. Receivers had no way of unloading the poultry, pending a settlement with the handlers, and the market received some restricted supplies. Many of the slaughter houses were receiving cars directly from shippers. This and the hot weather, which naturally reduced the demand somewhat, kept the trade fairly well supplied.

In spite of that, express receipts enjoyed a very good market.

Broilers have not been turning quite so readily. The live poultry market as a whole is still pretty much in the air. Due to the recent investigations it has been impossible for any of the factions to settle down to a definite policy. An attempt is under way to establish a poultry exchange, similar to the Mercantile Exchange. Efforts so far have been of no avail. In fact it has been almost impossible to get any line on the range of values except by personal interviews with the various individuals in the trade.

FEEDS AND GRAINS

FUTURES	Aug. 3	July 27	Last Year
(At Chicago)			
Wheat (Sept.)	1.39¾	1.42⅛	1.60⅛
Corn (Sept.)	.86¾	.79¼	1.05⅞
Oats (Sept.)	.42¾	.41¾	.43
CASH GRAINS			
(At New York)			
Wheat No. 2 Red	1.50¾	1.54	1.72¼
Corn, No. 2 Yel.	1.00⅞	.99⅞	1.28⅜
Oats, No. 2	.52¾	.53¾	.54½

FEEDS	July 31	July 24	Aug. 1 1925
(At Buffalo)			
Gr'd Oats	32.00	31.00	35.50
Sp'g Bran	26.50	27.00	27.50
H'd Bran	28.00	29.00	31.00
Stand'd Mids	27.50	27.50	29.50
Soft W. Mids	33.00	33.00	37.00
Flour Mids	31.00	31.50	37.00
Red Dog	37.00	37.00	43.25
Wh. Hominy	33.00	34.25	40.00
Yel. Hominy	33.00	34.75	40.00
Corn Meal	35.00	35.00	47.50
Gluten Feed	37.75	37.75	43.25
Gluten Meal	47.75	47.75	——
36% C. S. Meal	34.75	35.50	47.00
41% C. S. Meal	37.50	39.00	51.00
45% C. S. Meal	39.00	40.50	53.00
31% O. P. Linseed Oil Meal	49.00	49.00	——

Above feed quotations taken from weekly grain and feed letter issued weekly by New York State Dept. of Farms and Markets.

OLD HAY FIRM

The market has been very good of late on old hay of the better grades. Receipts have been liberal but the demand has been satisfactory and prices have been firm. The reverse is true of undergrades which have been weak and selling slowly. Timothy No. 1 of which there is comparatively little arriving, has been worth $30 with No. 2 $28 to $29, No. 3 $24 to $25. Timothy containing a light mixture of clover has had to be real fancy to bring $28 and $29 while No. 2 would bring from $24 to $26, other grades proportionately lower.

Considerable new hay has been arriving from Ohio but it has been selling slowly at from $1 to $2 per ton below the same grade of old hay. Most of the hay arriving is in small bales but this has been suffering a differential of $2 to $3 a ton below hay in large bales.

POTATOES AND OTHER PRODUCE

The hot weather has had its effect upon the potato market and business has been moving along in a more or less easy even dull manner. Long Island growers are getting from 90c to $1.00 a bushel at the farm. The situation at the present of course, makes it impossible to hold for the Cobblers have got to get out of the way for the other crops that have to follow. The variety being dug now does not lend well to holding.

Long Islands are generally bringing anywhere from $3.25 to $3.75 per sack, although occasionally some real fancy stock reaches from $4 to $4.25. These latter sales however, are only in a very small way.

MEATS AND LIVE STOCK

There has been no material change in the live calf market since last week. Prime veals are still bringing from $15.75 to $16. Nearby veals that are nice bringing steady prices. Stock that is medium to good has ben bringing from $12.50 to $15.25. Less desirable stuff has been bringing from $7.50 to $11. The lamb market is steady at $15 on good stock. Some primes have been bringing $15.25. By far the bulk of the business has been from $14.50 to $15.

It is very evident that dressed veal is in light supply for there is absolutely no life to the trade and the market is quiet. A few real choice marks have brought as much as 18 to 20c but the majority of stock coming in has brought in the neighborhood of 17c with common selling around 14 to 15c.

Horseshoe Tournament Excites Jersey Farmers

(*Continued from page* 5)

but was soon passed again by Boyce. When each had pitched 82 shoes the score was Hillman 47 points, Boyce 46 points. In the next inning Hillman made one point, bringing his score up to 48. He then missed the peg with both shoes and Boyce placed a ringer and his second shoe looked like a tie with one of Hillman's shoes. By use of the calipers it was shown that Boyce's shoe was a small fraction of an inch nearer the peg than Hillman's. Thus with his ringer Boyce got 4 points and the State Championship.

Boyce in two different games pitched nine ringers out of 34 shoes—the most ringers made by any contestant in the twenty-five point games. In his game with Thomlinson, Boyce pitched eight ringers out of 20 shoes. Boyce showed his superiority in all the points of the horseshoe game by not losing any game, making the most points, ringers and double ringers, although he pitched less shoes than any other contestant. He also had the largest percentage of ringers and his opponents made the least points against him.

After the tournament was over, David Agans, Three Bridges, N. J., State Master of the Grange and State Senator from Hunterton County, entertained the pitchers and the crowd with a few well chosen remarks. Mr. Snyder then explained about the prizes given by the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST and announced the offer to give the same amount in prizes for a similar tournament next year, which brought enthusiastic applause. The writer of this article then read the record made by each contestant and asked the player named to come forward and receive the prize he had won.

The management of Tumbling Dam Park cooperated in making the horseshoe pitching contest the success it was by building three regulation courts and putting in as fine clay as was ever pitched into, about six inches deep and extending about eighteen inches around each peg.

Great credit is due to the Sports Committee and especially to Mr. Earl Shepard, its chairman, and to Mr. H. B. Hancock, President of the State Federation, who lives near Bridgeton, for their untiring efforts in looking after all the local details so necessary to the successful carrying on of such a tournament and picnic.

Mr. H. E. Taylor, Secretary of the New Jersey Federation of County Boards of Agriculture, looked after the details of getting entries of the pitchers from the different counties in an exceedingly efficient manner and assisted the managers of the tournament in every possible way.

No players ever showed more true sportsmanship than those at this tournament. There was not the least suspicion of any dissatisfaction in any particular during the whole tournament. It looks as though horseshoe pitching had become a fixed sport at the New Jersey State Picnics and at all similar meets throughout the state and that the counties of the state will be much more largely represented next year.

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Also 5000 feet Linen Fire Hose. Write today.
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This young bull represents two crosses of the blood of Dutchland Colantha Sir Inka, who is the best son of the noted milk sire, Colantha Johanna Lad.
The dam made 20 lbs. as a two year old, she averaged over 65 lbs. of milk a day and made 14,281 lbs. of milk in a year.
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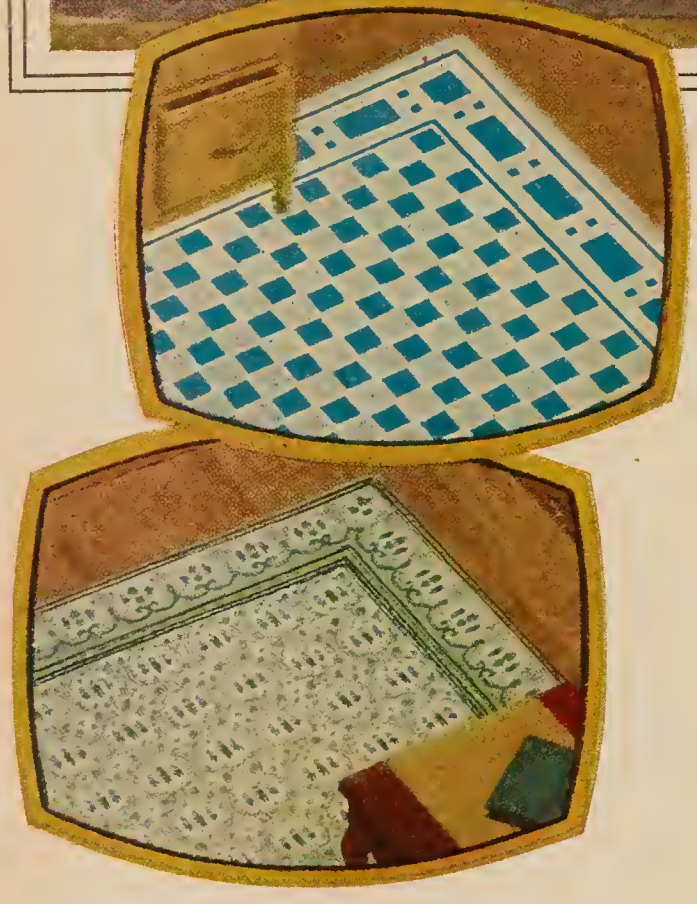

Above: Armstrong's Linoleum Rug, Pattern No. 865.

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"Dave, do you realize how many years we have had this rug?

"Ever since we were married,—and it hardly shows any wear at all! That's because it is real linoleum. Its colors haven't dulled a bit and all I do to keep it clean is wipe it up with a damp mop once or twice a week."

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Armstrong's genuine cork linoleum rugs come in the larger room sizes, 12 ft. x 12 ft., and 12 ft. x 15 ft., as well as the 6 ft. x 9 ft., 9 ft. x 12 ft. and other smaller sizes.

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Look for the CIRCLE A trade-mark on the burlap back

THEY WEAR — AND WEAR — AND WEAR

Real Cooperation

Farmers' Milk Company Makes Good Deal

THE Farmers' Cooperative Milk Company, Inc., of Dutchess County, one of the oldest cooperative milk marketing concerns in New York State, has contracted with the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, Inc., to act as sales agent for its milk.

This settles in a most satisfactory way to everyone concerned a local milk marketing situation that has caused dairymen much trouble for a long time.

The climax was reached in the business of this company last winter, when it was found that under the management of Mr. Charles M. Bull, the affairs of the company had developed into such an unhealthy condition that it was no longer safe to try to continue business as it was then going. The amounts due to the company amounting to $100,000, were of questionable value, and competition in the local Poughkeepsie market had nearly ruined the market of this farmers' company. This competition was chiefly with the Rogers Dairy Co., one of the biggest distributors in Poughkeepsie.

Retail Price Has Been Low

The retail price of Grade B milk in Poughkeepsie has fallen to 12c a quart, which is much less than the price in other cities in the Hudson Valley. The Rogers Dairy Co. obtains its supply of milk from the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association and thus there were two cooperatives, both with farmer members, fighting over the local market to the great disadvantage of both. It was only a question of time, under such conditions, when the members would lose heavily upon their investment, in addition to the regular losses in milk sales. It is interesting to note that at this very time last winter, when conditions were at their worst, a farm journal published an article complimenting the company and its management for the good results it was getting for its members.

The situation finally became such that the manager resigned and his resignation was followed on April 12th by the resignation of all of the old board of directors and the election of a new board. The new directors are John Warren of Hopewell Junction, T. Y. Snook, of Fishkill, Lee Jackson of Wappinger Falls, Benjamin Haviland of Hyde Park and C. A. Bishop of Poughkeepsie. The new board has been busy almost constantly since in trying to find a solution for the problem facing the Farmers' Milk Company whereby the property of the company could be secured and a better market found for its member's milk. The directors were much aided by a special committee of twelve producers who worked untiringly on the problem. There have been a great many meetings of the board of directors and several meetings of the members, with the result that after considerable negotiation with the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, an equitable and excellent arrangement was made both for the League and for the Farmers' Company, whereby the League will act as sales agent for the local cooperative company. It is also a part of the agreement that it is not necessary for a patron of the Farmers' Cooperative to sign a D. L. C. A. contract.

Terms of the Agreement

Under the final agreement between the two cooperative organizations, the League will lease the plants of the Farmers' Cooperative Milk Co. for $885 monthly and will buy the horses, wagons and bottles at an inventory price. The League agrees to pay an additional rental of 10c per 100 pounds on milk delivered by members of the Farmers' Company in excess of what was delivered during the same month last year. It is also agreed that 10c less per 100 pounds of the deficiency will be paid if less milk is delivered in any month than in the corresponding month last year.

In addition to these rentals, the League will pay the regular pool price with the usual freight and butterfat differentials to the Milk Company, plus a city differential of 10c per 100 pounds, starting immediately. It is also understood that when the retail price of Grade B milk in Poughkeepsie shall reach 14c per quart, the city differential shall be 15c instead of 10c and when the retail price of Grade B milk shall be 15c or more per quart, the differential price shall be 25c per hundred. It is further agreed that if the quantity of milk delivered by the Farmers' Cooperative Co. drops below 60% of the milk delivered last year, the contract may be cancelled. The contract between these two cooperatives will run until April 1st 1927 and will be renewed if satisfactory to both parties. See editorial on our editorial page for further comment on this situation.

The Farmers' Milk Company was represented in the negotiations with the League by Mr. C. A. Bishop, Treasurer.

Progress of Milk Graft Trial.

THE trial of Mr. Wm. H. Kehoe in connection with the New York milk graft has not been concluded. An interesting incident of the trial was Mr. Kehoe's remarks on the witness stand concerning the Dairymen's League. He stated that the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association is the controlling factor in the milk market, that they can control prices at will and that they were the ones principally responsible for shutting out Western cream.

The court admonished Mr. Kehoe several times, while he was on the witness stand, for his argumentative replies. Mr. Kehoe was asked whether it was true that Mr. Clougher summoned a number of the milk dealers to show cause why their permits should not be revoked, that Clougher suggested to the men that Kehoe be retained as their counsel, that the cases were all settled at one hearing and that Kehoe charged from $300 up as his fee.

Kehoe replied that it was a lie and that he suspected that the attorney knew it was a lie. Kehoe denied the testimony of Doner, who testified that Kehoe had received $1 a can for Western Cream that was admitted.

Cayuga Co.'s Sixth Annual Guernsey Sale on Labor Day

THE sixth annual sale of the Cayuga County N. Y. Guernsey Breeders Association will take place at Auburn on Labor Day, September sixth. Animals already entered include a granddaughter of Florham Laddie, with a record of 775 pounds fat in Class A. She is consigned by L. S. Riford, Greystone Farm, Auburn. Another entry is a good granddaughter of Gayhead Ultra May King, who holds a Class E record of 680 pounds fat.

The committee in charge of the sale consists of W. P. Parker, Moravia, Chairman; Ray Alexander, Union Springs; Wm. Axton, Auburn; Howard Slayton, Port Byron; and Wallace Munro, Victory, N. Y. Col. George Baxter of Elmira will sell again this year.

Dry Weather Hurts Crops

(Continued from page 6)

The cherry crop was harvested last week and turned out to be rather better than was expected. The size of the fruit made up somewhat for the light set and yields were pretty good. The picking of the crop calls for all the boys and girls available and many women.

The one fruit crop that looks like a small one this year is pears. This crop is somewhere between 25 and 40 percent of a full crop. First hand information from the Oswego section where many pears are grown indicates a crop of from one-quarter to one-third of last year's yields. Bartletts seem to be especially shy. The pear crop should bring a good price.—M. C. Burritt.

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PURE NORWEGIAN COD LIVER OIL—Highest grade. 1, 5, 10 gal. cans. 30 gal. drums. Low Prices.
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FEEDING PIGS FOR SALE—Either Chester and Yorkshire cross or Berkshire and Chester cross, 7 to 8 weeks old, $4.75 each; 8 to 9 weeks old, $5 each. Also a handsome lot of pure bred Chester Whites, barrows, boars or sows, 7 weeks old, $6 each. We have an extra nice selection of pigs at present, either pure bred or cross breeds, and are prepared to ship from 2 to 50 C.O.D. on approval. If pigs are unsatisfactory on arrival at your depot, return at my expense.
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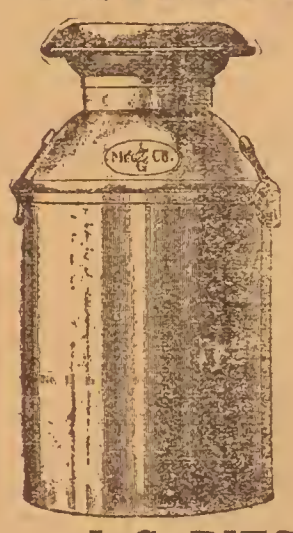

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Yorkshire-Chester cross and Yorkshire-Berkshire cross, all large growthy pigs, weaned and eating pigs; 6 to 8 weeks old, $4.75 each; 8 to 9 weeks old, $5.00 each. Send in and get from 2 to 50 pigs. Also pure bred Chester White or pure bred Yorkshire Barrows, Boars or Sows 6 to 7 weeks old, $6.00 each. I will ship C. O. D. on approval. If pigs are not satisfactory at your depot, return at my expense. Safe delivery guaranteed. No charge for shipping crates.
WALTER LUX, 388 Salem St., Woburn, Mass. Tel: 0086.

The Carolinian—*By Rafael Sabatini*

What Happened in the Story Thus Far

HARRY LATIMER, a wealthy young tobacco planter of South Carolina is a leader in the Colonial party. His political leanings are responsible for the breaking of his engagement to Myrtle Carey, the daughter of Sir Andrew Carey, a staunch Tory. Because of his rebellious activities in Charles Town, Latimer faces arrest. Myrtle relents and her love rekindled, she consents to marry him if he will leave Charles Town. Their marriage infuriates Sir Andrew who forces Latimer into an unfair duel. Carey's fury is further aroused by Captain Robert Mandeville, a distant relative of Myrtle's and the British Governor's aide. Latimer foils the plot by not returning Carey's shot in the duel, thereby preventing further challenges and attempts on his life by Carey. Under these circumstances Myrtle and Harry leave for his plantation in the back country.

War Breaks out. The Governor and Mandeville flee. Latimer returns to Charles Town and is commissioned in the army of South Carolina. The Tories burn the Latimer home in Charles Town and Myrtle goes to live at the home of General Moultrie, Harry's superior officer. Rutledge, the Colonial Governor, questions the wisdom of this since Myrtle has been seen visiting her father's home where there is a mysterious visitor by the name of Jonathan Neild. Myrtle penetrates Neild's disguise, discovering that he is Mandeville and confronts him with the fact. Mandeville (Neild) promises to leave Charles Town if Myrtle will not report him as a spy. She also hesitates to do this fearing implication. The British army, outnumbering the Colonists, have in the meantime approached Charles Town and the situation is very tense. A spy is captured and on his person is found a secret code. In the meantime Neild again returns and he is held for questioning by Latimer. Latimer penetrates the disguise and is convinced that Myrtle has been giving information to the enemy.

CHAPTER XI

VIA CRUCIS

LITTLE imagination is necessary to follow the path by which the mind of Harry Latimer now journeyed to the Calvary of all that he held dearest in his life.

Seated there alone in that partly dismantled library, he went back to the beginnings of his married life, and to the quarrels that had poisoned it until, on that day when the battle of Fort Sullivan was fought, he had deliberately sought euthanasia in death. Again he heard Myrtle denouncing their marriage.

'I wish I had not married you. I would give ten years of my life to undo that!'

Back beyond that his thoughts ran on, to that day at Fairgrove when with his own eyes he had beheld evidence which only a fool could subsequently have been brought to disregard.

Oh, it was all plain; most damnably plain. His entire married life had been a miserable lie; her love had been a shameful make-believe; their child . . . Oh, God! Their child, born in a wedlock that was a mockery of all that wedlock should be. Again he leaned his elbows on the table and took his head in his hands, closing the eyes of the flesh so that the eyes of the soul might review again and recognize at last this fool's paradise which he had so complacently inhabited.

It was Mandeville whom she had loved throughout. He should not have needed the bitter proofs that lay now behind him. Her reconciliation with her father had taken place at a time when Mandeville was in Charles Town. What did that prove but a continuous correspondence between them? The story of her father's illness was but another lie wherewith to dupe him. And whilst Mandeville had been there in disguise, she had been meeting him daily at her father's; meeting a man who was her her husband's enemy. And was meeting him the whole extent of her treachery? Might it not be true, as Mandeville had more than hinted, that she had conveyed to him information gleaned here at Moultrie's headquarters? If she was false in one thing, why should she not be false in the other? Indeed, of the two, considering the faith in which she had been reared, betrayal of the colonial cause was a light offence compared with her betrayal of the fond fool of a husband who trusted her so completely.

Did he lack proof of this? Was there not her own admission to Moultrie that she had met Neild at her father's? An admission made—as he now perceived—because denial would have been fraught with danger? And was it possible, was it for a single moment to be supposed—as for a moment in his blind faith he had supposed—that she should have been deceived in Mandeville's identity? Why, even assuming that Mandeville and her infernal father had been in league to lay a trap for him through her, would they not have begun by disclosing Neild's true identity? So that, one way or the other, she must have known. Yet, knowing it, she continued to visit Mandeville at her father's house. Had she been honest, she would have denounced him at once to the Governor; or, if merely some old tenderness remained, at least she would have told her husband the truth on his return to Charles Town. Instead she had lied by her silence, and once, indeed, by her speech when Moultrie questioned her. For what but a lie was the answer she had made? And that very day, an hour ago, when he had found them together in this room, she had lied to him again by her attitude and her very words. She had proved herself then to be Mandeville accomplice. Would she be his accomplice in such work as he was engaged upon, work that threatened Harry's life and honour as it threatened the lives and fortunes of all in Charles Town, unless at the same time she were something more?

The evidence was complete, and the truth that leapt from it stark and inexorable filled him with a shuddering horror.

Still seated there as the daylight was fading, Myrtle found him when she came wondering in quest of him.

'Harry!'

He sprang up abruptly at the sound of her voice, startled, like a man who has been suddenly awakened. Corrosive reproaches and recriminations were surging to his lips. But they remained unuttered. In that little moment in which she approached him across the room, he took his decision to employ guile, to question craftily, to discover at all costs the whole truth. The truth! He heard a devil laughing in his soul. The truth! Had he not fed himself to a surfeit in the past hour upon the vile, nauseating truth? Not, then, to test these abominable irresistible convictions, which required no further test, but to plum the depths of her infamy and turpitude would he question her.

'Harry, what are you doing here? It is almost dark.' There was a straining note of anxiety in her sweet voice, the voice that he had loved best in all the world. He guessed the source of her uneasiness.

He yawned and stretched himself. 'I . . . I must have fallen asleep,' he explained drowsily through his yawn.

He caught the sound of the deep breath of relief she drew, and knew how she would be arguing. If he had been able to fall asleep after his interview with Mr. Neild, it must follow that nothing had transpired to disturb his peace of mind.

'My poor Harry!' Her voice was a caress of tenderness and concern. 'I know how weary you must be. I am glad that you slept a little.'

'Yes,' he muttered. 'Yes. If that cursed Quaker hadn't been brought in this afternoon, I might have had a little rest. God knows I need it.'

'What have you done with him? With Mr. Neild?' She spoke evenly, almost casually, and in his heart he damned her for a traitress.

'Detained him,' he answered shortly.

'Detained him?' Her voice was casual no longer. It was startled. 'Detained him? Why?'

'Rutledge's orders. That is all.'

'But what is there against him?'

'Nothing that I could be certain of. But Rutledge desired him to be kept in custody for the present, until our troubles here are over, on the chance of his being a spy. Rutledge will take no risks of having information sent to the enemy.' He sat down again. Myrtle remained standing, leaning rather heavily upon the table. 'Unsupported,' he thought, 'her trembling would betray her.'

'But . . . do you . . . do you think he's a spy?'

He laughed easily. 'Why, I vow your voice shook then. No, no. The fellow's papers are in order, and he seems to be what he pretends. We shall have to keep him until his being at large can no longer matter, in any event. That is all. And yet . . .'

'Yes?' she asked. He did not answer, but sat as one thinking deeply. 'And yet—what?' she demanded.

He feigned to rouse himself, and looked at her. In the dim light her face was indistinct.

'I cannot quite escape the conviction that the fellow is not what he pretends, however much appearances may be in his favour. D'ye know, Myrtle, there's something oddly familiar about him. Something that eludes me. But I shall find it yet, I hope. He reminds me of some one. But so vaguely that I cannot think of whom it is. Tell me, did you notice anything of the kind?'

'I? No.' She was emphatic. 'No.'

'And yet you must have seen a good deal of him, and talked with him often.'

'I?' she cried again, and this time, it was almost as if she were about to deny it.

'Yes. I have seen him there once or twice.'

'And you've talked with him, of course.'

'Not . . . not very much.'

'No? Well, at least, you were in here with him this afternoon for a quarter of an hour or more before I arrived. You must have been talking to him then, observing him.'

'Yes, of course.' Her voice was becoming strained and unnatural. She could no longer command it as she would.

'And in all that time you observed nothing in the man that reminded you of any one else?'

She uttered a nervous laugh. 'Why, no. It is some fancy of yours, Harry. It must be.'

'Ah, well!' He sighed and rose. 'Perhaps it is.' And very casually, almost as if rallying her, he asked: 'But what on earth did you find to talk about with such a dullard in all that time?'

'I?' she paused perceptibly, then abruptly answered: 'Oh, I forget.'

'Forget?' His tone expressed astonishment. 'Oh, come, Myrtle. You must have had some reason for seeking him when Middleton told you he was here. What was it?'

'Why . . . why are you questioning me like this?'

'But . . .' He paused, a man amazed by her sudden demand. 'Is there anything surprising in my questions?'

'No, no. But . . . Well, if you must know, I wanted news of my father.'

'But you saw your father only yesterday.'

'Yes, but when Mr. Middleton told me Mr. Neild was here, I imagined that he came with some message for me from my father. I did not know that you had sent for him.'

'Oh, I see. And then, of course, you would be staying to discuss with him the matter of this summons?'

'Of course. He thought it strange, and wondered why you should want him.'

'And after that? You see, my dear, I am anxious to see if anything that passed between you might give us a clue to go upon. Try to remember what you have talked about.'

She made a pretence of trying, then impatiently, almost irritably, burst out: 'Oh, I can't. It was all so . . . so trivial. He talked of tobacco. It is his only subject. He's a tobacco-planter.'

'You're sure of that? That he's a tobacco-planter?'

'Well, isn't he?'

'That is what he represents himself. But I have my doubts. You know nothing of him beyond that?'

'What should I know?' Her petulance became more marked. 'Don't be ridiculous, Harry. I came to fetch you to supper. General Moultrie is waiting.'

'Forgive me, my dear. I am a little harassed.'

They went into the dining-room together, she with terror in her heart, he with hatred in his. He had given her a chance to speak, to confess; and she had fenced with him, and put him off with answers every word of which was a lie in its suppression of the truth. And this was the woman he had taken to his heart, this was his wife, the mother of his boy! This perfidious liar! It but remained to consider what course he must pursue.

During supper he mentioned casually to Moultrie that the Quaker had been there, and that his papers were in order, but that, in accordance with Rutledge's instructions, he was having him detained.

Moultrie laughed. He regarded the Quaker's plight as comical, and Rutledge's fears as more comical still.

Myrtle, whom Harry was covertly watching, was deathly pale, and did no more than make a pretence of eating. But he was to startle her yet further.

Abruptly, towards the close of the meal and making his voice as casual as he could, he asked a question that flung her into panic.

'Myrtle, do you happen to know what has become of your Cousin Robert Mandeville?'

Her knife clattered to her plate. Terror looked at him out of her eyes under which he saw the shadows deepen as he watched her.

'Why . . . why do you ask?' Her voice came hard and rasping.

He raised his eyebrows. 'But . . .' He seemed perplexed. 'Now, what is there extraordinary in the question that it should startle you like this?'

She attempted to smile. But the attempt was pitiful.

'It . . . it is . . . that I am not very well,' she said weakly. 'I am easily startled. My . . . my ears,' she added on a sudden inspiration, 'keep straining for the guns.'

'Poor child, poor child!' Moultrie murmured sympathetically.

'I know, dear, I know.' Nothing could have been more soothing than her husband's voice. 'I asked the question because Mandeville has been oddly in my thoughts this evening. Heaven knows why. I'm not given to thinking about him. You know nothing of him, I suppose?'

She shook her head. 'Nothing,' she said.

Moultrie, thrusting back his chair and rising, put an end to the matter. But

(*Continued on page 17*)

Lone Scouts of America

American Agriculturist Tribe

I RECENTLY mentioned the new regulation which makes Lone Scouts eligible to work for merit badges. I want to again emphasize the importance of this to Lone Scouts. It is also another reason why every Lone Scout should work steadily at his degrees because you are not eligible to get a merit badge until you have passed your seven degrees. However, there is no reason why you should not get one or several of the merit badge books and begin to qualify for the tests for the merit badge.

Many Lone Scouts enjoy contributing and can win honors in that way. Now, however, the Scout who cannot write has many other lines in which he can win distinction by earning merit badges.

Requirements to be Met

To obtain a merit badge in Dairying a Scout must:

1. Understand the management of Dairy cattle.
2. Be able to milk.
3. Understand the pasteurization of milk and care of dairy utensils and appliances.
4. Test at least ten cows for ten days each with the Babcock test and make proper reports.

To obtain a merit badge in Agriculture a Scout must:

1. Explain the nature of soil, its texture, its need of water, of air and of plant and animal life; what the soil does for the plant and how the soil may be improved.
2. Make a seed tester and test the germination of 3 chosen varieties of seed—100 seeds of each variety.
3. Identify and describe ten common weeds of the community and tell how best to eliminate them.
4. Identify 6 common insect pests, tell what plants they usually infest and how best to control them.

The other merit badge tests are equally instructive. The requirements may sound easy, but in order to pass the test a scout must appear personally before at least 3 members of a local court of honor and satisfy them that you have met the requirements. It is a real job, but it is worth while.

We want a picture of the first Lone Scout in the A. A. Tribe who wins a merit badge, and we want to publish it in the Lone Scout column.

Merit Badge Achievements 1925

(Showing number of scouts who won in each subject).

Agriculture	970	Machinery	792
Bee Keeping	364	Masonry	1,850
Bird Study	2,773	Painting	1,494
Blacksmithing	2,727	Personal Health	11,443
Carpentry	7,585	Plumbing	1,538
Cooking	7,272	Poultry	2,177
Craftsmanship	8,988	Radio	163
Dairying	412	Safety First	7,879
First Aid	9,105	Stalking	101
First Aid to Animals	9,099	Surveying	681
Gardening	6,510	Swimming	11,024
Horsemanship	1,006	Insect Life	77
Life Saving	5,900		

Report of the A. A. Literary Contest

Please announce in your editorial in the A. A. that there is no change in the "A. A. Literary Contest", except that Maurice Bly has 10 points.

We are doing our haying now and I find but little time for L. S. A. Being busy I may have to limit the "A. A. Literary Contest" to September 15th. It is quite a job to get the scouts interested. Thirteen scouts have joined.

My newspaper article on L. S. A. came out recently. I am going to send it to the Long House for point award. My article contained about 450 words, giving a brief description of the L. S. A. The article was placed where it attracted but little attention of boys, so I received only one reply. I sent him several of your blanks.

My letter on L. S. A. failed to appear in "Comfort" of the July issue, so I expect to see it in the August number. If it does come out, I don't believe it will take me long to get the L. S. B. I intend to join all I can up to the A. A. Tribe.

Very truly yours,
HARRY PHILLIPS, L.S.D. (10 points)
Averill Park, N. Y.

Reports From the Woodchuck Contest

Dear Brother Scouts:

What are you doing this hot weather? I am not getting very many woodchucks. I have only 9 now, but expect to get 5 more soon. We do not have any rats here so I can not get any rats. I have a .22 rifle and a few traps.

I had my picture taken with my rifle and hunting knife, and I am going to send a picture in to have it put in the paper.

Your brother scout.
ARCHIE PRENTICE,
Canisteo, N. Y., R. D. 1.

* * *

Dear Lone Scout Editor:

I have caught 9 more woodchucks, which makes 35 woodchucks and 30 rats in all.

Yours truly,
HERBERT POTTER,
Holley, N. Y.

Buying a Farm on a Small Capital.

(*Continued from page* 3)

adjoining farm, on their own responsibility in order to give us land enough to make it profitable.

"There were 87 acres in this farm and the boys paid for it in three years. That was quite a contrast to the time it took me to pay for the original farm. We found that when we increased the area of the farm, we increased the income without much increase in overhead expense."

I asked Mr. Young something about his interest and work in the community affairs and somewhat by accident through Mr. Hammond, County Farm Bureau Agent, I learned of a very interesting project in which he has been actively engaged.

Some years ago there was a dance hall in the nearby community of Maine, which for some time had been a very questionable influence on the young folks on the surrounding farms. A proposal was made that the people in the community form a community club and buy the building. As might be expected, there were many who predicted that "it could not be done." Mr. Young was one of those most active in organizing the club. The subscriptions secured were sufficient to buy the hall and the organization has been very successful since that time. Moving pictures are given once a week and a nominal charge is made for them.

Active in the Grange

Mr. Young has been particularly active in grange work. He has served as Master of the Local Grange, as Master in the County Grange and as Gatekeeper in the State Grange. He is also a member of the National Grange. Mr. Young has always been active in the Union Center M. E. church, serving as steward, trustee and Sunday School Superintendent.

He has served two terms as President of the County Farm Bureau and at present is a Director of the State Federation. Mr. Young is Chairman of the State Federation Vigilance Committee, which has so vigorously attacked the problem of the protection of farm property. At present Mr. Young is supervisor from his town.

Ralph Young gave me most of the information about the management of the farm and I will try to tell it in as near his own words as possible. He said: "This is a dairy farm and the principal sources of income are from milk and the sale of hay. The dairy consists of 26 purebred and grade Holsteins, of which 17 are now producing milk. The herd has been under Federal Supervision for some time and has had three tests. We have tried to improve the production of the herd by keeping a good purebred bull and raising about four calves from the best cows, each year. A few years ago there was a cow testing association and we belonged to it at that time. There has been some talk of starting in again and if the attempts are successful we expect to join again. The average milk production of the herd is 8,000 pounds a cow.

"We have been trying to save on the cost of production by raising more of our food at home", he continued, "Last year we grew 175 bushels of oats, peas and barley on four acres, 100 bushels of barley and 800 bushels of oats. We ground this at home and bought cottonseed meal and gluten to mix with it. We mixed the 500 pounds of oats, peas, barley and buckwheat, 300 pounds of gluten and 200 of cottonseed meal. We figured that this made a mixture with slightly over 20% of protein.

Corn for Silage

"We have two silos, one 12 by 26 and one 12 by 28. We grew Luce's favorite corn for two years and last year we tried Leaming. This year we grew Leaming and some Cornell 11. We usually grow about eight acres of corn.

"We sell about forty or fifty tons of hay each year. It is usually sold in the barn and baled here by the man who buys it. For a number of years we have sown a little alfalfa in the seeding each year and now we have quite a considerable amount of alfalfa in the hay."

In these days of the high cost of labor, I am always interested in learning what equipment is used on the farm and in the home. I found that the cows on the Young farm are milked with a milking machine which has given good satisfaction for six years. Running water is supplied to the house and to the milk house, which is adjacent to the barn. The house is lighted with acetylene. The farm owns a threshing machine and a silo filler. For several years the family did some threshing and silo filling for others as a means of increasing the farm income. For the past three years, however, little of this has been done.

Hens a Side Line

A flock of 200 white leghorn hens form a profitable sideline. They are fed, culled and managed according to the recommendations of the State College and the average production per year is about 140 eggs per hen.

It is sometimes said that few farmers become rich, but it is equally true that few of them are in want. Mr. Young's farm has not made him rich. The buildings are not pretentious and the casual passerby might under-estimate the profitableness of the business. It is in no sense a show place, but one of the thousands of New York State farms which are above the average in returns. Through perseverance and hard work Mr. Young has paid for his farm and built up a business prosperous enough so that it was attractive for his two boys. After all, what greater satisfaction could come to a man in partnership with his two sons, a business which is profitable enough to supply the necessities and many of the luxuries and some available time in which to work for the betterment of the community and county.—H. L. Cosline.

"I pledge allegiance to my flag and the Nation for which it stands, with liberty and justice for all. I will do a useful thing each day and be worthy of the name Lone Scout."

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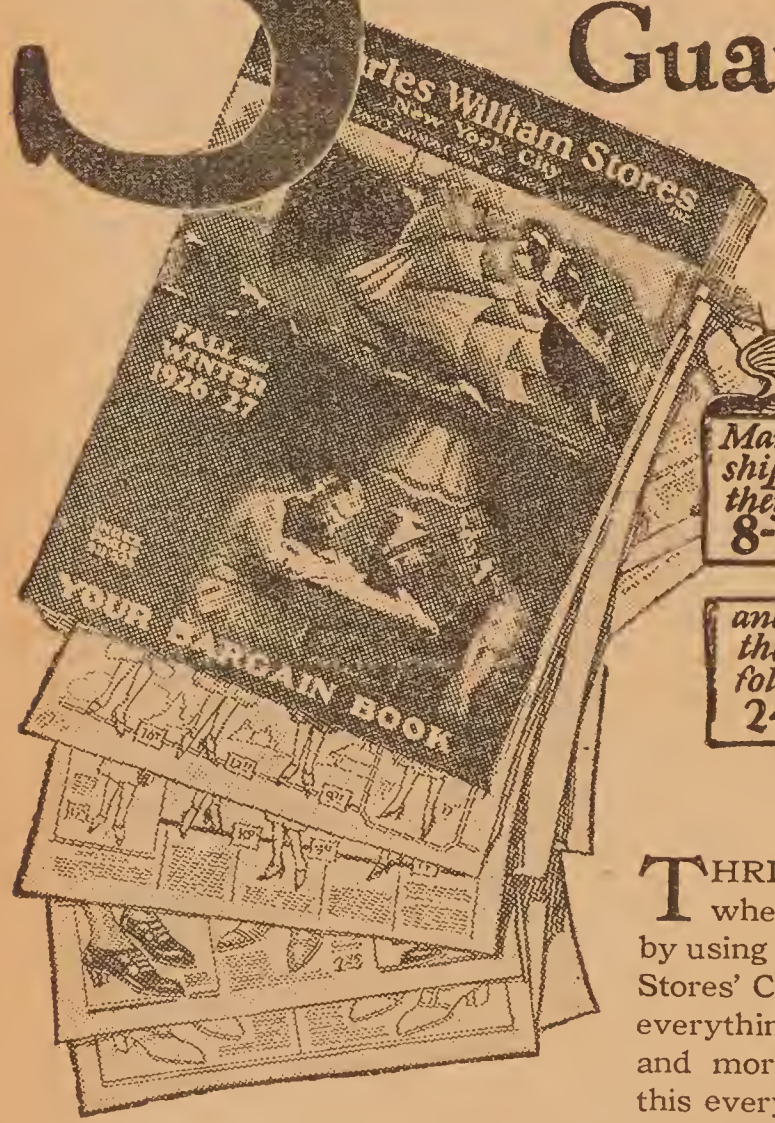

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Washing in the Machine

Can Be Managed to Cause Little Confusion

WE know that some of our readers are getting new washing machines because they have written and asked for a list of tested and approved machines. Washing by machine is a little different from the hand method and it saves time and annoyance if one can know *how* to get best results without depending entirely on her own experience.

Primary essentials are hot water of at least moderate softness, soap in some form, and the machine itself not too heavily loaded. The warm suds being forced through the soiled clothing takes away the soil. Rinsing, bluing and drying follow this process.

Soft water dissolves soap easily and therefore makes good suds. Hard water which already has limestone in it does not take up soap easily so the water has to be "broken," either with washing soda or with a large quantity of soap jelly or soap flakes.

Add the washing soda, or better "modified" soda, first so it can leave the soap free to make suds and not curd. About one quarter cup is enough unless the water is very hard. Then add the soap jelly or soap flakes and run to make a "live" suds. Either flakes or jelly should be thoroughly dissolved before clothes are put in.

There are excellent soap flakes and soap powders in easy form for washing. If washing woolens or silks only neutral soaps should be used, and the water should not be over-hot. Rinse waters all have to be the same temperature as the wash water in these cases. But for very soiled clothing, as it is bound to be on the farm, especially in summertime, a soap containing an extra solvent such as naptha, gasoline or benzine, is best.

Home-made soap jelly (one eight-ounce bar to two quarts water) is a good thing to keep ready for wash day. If you don't care to spend time chipping or shaving soap by hand, use your faithful food-chopper for the job. Do several bars at once and keep the extra supply in covered cans. Whatever form of soap or soda is used should be thoroughly dissolved in hot water so as to prevent waste. For the machine use on the average one half cup of good soap powder or three-fourths cup of soap flakes or one cup of soap solution. Before putting clothing into the machine it should be sorted, stains should be removed, then it should be soaked in lukewarm water in which is dissolved about one-half cup of washing soda or soap powder. For very soiled clothes, kerosene or turpentine may be added. Ammonia or borax may be used in place of washing soda for soaking.

Do not overload the machine if you expect it to do its best. It may hold the equivalent of six or eight sheets—do not put in more. Weighing each load of dry clothes will be a good practice until experience teaches what is a load.

Run the first load of white clothes ten minutes. Meanwhile be filling tube—if they will be needed—with hot water for rinsing. As soon as the ten minutes are up, wring the first load into the hot rinse. Put fresh washing soda and soap flakes or jelly into the machine and put in second load. Run this from fifteen to twenty minutes. While this goes on, fill the second tub with hot water and wring both loads of white clothes through two hot rinses. Then fill one tub with lukewarm water for colored clothes and the other with cold water (with bluing) for white clothes.

Wring colored clothes into tub of clean lukewarm water and then in cold water. Hang these in the shade.

If you have one of the machines with an extractor, then the wringing part of the job may be cancelled. The order of washing and rinsing must also be changed if the hot water supply has to be conserved. The newest models of washing machines are reducing to the minimum the handling of each garment as well as the lifting of water.

Tatted Medallion Edging

CROCHET cotton size 30 is used for the sample—white for the rings—blue for the chains.

Ring of (2 double knots, picot) three times, 2 double knots—close. Chain 5 double knots, picot, 5 double knots. Repeat ring and chain alternately until you have made 6 of each. Join rings by side picots. Fasten last chain at base of first ring made, tie and cut thread. This completes a medallion.

Repeat medallions for length desired and join each to preceding by side picots of 2 consecutive chains at side.

Insertion to Match Medallion Edge

Make same as for medallion edging. Then for upper side make *ring of 2 double knots, picot, 2 double knots, join to medallion by picot of upper free chain, 2 double knots, picot, 2 double knots, close. Chain 3 double knots, picot, 3 double knots. Make 3 more rings and chains alternately joining each ring to preceding by side picot, but do not join to medallion. Repeat from *. Thus far makes a desirable edge, using a size thread to correspond with material used. Repeat along lower side of medallion same as upper side to make the insertion. —KATHRYN MARTHA ROWE.

"Wash after every wearing" is a good program for making silk undergarments and stockings wear longer.

Salad Hints and Dressings

3-A Service Tells How and When to Use Them

MOST salad dressings fall into one of three classes, boiled, mayonnaise, or French. Anyone of these may be varied by adding condiments or by combining with other materials. Sometimes one is in doubt about which dressing to use. The following hints may serve as a guide in such a case.

Boiled salad goes best with meat salads, shellfish and fish salads, vegetable salads, egg salads. French dressing is suitable to use with vegetable salads, crisp salad greens, fruit salads, fish salads, cheese salads. French dressing with condiments gives a desirable touch to shellfish, cold fish, and to crisp salad greens.

Mayonnaise dressing affords the right touch to meat salads, vegetable salads, shellfish and fish salads, and to egg salads. Mayonnaise with whipped cream enhances all fruit salads. Use mayonnaise with condiments for salads of shellfish and fish, fresh vegetables (especially cucumber and tomatoes), and cheese salads.

Avoid Too Much Fat

A good plan to follow in selecting the salad dressing is to keep in mind the actual ingredients of the salad. If they are very rich and full of fat a boiled dressing should be selected rather than a mayonnaise which contains a larger quantity of oil. If the salad ingredients are low in fat content then a mayonnaise may be used.

Some salads such as those of potato and vegetables are improved in flavor if they are mixed with the dressing and allowed to stand for several hours before serving. They should be kept cold during this period, however, so that they will not become soggy.

Some salads seem to fit into certain meals better than other kinds. Popular taste runs about as follows:

For dinner: fruit, lettuce, vegetable and those containing gelatin.

For supper or lunch when salads are to replace the meat dish, one may use the heartier salads of meat or fish, egg, vegetable combinations, or spaghetti and macaroni.

For picnics, nothing appeals more than chicken, potato, fruit or fish salad.

For parties: chicken or fruit salads may be handled so that they both look and eat well.

Garnishes

Develop a delicate touch in garnishes. Too much trimming spoils a salad just as it does a dress or a hat. Use foods in their natural colors as much as possible. An egg slicer can be used for making garnishes of beets, carrots or eggs. Cunning little cubes of the vegetables may be made by cutting them three ways with the slicer. Raw carrots may be grated over salads to improve looks and flavor. In chopping celery, hold three or four stalks at once and snip with scissors or a sharp knife. A brief outline of combinations for garnishing follows:

Beets—Chopped fine, use with vegetables, meat or fish.

Cabbage—Shredded, use with vegetables, meat or fish.

Cucumber—Use with all salads.

Carrots—Chopped or grated, use with meat or vegetable.

Celery—Sliced or chopped, use with all salads.

Egg—Use with vegetables, fish or meat.

Lemons—Use with all salads.

Olives—Use with all salads.

Parsley—Use with vegetables, fish, meat.

Pimento—Use with all salads.

Radishes—Use with all vegetables.

Boiled Dressing

2 tablespoons flour
1 tablespoon sugar
1 teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon mustard
1/16 teaspoon cayenne
1 cup milk
2 eggs
½ cup vinegar

½ tablespoon butter may be added when dressing is hot or ½ tablespoon olive oil when dressing is cold.

Mix flour, sugar, salt, mustard and cayenne. Add a little of the milk until a smooth paste is formed. Add the rest of the milk. Cook in a double boiler until thick. Separate whites and yolks of eggs. Beat whites until stiff. Drop in the yolks and beat, then beat in the vinegar and add to mixture in double boiler. Cook until eggs are cooked—about three minutes. Beating whites gives a more fluffy consistency. Dilute the vinegar if it is too sharp.

French Dressing

¼ teaspoon salt
⅛ teaspoon pepper (or paprika)
1 tablespoon vinegar or lemon juice
3 tablespoons olive oil

Mix the dry ingredients into the oil, beat and pour into vinegar. Enough paprika may be added to make the dressing pinkish. If desired a dash of mustard or a few drops of Worcestershire sauce may be added. Curry powder, horseradish, chopped sour pickles, parsley, chili sauce or tomato catchup may be used to vary the dressing. The mixing bowl may be rubbed previously with a clove of garlic.

Mayonnaise Dressing

1 egg yolk
1 teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon mustard
1 teaspoon sugar
3 tablespoons vinegar or lemon juice
1 cup salad oil
Pepper
Paprika
Cayenne

Beat egg yolk until lemon colored. Add salt, mustard and sugar, pepper, paprika, cayenne and 1 tablespoon vinegar or lemon juice. Beat thoroughly with Dover egg beater. Add 1 tablespoon oil and beat well. Continue adding oil in small quantities and beat well until the dressing is thick. Then the oil can be added in larger quantities at a time. When most of the oil is used, dilute the dressing with the remainder of the vinegar or lemon juice. Beat in the rest of the oil. Beat briskly during the whole making. The dressing will be smooth and thick. If materials are at hand this dressing may be made in a very few minutes.

Cream or milk or mild fruit juice may be used to dilute mayonnaise. Cottage cheese, pepper or cabbage relish, chopped pickles or olives make a pleasing variation of regular mayonnaise. A puree of tomatoes or tomato catchup stirred into mayonnaise will make it a good substitute for Russian dressing. If put in a cool place it will keep well, but freezing temperature causes it to separate.

To amuse children fasten up an old curtain on rollers in the attic or their play room and let them paste pictures all over one side of it. Then they will spend hours rolling it up and down to see the different pictures. One especially loved roll is a "circus" with all the pictures showing some animals, clowns, etc.—Mrs. E. C.

* * *

Every child is delighted with pink lemonade. I make it by mashing jelly with the lemon and sugar, using ½ pint for a gallon of lemonade. This improves the flavor as well as the color.—Mrs. I. M.

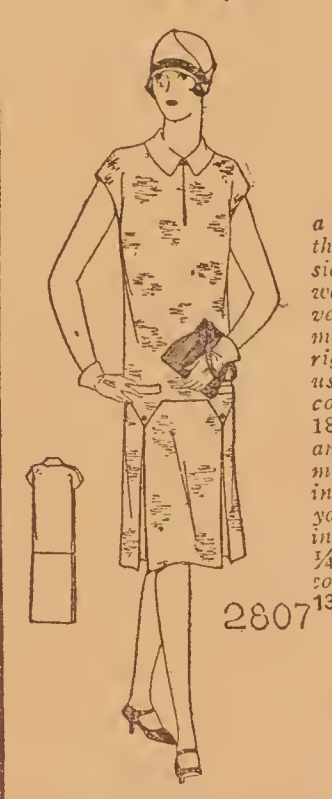
Patterns That Please

2800

Pattern 2800 *is both cool and correct for summer days. The broad girdle with bow in front adds the touch of smartness which brings it up to the minute in style. It comes in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. If you are 36-inch size 3½ yards of 36-inch material will make this attractive model.* **Price 13c.**

2812

Pattern 2812 *is ideal for the full-figured woman. The V-neck line and the plaits in the front of the skirt give the lines needed for slenderizing effect. It comes in sizes 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. The 36-inch size requires 2⅞ yards of 40-inch material with ¾ yard of 40-inch contrasting.* **Price 13c.**



2807

Pattern 2807 *has a novel touch in the points on either side of the front waist line. It is very simple to make, yet is just right for the much-used sports dress. It comes in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. The 36-inch material with yards of 32 or 36-inch material with ¼ yard of 27-inch contrasting.* **Price 13c.**

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern numbers and sizes clearly and correctly and enclose with correct remittance in stamps or coin (although coin is sent at own risk.) Add 12c for one of our new Fall Fashion books. Send all orders to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 461-4th Avenue, New York City.

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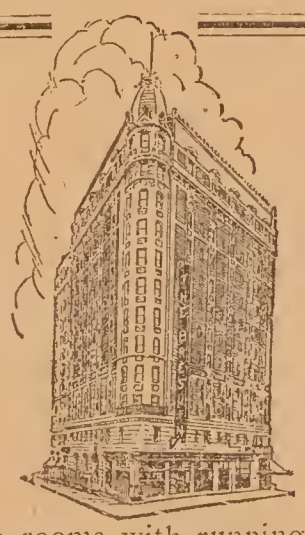

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O. I. C. SWINE. Choice pigs, gilts, brood sows for sale. ELM GROVE STOCK FARM, Cortland, N. Y.

POLAND CHINA BREEDING STOCK. 75 Boars and Gilts weighing 75 to 100 lbs. each at $25 to $30 each. Choice trio $75. Registered, treated for cholera and crated for shipment free. Choice breeding stock guaranteed satisfactory. STANLEY SHORT, Cheswold, Delaware.

GREAT ORION Sensation Duroc Pigs $10 each. J. S. MORSE, Levanna, N. Y.

WOMEN'S WANTS

PATCHWORK. Send fifteen cents for household package, bright new calicoes and percales. Your money's worth every time. PATCHWORK COMPANY, Meriden, Conn.

KODAK FINISHING. Trial offer. Any size film developed for 5c. Prints 3c each. Trial 5x7 enlargement in handsome mount 25c. Overnight service. YOUNG PHOTO SERVICE, 409 Bertha St., Albany, N. Y.

LADIES' BROWN LISLE STOCKINGS, large legs, ribbed tops, 3 pair $1.25, cotton vests 38 to 44, four $1.00. Union suits two $1.25. Men's cotton socks five pair $1.00. Big line for agents. GEO. B. TALBOTT, Norwood, Mass.

The Farm Life of Two Score Years Ago

(*Continued from page 1*)

land extraction and hence of Puritan ideals, there was the compelling force of public opinion and the man who did not go to church felt himself without the pale of community approval. Today men go to church or not as they see fit and frankly deem it to be no ones business except their own.

The country people were not careless of education. We did not as yet enjoy a public school system wholly maintained from public funds and freely open to every child of the state. That was a great goal not attained until 1866. There was however a strong impulse toward higher education and in many localities scattered over the state was to be found the "Academy" or the "Institute", often very large structures, usually built of wood and painted white but sometimes made of brick or stone. I can think of many of these—Bellville in Jefferson County—or Franklin in Delaware—or Fort Edward in Washington County or the famous school at Fairfield in Herkimer County or Cook Academy in Schuyler County which once narrowly missed being designated as the New York State College of Agriculture. These names are only a few of many and they were full of boys and girls who were just as earnest hearted and just as happy and just as full of bright visions for the future as are the students who today throng our magnificent and richly endowed seats of learning and they have made an ineffacable impression upon the life of their communities.

Law and Order

In 1845 the State was a lusty young giant just becoming conscious of his strength. Plain-spoken, farmer-like Silas Wright of Canton in St. Lawrence County, a man of ripe public experience and statesman like qualities sat in the Governor's chair in the old State House on Capitol Hill in Albany. Perhaps the most important events of his term was the final peaceful settlement of the anti-rent war which had disturbed several eastern counties for six lawless and turbulent years. The machinery of law and order was in full operation and in every court house of the state justice was administered, surely more expeditiously and probably on the whole more surely than now.

The year 1845 was just at the eve of our first great railroad expansion. The first railroad in the state—the 17 miles between Albany and Schenectady was already 14 years old. For full twenty years the state had enjoyed the advantages of the completed Grand Erie Canal. It constituted at once the greatest engineering feat and the most important artery of commerce in the world. Railroads were coming. By changing cars several times and using a number of lines it was possible to travel by rail from Albany to Buffalo but the more conservative travelers still patronized the four horse stage coaches that with crack of whip and blast of horn swung along the Great Western Turnpike. The railroad from New York to Albany along the river was not completed until 1851—the same year that the Erie railroad was finally pushed through to Dunkirk on Lake Erie. It was then the longest and probably the greatest railroad in the world. In 1845 the Erie ended somewhere between Goshen and Binghamton. There was also the very early line from Owego to Ithaca. By the end of that year there were all together 719 miles of rails in the state but almost numberless lines were projected on paper and the Legislature at Albany was swamped with applications for charters.

Farmers were Prosperous

I think that a study of conditions would show that the farmer enjoyed a relatively advantageous economic position. This was especially true on the new and fertile lands of western New York which were within easy hauling distance of the Canal, affording exceedingly cheap transportation to tide water.

The open country was full of people who believed in themselves and their business and who it is evident were pressing on their work with enthusiasm and success. In 1845 we had almost six and one-half million sheep—a larger number than was ever found before or since. What a pitiful remanent of that once mighty host remains. It is evident that there was a flock of sheep on every farm just as there was a spinning wheel in every farm kitchen while the better class of farm homes had a special "weaving-room."

That same year we had more than a million and a half of hogs—a number never equalled except just once—and that was in 1840.

We had more than two million cattle—about the same number as today but about 20% less than the high water mark of our bovine population which was reached in 1900.

Many Ox Teams

We had more than half a million horses and barring recent declines our horse population has remained fairly constant for eighty years. At the same time there must have been scores of thousands of ox teams but no separate enumeration of these was made.

Our crops have changed even more wonderfully than our farm animals. In 1844 we grew more than a million acres (not bushels) of wheat—a tremendous production never again attained. It was the day when every farm grew wheat because for a man to have bought his flour would have been a scandal. On the poorest farms where wheat did not thrive it was "rye and Injun" rather than the wheaten loaf that was the staff of life. Today I am one of those who sincerely lament that the noble and queenly art of home bread baking seems about to disappear even from the farms.

Also we harvested more than 46,000 acres of flax. It is safe to say that there was a little plot on every farm. As late as 1909 there were still reported 58 acres in the entire state. I doubt if we have grown a single acre in a dozen years. A one time important crop is absolutely extinct. Once—only once—in my earliest boyhood a neighbor grew a little plot. Across the years I can still remember how it blossomed into blue—as blue as a buckwheat field is white—and the shade was like the lovely summer skies above it.

Also in that epochal year we raised more than 15,000 acres of turnips, I suppose because some of the most progressive farmers realized their value for sheep. At the last enumeration root crops of all kinds for stock feeding had fallen to 600 acres.

But the most wonderful change of all is in the production of field peas. In 1844 we harvested more than 117,000 acres. It was one of our great staple crops. Remember that these were not canning factory or market garden peas but Canada field peas sown broadcast by hand, cut with a scythe and threshed with a flail. In my fathers memory on this farm we commonly grew ten or a dozen acres and they were soaked—not ground for feeding. Does any one know of even a single acre this present year.

Since that day we have increased our acreage of potatoes about 50% but even so, we grew more acres in 1875 than ever again. Beans however have multiplied ten fold in eighty years.

Our fathers were a mighty race and in many ways we are but poor and feeble representatives. In that day every man with a hundred acres of land felt that his was a goodly heritage. On further reflection I am not sure but that my first thought was right and that the period between 1835 and 1855 was the real Golden Age of New York State farming.

Service Bureau

Schemes That Catch the Unwary

THE National Better Business Bureau is an association of advertising clubs which is concerned with the improvement of business practices. We have just received from them a report of a number of business concerns which they have investigated and we are passing along to you the report of some that were fraudulent or misleading. For instance:

"LADIES—Make money at home, spare time, addressing cards; no canvassing or experience required. Write immediately, enclosing two-cent stamp. P. O. Box 959, Okmulgee, Okla."

Many times in the Service Bureau we have warned against so-called home work schemes. The investigation of these advertisements by the National Better Business Bureau shows that the advertiser offers a plan of instruction, which costs $1.00, for clipping newspaper and addressing postal cards. The purchaser subscribes for a number of newspapers throughout the United States and is supposed to clip news items for them. Printed post cards are then forwarded to the individuals mentioned in the news advising that upon receipt of 25c they will receive a news item of "great value". The advertisement promises returns of from $25 to $50 a week. The amount of return obviously depends upon the number of people who will send the 25c for the news item. It is also very questionable whether any subscriber of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST would care to do this, inasmuch as it is very doubtful if the news clippings would be worth 25c to anyone to whom they would be sent.

"LADIES—WE pay $6 per hundred for gilding greeting cards; pleasant easy work; write immediately. Marguery Card Shoppe, 1377 East 43rd Street, N. Y."

The above advertisement is another type of home work ad which is very misleading and holds nothing but disappointment for anyone who answers it. An investigation by the Better Business Bureau brings out the fact in order to retain the employment offered, the prospective worker must remit $1.00 for material. A form letter also states that it is necessary for applicants to letter a few cards as a sample. "If not entirely satisfactory", the letter says, "we point out your errors and point out suggestions whereby you may improve your work." The literature does not state any provision for returning the $1.00 should the applicants work be unsatisfactory. It would appear from the investigation that the $1.00 for material is the principal source of income of the company. We repeat what we have so often said. "We know of no reliable Home Work Schemes."

"MEN AND WOMEN—$75 weekly selling new, exclusive, guaranteed line; no competition, experience unnecessary; part or full time. Write Dept. 111 for free outfit. Modex Co., 236 Fifth Avenue, New York."

This advertisement offers a proposition for the sale of kimonos and bath robes on a commission basis. Whether or not the applicant earns $75 weekly depends upon their ability. In the literature sent prospective buyers it says, "Since it is impossible to give away samples and not fair to ask you to buy them, we lend them to you in consideration of a small deposit." However, in the application blank the prospective worker is informed that "the deposit of $5.00 will be refunded when total orders amount to $150 at wholesale net prices.

"MAKE $15 daily selling "Fixit" rubber repair (liquid Rubber); doubles mileage of tires and tubes; sensational seller and money maker of 1926. Sample free, Marquette Rubber Co., 2327 Wolfram Street, Chicago."

Any advertisement such as the above which offers $15 daily is absurd on the face of it. If it were possible for anyone to make this sum of money, the company would be flooded with applications. An investigation of this concern discloses the fact that in order to get the materials the prospective agent must send the cash with the order or pay for it C. O. D. We ask as a simple question what the probable result would be if the agent failed to sell the materials? It might be possible to have the money refunded, but it is likely that it would be very difficult to secure it.

Service Bureau Report, July 1926

General Claims Adjusted for Subscribers Where Money is Involved

Mr. Clay Cady, Sherman, Chautauqua County, New York	$ 30.37
Mr. Albert Steiner, Burdett, Schuyler County, New York	18.57
Mr. Louis Beehner, Ewan, Gloucester, N. J.	1.00
Mr. Herbert K. Soper, Huntington, Suffolk County, New York	75.00
Mrs. Della Murray, Weedsport, Cayuga County, New York	7.07
Mr. Ivan S. Lee, LaJose, Clearfield County, Pa.	10.21
Mr. John J. Newell, Monmouth Junction, Middlesex Co., N. J.	1.00
Mr. John C. Hoyt, Clark's Mills, Mercer County, Pa.	143.32
Mrs. B. A. Dunham, Batavia, Genesee County, New York	10.50
Mr. H. I. Young, Aquebogue, L. I., Suffolk County	18.20
Mr. M. J. Sprague, Afton, Chenango County, New York	19.16
Mr. Joe VanOrder, Arkport, Steuben County, New York	6.00
Mr. M. E. Reynolds, Treadwell, Delaware County, New York	9.43
Mr. C. W. Sprong, Sodus, Wayne County, New York	9.81
Mr. John Westerfield, Beaver Dam, Schuyler County, N. Y.	19.25
Mr. E. J. Merritt, Nelson, Tioga County, Pa.	8.72
Mr. Ira Elmendorf, Shokan, Ulster County, New York	10.80
Mrs. J. J. Schroeder, Penn Yan, Yates County, New York	3.78
Mr. John Rammel, Bridgeton, Cumberland County, N. J.	6.00
Mr. Uri Shumway, Hector, Schuyler County, N. Y.	40.00
Mrs. E. M. Smith, Elmer, Salem County, N. J.	2.45

Service Bureau Correspondence for July

DURING July, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Service Bureau received a total of 579 letters requiring 544 letters sent from this office in answer. A total of $449.64 was collected for our subscribers. None of this service cost AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST subscribers one cent.

Cow Disease "Remedy" Meets Disapproval in Court

SO-CALLED remedies for contagious abortion in cattle and swine received another blow when representatives of the United States Department of Agriculture exposed the absurdity of the claims made by the Erick Bowman Remedy Company of Owatonna, Minnesota, in a trial before the United States District Court in Cleveland, Ohio, May 5. The court recently handed down its opinion declaring the company's product misbranded and ordered the quantity before the court destroyed. The "Remedy" was found to consist mainly of brown sugar and wheat bran.

Five dollars for 9½ pounds of a sugar and bran mixture is an exorbitant price to pay for the privilege of feeding these materials to infect herds, but that is just what the customers of the Bowman Remedy Company paid.

Our Best Pay

"My son, Howard, who holds policy No. 4122073, broke his leg in an automobile accident July 14, 1925, and received 13 weeks benefit at $10. per week, amounting to $130, which he received promptly. We all strongly endorse both the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST and the North American Accident Insurance Company."—Lester D. Pickett, Dunkirk, N. Y.

The Carolinian

(*Continued from page 12*)

it was ended already, for Latimer had no intention of driving her into further falsehoods.

'Come along, Harry,' the General urged him, 'there's work to do. I had a message from Rutledge a half-hour since. He's in the lines.'

Lest he should arouse her suspicions, Harry went to kiss his wife. She rose, and clung to him a moment. He patted her shoulder encouragingly, assured her that they would not be long away, that there was no danger of an attack that night, and followed Moultrie, who had already departed. As he reached the door, her voice, rather strident in its suddenness, arrested him:

'Harry!'

He turned. She was standing leaning against the table, and looking straight before her and away from him. She was obviously in prey to some inward struggle.

'I . . . I . . . want to . . .' She broke off. There was a pause. Then she resumed. 'I want you to take care of yourself. I shall not go to bed until you return.'

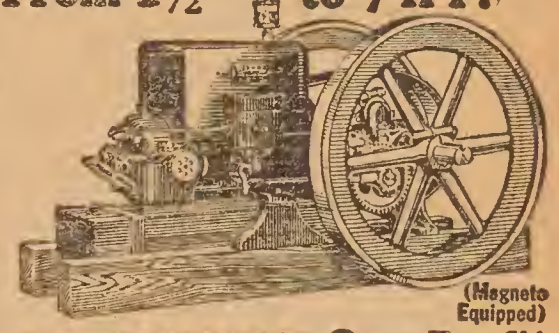
But he knew that this was not what she had desired to say; and he went out with the assurance that for one moment she had attempted to draw back from the morass of falsehood into which she was sinking.

(*To Be Continued*)

$5 Down NOW

Buys Any All-Fuel WITTE Engine

From 1½ to 7 H-P.



(Magneto Equipped)

This WITTE One-Profit ENGINE

Is Sold Direct from Factory To You on Your Own Terms—No Interest Charges.

HERE'S the engine that has revoultionized power on the farm—makes every job easy and cheap. Low priced—in all sizes 1½ to 30 H-P. Simple to operate and free from usual engine troubles. Over 150,000 WITTE Engines in use today.

Burns Kerosene, Gas-Oil, Gasoline, Distillate or Gas

Delivers power far in excess of rating on the cheapest fuels. Built to burn any fuel—no attachments necessary. Completely equipped with WICO Magneto, square protected tank, die-cast bearings, speed and power regulator and throttling governor.

Scrap Your Old Engine—Pay a Little of It Down on the New.

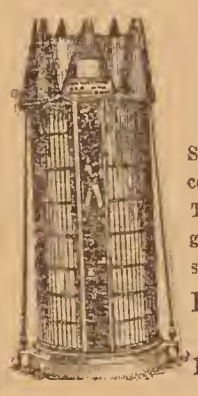
Save Your Money By Buying From the Maker

Write for my Big, Free, Illustrated Catalog and details of amazing Offer. No obligation. Manufacturers also of Log and Tree Saws, 3-in-1 Saw Rigs and Pumping Outfits. ED. H. WITTE, Pres.

WITTE ENGINE WORKS

1805 Witte Bldg., KANSAS CITY, MO.
1805 Empire Bldg., PITTSBURGH, PA.
1805 Witte Bldg., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Quick shipments also made from nearest of these warehouses: Minneapolis, Minn., Atlanta, Ga., Trenton, N. J., Richmond, Va., Tampa, Fla., New Orleans, La., Dallas, Tex., Laredo, Tex., Denver, Colo., Billings, Mont., New York, N. Y., Albany, N. Y., Bangor, Me., Portland, Ore., and Los Angeles, Calif.



Prices Reduced On Philadelphia SILOS

Shipment in 24 hours. Save your corn crop for cheap feed next winter. The old reliable silo for past 25 years, guaranteed quality construction and service. Write now.

E. F. SCHLICHTER CO.
Box A. A.
10 S. 18th St. Phila. Pa.

BEST BY TEST

Only time and use will prove the real merit of any machine. Actual test under all kinds of conditions, for a long time, will show whether or not it is reliable and durable.

The Auto-Oiled Aermotor has been thru the testing period in every part of the world. For 12 years it has been giving the most reliable service to hundreds of thousands of owners.

Auto-Oiled means that the gears run in oil and every part subject to friction is constantly flooded with oil. The gear case is filled with oil and holds a supply sufficient to keep every bearing perfectly oiled for a year or more.

The improved Auto-Oiled Aermotor, is a wonderfully efficient windmill. If you buy any windmill which has not stood the test of time you are taking a long chance. But you do not have to experiment. There is nothing better than the Auto-Oiled Aermotor which has demonstrated its merits wherever windmills are used.

CHICAGO KANSAS CITY **AERMOTOR CO.** DES MOINES OAKLAND DALLAS MINNEAPOLIS

SLUG-SHOT

USED FROM OCEAN TO OCEAN FOR 35 YEARS.

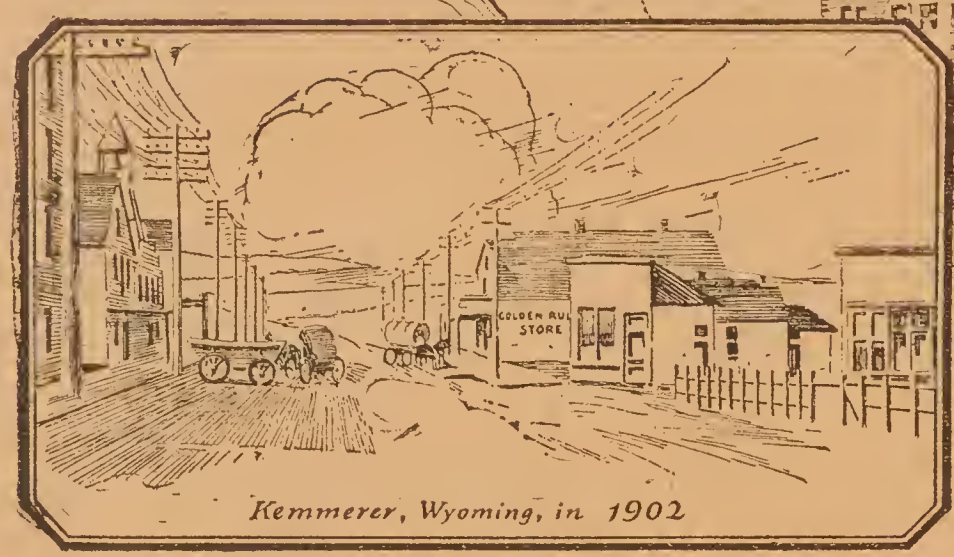
Sold by Seed Dealers of America.

Saves **Currants, Potatoes, Cabbage, Melons, Flowers, Trees and Shrubs** from Insects. Put up in popular packages at popular prices. Write for free pamphlet on Bugs and Blights, etc., to

Hammond's Paint and Slug Shot Works, Beacon, New York

A NATION-WIDE INSTITUTION-
J.C.Penney Co. INC.
DEPARTMENT STORES

A Nation-Wide Institution of 745 Department Stores



Kemmerer, Wyoming, in 1902

J. C. Penney Co. Bldg., Executive and Buying Offices, New York City.

The Fulfilled Vision of a Pioneer

AMERICA'S PIONEERS of the past century won fame by blazing their trails toward the unknown West. It has remained for American genius and enterprise of the Twentieth Century to bring forth another type of pioneer — one who, coming out of the West, has cleaved new paths toward the Rising Sun.

James C. Penney, the pioneer, started a small Store on April 14th, 1902, at Kemmerer, Wyoming. It was called the "Golden Rule Store." Eleven years later, with 48 Stores in operation, the name was changed to the J. C. Penney Company. Since then, growth has been continuous, new Stores spreading gradually through the West and then into the East and South.

In developing this Nation-wide service, the J. C. Penney Company abandoned beaten paths and set up new guide-posts for the conduct of a retail business—

Not how high a price will our patrons pay, but for *how little* can we afford to sell—

To wrap into each package the fullest possible Value for the money received—

To hold no "sales," but to fix upon the lowest possible price and maintain this price the year round—

To sell for cash and thus give the public the benefits which cash buying and selling afford—

To put in charge of each Store a man trained by the Company, who has a one-third ownership in his Store.

These few practical rules of business explain why in every one of our 745 Department Stores today you get the fullest possible Value in goods and service for every dollar you spend.

Back to School

The boys and girls of America are off to school within the next few days. Your nearest J. C. Penney Company Store has everything necessary to outfit them for the school year.

School pads, pencils and supplies of every kind.

For the boys—"Penney Jr." Suits, with two pairs of knickers, at $13.75. "True Blue" Play Suits, equally serviceable in school, at 79c.

For the girls—High-grade Gingham Dresses at $1.49. Washable School Frocks at 98c. Coats in latest modes.

For the Boy and Girl—Hats, Shoes, Hosiery. Acme Value at low prices in our children's as well as adult wear.

Ask or write to our nearest Store for our illustrated paper "THE STORE NEWS" describing our merchandise.

The J. C. Penney Company is constantly adding to its list of Stores and has openings for keen young men to grow to Managers and Co-partners.

Where Some of Our 745 Stores Are Located

PENNSYLVANIA
Ambridge
Beaver Falls
Bloomsburg
Braddock
Bradford
Chambersburg
Coatesville
Du Bois
Franklin
Greensburg
Grove City
Hanover
Indiana
Lancaster
Lebanon
McKeesport
Meadville
Monessen
Mount Carmel
Mount Pleasant
New Kensington
Oil City
Pittston
Pottstown
Shamokin
Sharon
Shenandoah
Stroudsburg
Titusville
Warren
Washington
Waynesboro
Williamsport

NEW YORK
Amsterdam
Auburn
Cortland
Elmira
Geneva
Hornell
Ithaca
Little Falls
Newburgh
Olean
Oneonta
Rome
Watertown

OHIO
Alliance
Ashland
Ashtabula
Bellefontaine
Bellevue
Bowling Green
Bucyrus
Cambridge
Chillicothe
Circleville
Conneaut
Coshocton
Defiance
Dover
East Liverpool
Findlay
Fostoria
Fremont
Galion
Greenville
Hamilton
Ironton
Lancaster
Lima
Lorain
Mansfield
Marietta
Marion
Mount Vernon
Norwalk
Piqua
Salem
Springfield
Steubenville
Tiffin
Van Wert
Washington Courthouse
Xenia
Zanesville

W. VIRGINIA
Martinsburg
Parkersburg

A NATION-WIDE INSTITUTION-
J.C.Penney Co. INC.
DEPARTMENT STORES

FOUNDED IN 1842

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

AUGUST 21, 1926

The Great Curse of China

Opium--The Cause of Civil Wars and the Prostitution of People

By HENRY MORGENTHAU

AS we were approaching China I was forcibly reminded of my experiences with the Chinese at the Peace Conference in Paris in 1919, one evening when the Chinese delegation gave a dinner to a number of Americans including Thomas W. Lamont, Edward A. Filene, Senator Hollis, Charles R. Crane, Professor Taussig and myself. Though the Chinese had loyally cooperated on the side of the Allies and though their delegation represented a much greater number of people than the Japanese, the former were pushed into a secondary position. They had to stand by and see their rivals, the Japanese, being recognized as one of the great world powers. They had many friends amongst the Americans and desired to show them some attention. This dinner was planned with the most hopeful expectations on their part but these were all shattered, for on that very day Ray Stannard Baker had come to them with President Wilson's verbal message that he had unfortunately to consent to the Japanese retention in Shantung. Instead of the hilarity and comradeship that all of us had expected at this banquet, there was a heavy cloud resting over it. Instead of its being a joyous affair it was more like a funeral. The Chinese delegates frankly told us that their failure to secure a proper adjustment with Japan might so exasperate their people at home as to lead to personal harm to them. My neighbor, one of the most prominent Chinese, told me that he feared that their treatment by the Conference would arouse their nation from its ancient lethargy and would induce them to develop themselves into a military power that might eventually avenge its injured pride. One of them said to me: "We have a much firmer moral foundation than Japan and we have a population of nearly four hundred millions as against its fifty-six millions. We possess as much latent power as the Japanese and I dread to contemplate what may happen if it is ever aroused." To look into the eyes of those Chinese as they talked to us and to observe their bearing under the trying circumstances of that evening was to learn a lesson in restraint. They had not yet overcome the shock of that day's news and yet they were perfect hosts to us Americans whose leader had just disappointed them. Of course, I had subsequently followed with the keenest interest the resentment of the Chinese people to their treatment and I have always ascribed their discontent and revolution to their wounded pride.

HENRY MORGENTHAU

I hardly expected that on my arrival at Hong Kong I should at once meet so pronounced a result of this aroused anger. The representatives of the mighty Great Britain regaled us with tales of what use the Chinese had made of this new modern device, the boycott.

> "The boycott is a gentle diplomatic way of notifying the other powers that China must be courted and treated properly and not extorted and enslaved. When they finally make their selection as to whom to do business with, they will give preference according to the way that the other nations have treated them. Their future great commercial relations will be with their friends and well-wishers and not with those who annoy or oppose them during their transition period."

All the foreigners seemed crushed because of their present position and talked despondently about the future. They fear that China, having learned how to use this effective weapon will constantly resort to it to such an extent that all British enterprises will prove unprofitable and the stay of foreigners in China uncomfortable and unbearable.

I had a very concrete case presented to me by a passenger on our ship who had been captain of a ship of 2600 tons that he just brought to Hong

(*Continued on page* 12)

A part of the Great Wall showing one of the block houses near Pekin, which city Mr. Morgenthau was unable to visit due to the hostilities existing at the time of his tour. This Great Wall was built by the Chinese about 220 B. C. as a protection against the Tartar Tribes. It traverses the high hills, the deepest valleys and crosses rivers and every other natural obstacle. It is said that this great barrier is approximately 1,250 miles long. In the foreground can be seen a caravan about to enter the forbidden city.

What this "TAG" means

You will find the Tag in the window

This "tag" is the insignia or identification card of a group of progressive hardware stores. The owners of these stores have combined in this publicity campaign in order to show you the many advantages of trading at a "Farm Service" hardware store in your own community. Every week they have a message for you in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST full of worth while suggestions that mean savings in time, disappointment and money for every member of the farm family. The "Tag" is easy to find in their windows and a big thing to look for.

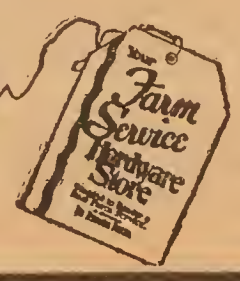
Better Hardware and Helpful Service in Your "Home Town"

YOUR "Farm Service" Hardware Man brings the whole world to you. Through the various organizations in his line of business he is enabled to select the products of manufacturers located in every part of this and foreign countries, and he has the privilege of selecting the class of goods that will be most useful to you. His intimate knowledge of the weather conditions in your community, your likes and dislikes, the kind of buildings you have, the kind of fuel you have to heat them, the crops you raise, and the kind of machinery that your soil conditions make it necessary to use—all these things he knows and uses to make his selection of the millions of articles offered him so that your money will buy just the right thing for you.

This is one of the great benefits you get by trading in your home town. The Farm Service Hardware Man has learned by experience the many different uses of each article he displays and can always tell you of the most economical equipment for the house, barn and field, whereas if you are to depend solely on your own selection you may have to pay dearly and with much delay and disappointment. That is what "Farm Service" means and the hardware man is ready to help you in every way. His success depends on you as a satisfied customer, because all of his business comes from folks in his own town.

When new things are brought out and offered to you by your "Farm Service" Hardware Man you can depend on them as he has analyzed their worth and usefulness from your standpoint. All of this careful selection of goods has already saved you a great deal of expense and has invariably brought you increased satisfaction and greater values. It will pay you to make all your hardware purchases where you find the "tag."

Your Farm Service Hardware Men.

There is one near you  *find it!*

Contagious Abortion a Serious Problem

Some Facts That Will Help to Control This Disease

INFECTIOUS abortion is regarded by many authorities as the costliest disease with which the dairyman has to fight. Effective treatment of any disease depends upon a thorough knowledge of the facts concerning it. There has been much disagreement in the past concerning the facts about this disease because of its peculiar nature and the fact that a cow may be infected with the disease and still fail to abort. This has sometimes resulted in the belief that certain treatments resulted in a cure and has made it extremely difficult to study the disease.

The New York State Veterinary College has experimented with the trouble for some time and have recorded the results and a recommendation for controlling the disease in Cornell Extension Bulletin 137, "Bang Abortion Disease of Cattle" by R. R. Birch and H. L. Gilman. A few questions and the answers as given in the bulletin may help readers to understand and use control measures for it.

What Causes the disease?

A Bacterium discovered by Professor Bang in Denmark in 1895 and named Bacterium Abortum.

How do cows become infected with the disease?

Cows with calf are most susceptible. A common way of infection is for them to take the bacteria into their digestive systems with contaminated feed or by licking new born calves or other cows. The bacteria find their way to the membranes that surround the growing calf. Another possible source of infection is from the transference of the bacteria from a diseased to a healthy cow by the bull. This is not a common way because the infection is likely to leave the uterus of the cow soon after she calves or aborts. In rare cases the bull may become diseased and transmit the bacteria.

Where does the infection come from?

When an infected cow aborts or sometimes when she calves at full term, and for some time thereafter she gives off enormous numbers of bacteria with discharges from the uterus and sometimes in the milk. It is believed that the bacteria do not live long outside the cow's body except in discharges from the genitals. The bacteria are easily killed by heat or by any good disinfectant.

How does the disease affect the cow?

Cows are not usually infected until they become pregnant. A cow infected for the first time usually aborts. Abortion frequently brings about an immunity to the disease so that cows may carry the next and subsequent calves to the full term and calve normally. However they may abort sometimes and some cows seem to develop no immunity at all. Apparently some recover entirely from the disease while others harbor the bacteria in the udder or lymph glands for a long time. Abortion is frequently followed by retained afterbirth and sometimes by sterility.

How can the disease be diagnosed?

There are three means of diagnosis. 1. By taking a culture from an aborted calf and determining if the bacteria are present. 2. By inoculating guinea pigs with discharges from the genitals or with the milk from suspected cows. (The bacteria produce characteristic changes in the spleen of guinea pigs). 3. By a blood test. The last way is more frequently used.

How can the sound herd be protected?

Most clean herds become infected through the introduction of infected animals, usually females. The remedy is to buy only clean stock. The breeding record of all additions to the herd should be known and if pregnant, the date of service and the bull should be known. Purchased animals should have a blood test for abortion and a sixty day retest is a wise precaution.

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Tuberculosis is a big problem and yet it is probable that the loss from contagious abortion in the dairies of New York State is equally as large.

All That Is Grass Is Not Hen Food

And Other Poultry Topics That Come Up At This Season of Year

By FRED W. OHM

Associate Editor, American Agriculturist

A FEW weeks ago it was my pleasure to drive diagonally across New York State, from Long Island to the rich Ontario shore. The route we followed gave a most excellent opportunity to study present farm conditions in the State. From time to time we would stop and talk to farmers and my experience on one of these stops I am sure will be of interest to the readers of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

The day was hot, and we stopped for a cooling drink of water. Our host was a most congenial man and we fell into a pleasant conversation. It seemed he had quite a few hens but for some reason or other they were not up to the mark. Some of them seemed to be out of condition and he asked me if I knew what might be the matter. I told him it looked to me as though the hens needed green food. He laughed right in my face. "Why, man alive! Look at all this grass around here!" I admitted it sounded like a ridiculous statement, but I asked him if he could see any hens eating grass. My host's jaw dropped. "By golly, I think you are right!" I was quite sure of my reply, for that particular section had been suffering with dry weather for a long time and what grass there was had become tough and undesirable as green food.

Nearby was a very nice garden, screened from the attacks of the hens by a high wire fence. For the fun of it I suggested that we go in and thin out some young beets and sacrifice a couple of heads of cabbage, just to see what the hens would do. Their actions bore out just what I had said.

Just because it is summer time and there is grass is no reason why we should suppose that the hens are getting enough green food. With the passing of the summer and the approach of fall the grass is going to become tougher and less palatable, less desirable as green food for the hens. When pastures get old and dry we have to supplement the pasture with green feed or grain, if we are going to help the cows maintain their milk flow. It is just the same with the hens. It is well to supply them with some form of green food other than tough dry stubble.

These are the days when hens are beginning to show what they are good for. It is the time when the real layers make themselves conspicuous and when they stand out in strong contrast to the hens that have been having a good time at the feeder's expense.

It is not a particularly difficult job to pick out the layers and to identify the culls. There are certain characteristics that are very easy to detect. To give all of the details here would be practically impossible. The most recommendable thing to do is for those who are interested in improving the condition of their flocks and adding to them, is to write to the State College of Agriculture and ask for a bulletin on how to select laying hens. The New York State College of Agriculture at Ithaca put out a bulletin a few years ago which was illustrated in colors. There was a most excellent treatise on the subject. It may be that copies of this bulletin are still available and those who obtain them are most fortunate. The New Jersey College of New Brunswick also puts out very excellent bulletins and every poultryman should be supplied with a complete set.

* * *

It may sound a bit previous, but the days are passing rapidly and it will not be long before the hens will be back in the houses ready for winter production. Now is the time to plan a thorough house cleaning before the birds come in. Everything movable in the houses should be removed and cleansed thoroughly, the walls swept down, dropping boards

(*Continued on page* 11)

A Flock of White Rock Hens on a Farm In Western New York

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

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Time To Buy Feed

THERE is every indication of an early and substantial rise in the price of dairy feeds. This is, therefore, the time to lay in the winter supply. In making this strong statement, we want you to study the situation yourself and use your own judgment, and act on your own responsibility. But we have studied the feed situation carefully and it is our judgment that not in years have the facts so strongly indicated early buying as they do now.

There are several reasons for this conclusion. In the first place, for some time now prices of dairy and cattle products have been relatively higher than feed prices. This has meant a larger demand for feed and more production of dairy and cattle products, with the result that the time is not far distant when the scales are going to dip the other way with feed prices relatively higher and dairy products relatively lower.

Prof. G. F. Warren, of the Department of Agricultural Economics and Farm Management of the New York State College of Agriculture, said recently on this subject: "Compared with pre-war prices, feed has been cheap this spring. It is also cheap when compared with prices of animal products. An index of the cost of the concentrates in a dairy ration for May stood at 127. The League price of milk was 184."

The same situation applies in poultry. "The index number of the price of nearby hennery white eggs, average extras, for June was 151. The poultry ration index averaged 128. * * * *

"It is of course improbable that feeds will continue cheap compared with livestock. The usual tendency to feed more liberally and to increase the livestock will undoubtedly bring a swing to the opposite extreme. The date when this will occur cannot be foretold, but it seems desirable for a farmer to keep good stocks of feed on hand when feed is cheap relative to livestock."

In the second place, dairy feeds are likely to advance materially in price because the prospects except for wheat are not good for grains this fall. The United States Department of Agriculture in a statement on August 1st said that the season continues to be one of backward and variable conditions in respect to the crops.

The final results may be better than it now seems, depending to a very large extent upon what kind of a fall we have. The Brookmire Economic Service stated on August 9th that corn developments have resulted in a considerable price rise in the past months. Acreage is only a little below what it was last year but the condition of the crop is so low that the forecast now is for 2,600,000,000 bushels compared with 2,905,000,000 bushels in 1925 and the five-year average of 2,849,000,000. "In many sections," said Brookmire, "the backward season will mean a close race with frost. On the other hand, there is much more corn on hand at the present time than there was last year at this time."

Oat prices are rising and the forecast for this year is considerably under the five-year average. The same statement applies to rye, but the wheat crop, including both winter and spring wheat, will make a total of 843,000,000 bushels compared witth 666,000,000 bushels in 1925 and the five-year average of 802,000,000 bushels, indicating wheat feeds may be slightly cheaper.

In addition to these special reasons for making early purchases of feed this year, we might add that it is almost always cheaper even in ordinary years to buy the winter supply early. Again referring to the statements of Professor Warren, he said recently that the average fluctuations for some feeds are more than enough to pay interest on the money invested.

Stephen H. Hammond

THE staff of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST was greatly shocked and saddened by the death of Stephen H. Hammond from an emergency operation on Wednesday, August 4th. Mr. Hammond was our Service Bureau attorney and many thousands of our readers have received his courteous and helpful letters in answer to their requests for legal information and help.

He was a young man, with a fine, lovable personality, sterling character, and with ability and training which promised to carry him high in the ranks of his profession. Mr. Hammond's letters to farm people showed a kindly and helpful heart and a true understanding of and sympathy with other folks' troubles. He was always sorry when the inquiry or problem was of such nature that he could not be of help.

Mr. Hammond's sudden illness and death leaves us with a large number of unanswered legal inquiries and we must ask you to be patient with us until we can arrange for another attorney to care for this work.

Market Page Helped To Make Money

SOME strangers strolled up to a farm home in New York State the other day and said to the farmer: "We have nothing to sell, but we would like to know what farm paper you like best." To which the farmer replied, "AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. And I will tell you why.

"I make my living from dairying. On the market page of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST each week, there are accurate quotations of prices which farmers receive for milk and of prices which they must pay for grain. I try to keep my work on a business-like basis and by following the quotations in the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, I am able to determine my dairying policy. The paper helps me to make money and to save money."

The above remarks were later repeated to us. Our market editor spends a great deal of time in touch with market men and in preparing information that will help farmers get more money for their products. Naturally, therefore, we are much pleased when we find that this information is helping our people.

Blood Is Thicker Than Water

ONE of the sad facts of life is the separation which comes with the years to every family. It is hard to grow old and to watch those whom we have worked for and loved grow up and leave home for far places, where distance, time and other interests constantly widen the gulf of separation.

The sons and daughters of some of our American families have settled in the same neighborhood or just over the hill in the next valley. But for the most part, we have like the English, been a nation of wanderers. The call of the west and of the cities, have, for many generations, pulled our young folks far from home and today the uneasy desire to "go forth to seek their fortune" is stronger on the young man and woman than ever.

We were thinking of all this recently when we went to attend a family reunion and saw what a good time the folks had and what a lot it meant to all who were there to take a day off from the busy, pressing affairs of life and renew again the ties of blood and old friendship.

Robert Burns must have been thinking about just such a gathering of home folks when he wrote:

"Should auld acquaintance be forgot,
And never brought to mind?
Should auld acquaintance be forgot,
And days of auld lang syne?

"We two ha'e run aboot th braes,
And pu'd the gowans fine;
But we've wander'd mony a weary foot
Sin' auld lang syne.

"We two ha'd sported i' the burn
Frae mornin' sun till dine,
But seas between us braid ha'e roared
Sin' auld lang syne.

"And heres' a hand, my trusty frien',
And gie's a hand o' thine;
We'll tak' a cup o' kindness yet,
For auld lang syne."

Can You Run A Spinning Wheel?

ONE of the most interesting exhibits of the whole State Fair will be the log cabin exhibit in the State Institutions Building put on by the State Agricultural Society and the Department of Farms and Markets.

A part of this exhibit will be a spinning contest. Any lady fifty years of age or over is eligible to compete. The contest will be held every day so that it will be convenient no matter what day you attend the Fair. Each contestant will be given a few moments in which to practice with the wheel and then she will be given a certain time for the contest. At the end of the period, the result of her work will be placed in an envelope and held for the judges who will act on Friday. These judges will judge the work both as to quality and quantity which was done by the contestant within the given period.

The winner will be given ten dollars in cash, and the next six best contestants will receive five dollars each. These cash prize winners, in addition to several others, will be given beautiful certificates under the hand and seal of the State Agricultural Society and the State Department of Farms and Markets. Contestants must pay their own expenses and carfare to the Fair, but they stand a good chance of winning the prize to help out on the expenses.

Anyone who plans to take part in this contest should write AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City, immediately.

Who Will Carry On?

ONE of the things that we have often noticed in attending farm meetings during the last few years is the fact that there are so few young people in the audiences. In the farm community where we grew up, there were forty or fifty young people within a distance of a few miles up and down the valley. Today we doubt if there are ten.

A recent survey of a large farming community in Michigan shows that the average age of active farmers there was about fifty years. Comparing the census report of 1920 with that of 1910 shows that the average age of every class of farmers has increased during the ten years.

All of which makes us wonder sometimes who in America is going to carry on the great and important job of farming when the present generation lays down its tools?

What to Look For at the State Fair

You Can Find What You Want No Matter What Your Tastes Are

FOLKS go to the New York State Fair for two reasons. The first and probably the most important is to have a good time, to get a change from the hard work of the farm. The second reason is to learn something that can be applied with profit in the everyday business of the farm and the farm home.

The plans of the Fair Commission and their cooperators for the State Fair this year—from August 30 to September 4th—are for the biggest and best exhibition in every way that the State has ever held. The exhibits and entertainment are so varied and large that every person can find just about what he wants in the way of either pleasure or instruction. Very often you hear someone say: "Well, I'm not going to the Fair this year. I've seen it, and if you've seen it once, that's all there is to it."

But this is not true with the person who goes to the Fair with the right attitude of mind. For the man who is interested in dairying, for instance, and in dairy cattle, there is enough in the exhibits to keep him employed in detailed study for weeks, and the same is true for the exhibits of every other line of farming. Each year he can find much that is new or different than he saw in any previous visit.

If you are mechanically inclined, and most farmers in these modern days have to be, there is enough in the farm and home machinery exhibits alone to pay for the entire trip to the Fair. The manufacturers know that some of the best and most progressive farm people of the entire State attend the State Fair, so they make every effort possible to show the latest and best machinery that is used both on the farm and in the farm home. Even if you cannot have all of these modern conveniences, you at least know about them and plan for the day when you can add them to your equipment to lighten the toil and make your job more interesting. In these days when nearly every farm family is driving some kind of a car, the show of new cars of every make at the Fair draws the interested attendance of thousands. One has the opportunity that he cannot get anywhere else to compare the merits of different makes of cars.

If you attend the Fair with a real dairyman, and lose him in the crowd, go down to the cattle exhibits and you will be sure to find him. Nowhere in the country is there gathered together a bigger and finer exhibit of the great individuals of every breed in the Empire State's dairy industry than in these cattle shows at the New York State Fair. The same holds true to an almost equal extent to the shows of fine horses, sheep, swine and poultry.

We have always said as a matter of constructive criticism that some of the value of the cattle exhibits is lost because there is little in the exhibit to mark and set off one individual animal from another. How much it would add to the educational and interest value of the whole show if there were a little story about the record of each individual told in a few words on a placard posted at the animal's head.

This lack of information about interesting animals can be somewhat overcome if visitors will get into conversation with exhibitors. All of the exhibitors are greatly interested in their own stock and are always willing to stop and talk at any time with those who want information or who have similar interests in fine dairy cows. This applies also to talking with other exhibitors. The way to get information is to ask for it, and the people who are there with exhibits of any kind are more than glad to answer questions.

If machinery, or cattle, or livestock is not your hobby, possibly you will find the greatest interest in the long rows of tables covered with the finest fruits and vegetables that are grown anywhere in the world.

If you are a Farm Bureau member, you will want to look up the county agricultural exhibit from your own county. For the past nine years these Farm Bureau exhibits have been one of the big features of the Fair. This year they promise to be the best yet. The same may also be said for the Home Bureau exhibits. This year each of ten counties will show the results of one project only. For instance, one county will have an exhibit of recreation in country life, another on nutrition, another on landscape art, another on kitchen equipment, etc.

Among some of the other educational things that you will want to see will be the great show of dairy products, the instructive exhibits by the New York State Experiment Station, the Agricultural College, the State Health Department, the exhibits of the State institutions such as the fish hatcheries, etc., and the exhibits on rural schools illustrating what the State and the people are trying to do for the country boys and girls.

Perhaps the best of all will be the old-fashioned log cabin and its equipment, the farm home of our pioneer fathers and mothers, exhibited by the New York State Agricultural Society in cooperation with the State Department of Farms and Markets. Whatever you look for at the Fair, do not miss this particular exhibit. It alone will be worth the journey from the farthest county in the State to Syracuse.

Last year the Society, cooperating with the State Department, showed the old-fashioned implements of the farm and home used in the early days in farming in this country. Around this exhibit there was a great mass of people from the beginning of the Fair to the end, showing how interested our folks are in the "ways of our fathers."

This year, the Society and the State Department are placing the emphasis on the activities of the old-fashioned home. There will be a spinning contest and an old time shoemaker will be working in one corner of the farm kitchen at his trade. Those who wish to know something of the good things that Grandma used to eat will be treated to old-fashioned hot johnnycake well buttered with good, modern Dairymen's League butter. At the same time, if you want to learn how to make this johnnycake, and a hundred other things that Grandma used to cook and bake so well, you may have free of charge a cookbook of old-fashioned recipes.

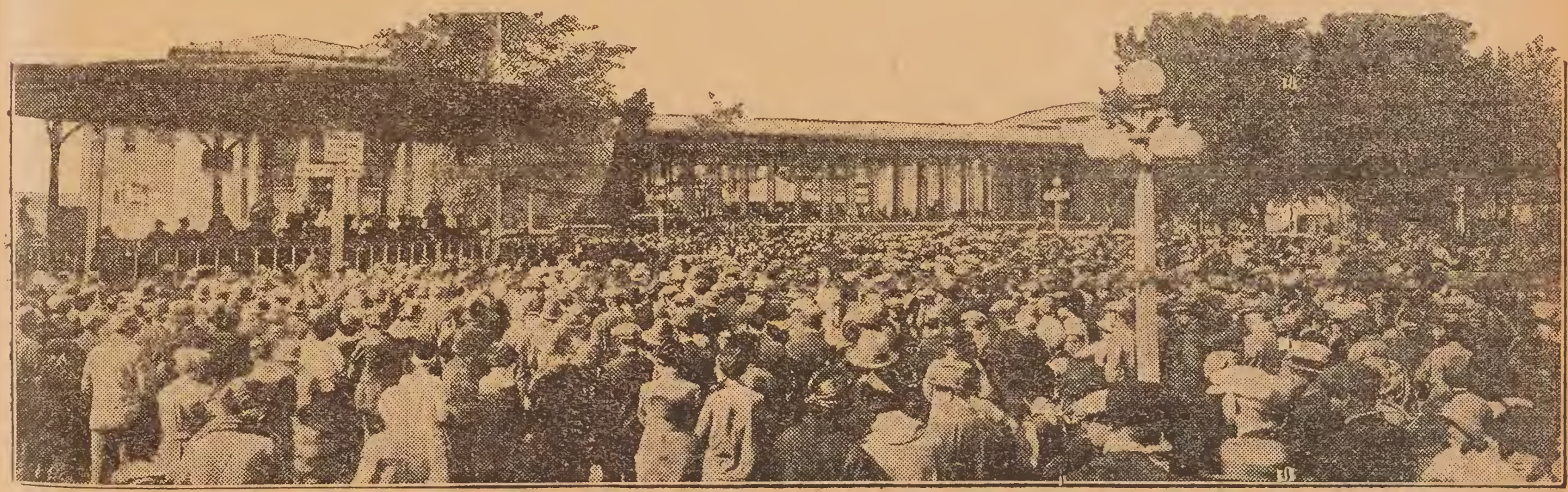
On the program of this exhibit, also, there will be singing from time to time of old melodies. Some of the prominent people who have studied

(*Continued on page* 13)

PROGRAM AT THE LOG CABIN EXHIBIT

By New York State Agricultural Society and State Department of Farms and Markets

9-10 A. M.	Demonstration of home industries of the early Colonial days: Shoemaking; carding; spinning; weaving; candle making, etc.
10-11 A. M.	Songs our grandmothers used to sing. By a quartette of Colonial girls from the Department of Farms and Markets, including Mabel A. Lewis, Margaret Campion, Anna Snell and Gertrude Tierney. Short talks relating to early farm and home life, by prominent agricultural leaders, including Lieut. Gov. Seymour Lowman, President of the State Fair Commission, Hon. Berne A. Pyrke, Commissioner of Agriculture, Hon. D. P. Witter, Hon. Jared VanWagenen, Jr., and E. R. Eastman, President of the New York State Agricultural Society.
11-12 A. M.	Dishes our grandmothers used to make: Demonstration to encourage the use of more of the home grown products in the home, especially butter and other milk products. Miss Mary Kennedy, of the Department of Farms and Markets, will demonstrate. Old fashioned johnnycake, liberally spread with New York State butter, donated by the Dairymen's League, and booklets of old time recipes, will be distributed by the Colonial girls. Short talks by women prominent in agricultural and public life, including Miss May B. VanArsdale, Secretary of State Mrs. Florence E. S. Knapp, Mrs. Eliza Keates Young, President of the Home Bureau, Mrs. G. Thomas Powell.
12- 1 P. M.	Spinning contest. Open to any woman over fifty years of age. Hon. Jared VanWagenen, Jr., will be in charge and will close the contest with a talk on making clothing in the early days.
1- 5 P. M.	Same program as above.
5- 8 P. M.	A social evening in the old home, including apple paring bee, old time songs, and fiddling by John A. McDermott.



Part of the Crowd Listening to one of the Noted State Fair Concerts

IN JANUARY, 1926, G. L. F. Poultry Feed Service put into effect the ADVANCE-ORDER purchasing plan which has worked out so successfully with dairy feed. This plan has made such savings for poultrymen that they have increased their use of G. L. F. feed *84 percent.* Your local agent is now contracting ahead with G. L. F. Poultry Feed Service for the coming fall and winter. By ordering ahead with him you can be sure of poultry feeds (mixed according to College Feed Conference Board formulas) at reasonable prices. See him this week.

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HAROLD H. HOWLAND, CROCKETTS POULTRY FARM
Sterling Station, N. Y.
May 21, 1926.
*Name of Company and feed on request.

The Only Help for Farming

A Western New York Farm and Home Talk

By M. C. Burritt

LIKE many other farmers in other parts of the country, as well as hereabouts, I have read of the efforts of middle western politicians to solve the problem of grain and livestock surpluses with mingled feelings—real sympathy for their plight as a result of surplus depressed prices and amusement and near disgust that otherwise intelligent men should seek such solutions. And then I remember that they are only imitating the eastern manufacturer who has for years bolstered his business with government protection — the tariff. The western farmer is only trying to do the same thing by another means—a surplus exporting corporation. Still we apple growers think we suffer as much from surpluses as any one and we have not been to Congress for a remedy yet.

M. C. Burritt.

An Analysis and Remedy

A recent article by Arthur E. Holt in "The Christian Century" analyzes the situation so well and suggests a remedy which so much needs emphasis just now that I quote from it liberally, believing that many readers will be interested. I quote only the gist of Mr. Holt's argument:

"First thoughts on possible new farm policies naturally run along the lines of the experience of capital and labor. Let the farmer join the dominant political party and by legislation make his product scarce. Give him a high tariff and a marketing corporation which will dump his surplus overboard. I should like to pay my respects to some of the eastern manufacturers who have been urging the farmer 'not to adopt a political remedy for an economic disease'. If the protective tariff and the new immigration law are not political remedies, in heaven's name what are they? One could fill a comic paper with advice to farmers from so-called big business men who are what they are because of perpetual government subsidies protecting them in what they sell to farmers."

"If the farmer does follow in the footsteps of capital and labor and make goods scarce to the big cities, let not the laborer or the manufacturer object. He is ethically on as high a plane as they and, though late in learning the game, there is no question of the source from which he has learned it."

An Unbroken Record

"But the more I have thought of this policy the more it seems to me that, whereas there may be economic and political strategy in it, the farmer in following capital and labor will have lost a big opportunity to save the nation and his own soul at the same time. Historically the farmer has an unbroken record for work and production. He has dealt with Mother Nature who has been an honest rewarder of those who work. He has sought to live by production, by making his products abundant rather than scarce. He has been the one big business man who has lived without government subsidy. Is there not a better way? I believe there is."

"Suppose farm leaders instead of adopting 'Improvement of the Market through forced scarcity' as their slogan, should adopt the slogan 'Improvement of the market through quality'. For instance, let farmers adopt as their own such slogans as 'Pure Milk from Tested Cows',—The moral effect of qualitative production is worth more in the long run to the farmer than any advantage which might come in any other way, provided he adopts it for himself. Let him do the same with his apples and his wheat and might not the results, not immediately perhaps, but in the long run, be somewhat as follows:

(*Continued on page* 18)

Post Your Farm and Keep Trespassers Off

We have had some new signs made up of extra heavy material because severe storms will tear and otherwise make useless a lighter constructed material. We unreservedly advise farmers to post their land and the notices we have prepared comply in all respects with the laws of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. The price to subscribers is 95 cents a dozen, the same rate applying to larger quantities.

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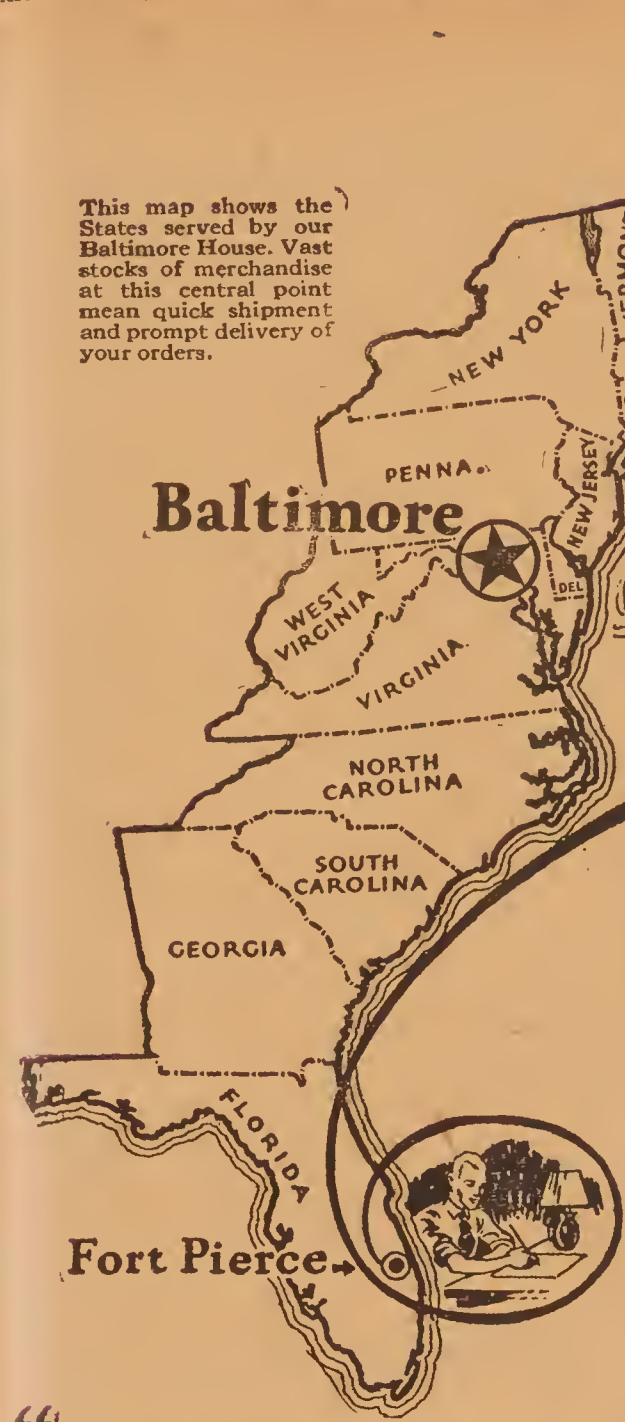

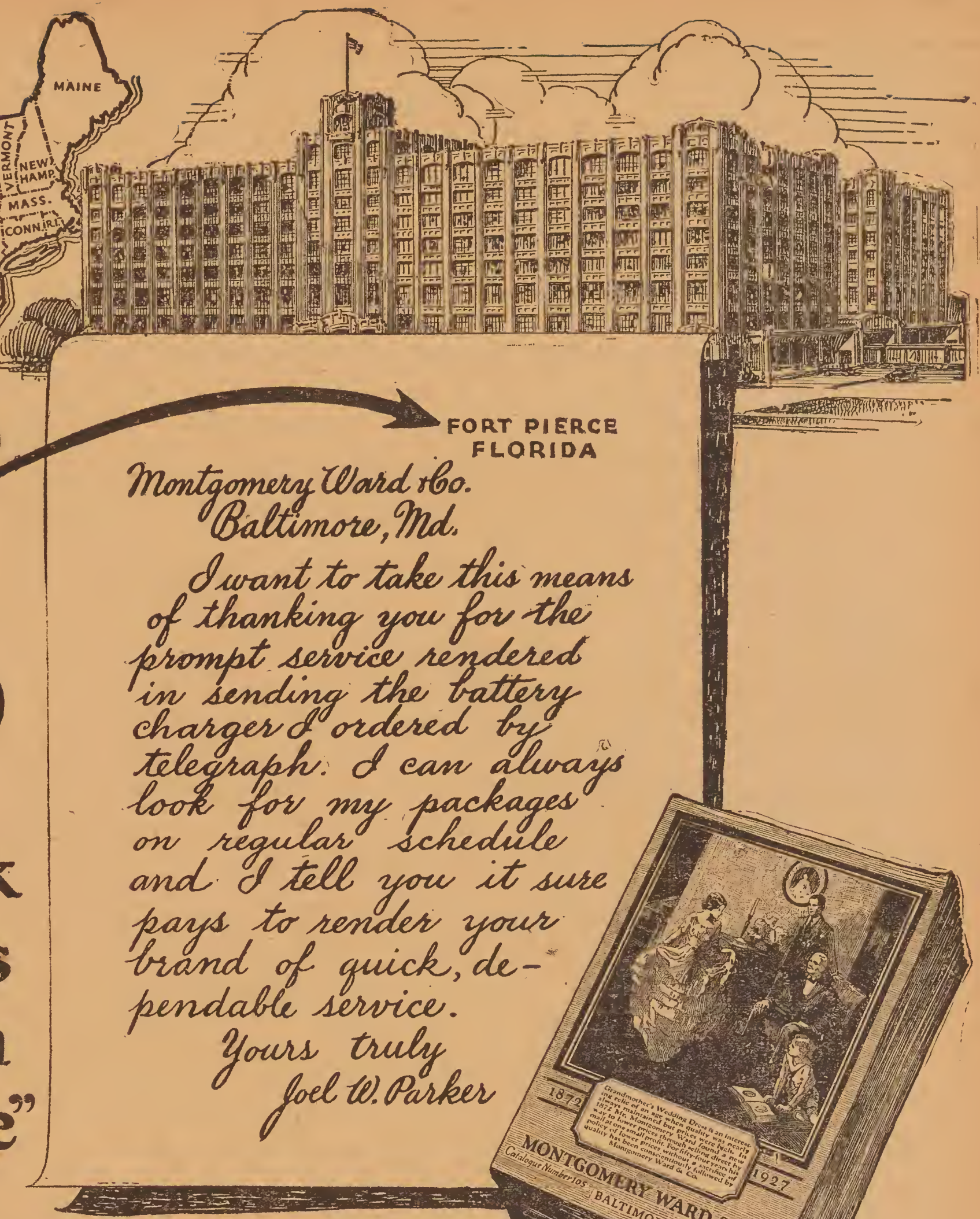

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You can get a — UNADILLA SILO — Immediately!

If you plan to store this year's corn crop, when it's worth most as feed, you want your silo *now!*

The best silo you can buy is a Unadilla! The door opening is continuous and adjustable all the way up the front. The door fasteners form a safety ladder under the opening. This gives real security and great convenience. Silage is simply shoved out thru the door opening instead of lifting and pitching overhead.

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Send now for catalog, prices and terms.

We also build a full line of sturdily built and attractively priced tanks, tubs, and vats.

UNADILLA SILO COMPANY
Box B Unadilla, N. Y.

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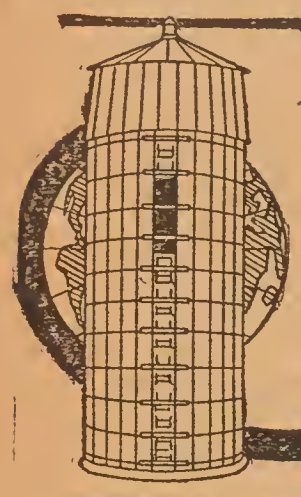

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GLOBE SILOS

LIVESTOCK BREEDERS

AUCTION

60 -:- REG. GUERNSEYS -:- 60

Auburn, N. Y., September 6, 1926

SIXTH ANNUAL SALE
—of the—
CAYUGA COUNTY GUERNSEY BREEDERS CLUB

Offering sixty carefully selected registered Guernseys from accredited herds. Fresh cows, several with A. R. records, bred heifer and heifer calves. Also three promising young bulls. These were selected by the sales committee to represent the best efforts of the largest Guernsey County in the East.
Write for a catalogue

Ray H. Alexander, Sec'y Union Springs, N. Y.

FORGE HILL FARM GUERNSEYS

Daughters of SAUGERTIES LADDIES ULTRA are being bred to T. R. ULTRA LADDIE. Laddies Ultra is a son of Ultra May King out of an A. R. daughter of Florham Laddie. Ultra Laddie is a son of FLORHAM LADDIE out of an A. R. daughter of ULTRA MAY KING. BULL CALVES of the above breeding at $100. up.
CHAS. A. SLATER, R.D.3, Newburgh, N.Y.

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Breeding Stock for Sale

The Bar None Ranch herd of this ideal milk and beef breed is founded on the most popular blood lines. Our stock is bred for type and production combined, and has been highly successful in the show ring and at the pail.

The breed that brings two checks instead of one—the milk check and the beef check.

COME AND SEE THE HERD
BAR NONE RANCH
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WAUBAN FARMS
The Home of
GOLDEN FERN'S NOBLES—GOLDEN FERNS
Offers for sale bull calves of a caliber that will interest the constructive breeder. The kind that will improve both type and production.
Herd Is Accredited.
RAY L. WILLIAMS, - - MGR.
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An Ad This Size
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SURPLUS STOCK

TAYLOR FARM JERSEYS

We are offering 20 heifers ranging from 3 months to 20 months old. Nearly all are from Register of Merit dams, and several are already bred to a beautiful son of the White Cid. They are priced for quick sale. 'Phone or write for more complete description.
THE TAYLOR FARM
Delaware Co. Stamford, New York

O K L HOLSTEINS

FOR SALE: Bull calves sired by ORMSBY SENSATION 274343, ORMSBY KORNDYKE LAD POSCH 308940 and ORMSBY KORNDYKE PEARL. Out of good record dams. Good individuals, well grown, priced right.
Also a few heifer calves of the same lines of breeding.
BEAVER DAM STOCK FARM
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Reg. Jerseys of Oxford Breeding. Herd sire grandson of OXFORD YOU'LL DO
Cows, bred heifers, and young bulls at farmers prices.
Herd Accredited *Watch this space*
HEDGES HOMESTEAD STOCK FARM
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Tuberculin Tested grade Holstein and Guernsey cows and heifers, that show quality and milky type, 60 day retest guaranteed.
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SWINE BREEDERS

Registered O. I. C. and CHESTER WHITE PIGS, Either sex, bred from best strains obtainable and prices right. The best breeds for the farmer, gentle and prolific.
EUGENE P. ROGERS, WAYVILLE, NEW YORK

Contagious Abortion a Serious Problem

(*Continued from page 3*)

If possible the new animals should be kept away from the breeding herd until the final test is passed.

How can the disease be cleaned up in an infected herd?

Correct diagnosis and veterinary service is essential. The fact that heifers are not susceptible until they become pregnant makes it possible to breed a healthy herd from a diseased herd if infection can be kept away from animals not infected. Precautions consist of immediate segregation of aborters and possible aborters, burning or burying the aborted calf, the afterbirth and contaminated litter, and thorough disinfecting of the stall formerly occupied by the aborting cow. Calves that nurse cows not known to be clean should be regarded as possible spreaders and not allowed the freedom of the dairy barn. Bacteria may go through the calf's digestive system and not be killed. Maternity stalls are a help by making it possible to keep cows away from the herd for a few days before and for a month after abortion or birth of a calf. When a cow is taken from the maternity stall and returned to the herd the stall should be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected.

Clean-up Takes Care

Reliable men must have charge of the herd if the disease is to be cleaned up. Treatment of the individual cow varies according to the development of the disease. As a rule afterbirths that are retained more than six hours cannot be safely removed before an interval of approximately two days. Cows should not be bred until there is reasonable assurance that the genital system is normal and free from infection.

Where a herd is large enough to make it feasible two units may be kept, one unit made up of non-reacting animals, the other of reacting animals. Most farms do not have the barns and equipment necessary to keep them entirely separate. Selling animals that abort rarely cleans up a herd unless accompanied by other measures. Where it does not seem possible or advisable to use the blood test, much can be done by use of a maternity pen to keep cows away from the herd for a few days before and a month after calving or aborting.

What About Remedies

Do mineral mixtures help to control the disease?

Mineral mixtures may cause some infected cows to calve normally when they might abort if not properly fed. However a mineral mixture has absolutely no effect on the control of the infection.

Is there any remedy that will help control the disease?

Medicines for abortion have no proved value. Often the herd owner does not use them until his herd is aborting badly. In such instances there is likely to be a lessening of the trouble due to natural immunity and the remedy may receive the credit.

Since abortion frequently brings about an immunity it is only natural that attempts have been made to give artificial immunity. Both vaccines made from living bacteria and bacterins of dead bacteria have been used. Vaccines no doubt bring about immunity in some individuals but it is doubtful if the good they do outweighs the harm. Bacterins can be used without danger and they give a degree of protection to some animals but as now used are not uniformly dependable.

Like all diseases the best treatment is prevention. Only one case of abortion studied by the State Veterinary College failed to reveal the presence of the bang organism. Preventative treatment should be applied following the first abortion. If the disease has become established its eradication will be best accomplished with the aid of a competent veterinarian. A systematic use of the blood test will give a breeding history of each animal and the prevention of infection of young animals will in time allow the owner to breed an abortion free herd.

Better Times Ahead

By DAVID CANDEE
Flintstone Farm

THE purebred dairy cattle business surely seems to be in for better times. There is a strong demand for dairy cattle in the West which Eastern breeders must help fill. Purebreds are increasing in number. Many farmers are considering the discarding of their grades and have recently found that they could change economically. It had been a buyers market for several years but until the last year men have not been financially able to take advantage of it. Things are better and business makes business.

The most hopeful sign is that the demand is coming from men who have to make a living from their cattle. In supplying this demand breeders must supply cattle of merit at reasonable prices and some of the buyers must be educated to paying a reasonable price. There must be a profit at both ends to make business good.

We have just had the privilege of starting one of your subscribers in New York State with three bred heifers. His whole neighborhood is of the same inclination, but he had the confidence to start.

I see the next few years of the business like this. A great number are ready and some are starting purebreds. If the ones who are starting now get profitable animals, the others will come in and we'll have good business at profitable prices for both buyers and sellers.

We are sold out of females for at least a year and bulls are moving at nothing less than $100.00. Those worth less than that will not help the business and any man should be willing to pay as much for a good bull calf as he would for a top notch grade cow.

In a few words would say the business in profitable purebreds is great and in scrub purebreds getting worse every year which is a great thing for the whole cattle breeding business.

Cowtesters Wanted

THE demand for cowtesting or dairy improvement associations is increasing and with this demand there arises the need for more good cowtesters. Just at present the New York State cowtesting associations are in need of several men. These men should be single and should be willing to stay on the same job at least a year. Experience in feeding and in operation of the Babcock tester is essential. If interested, write to Mr. G. W. Tailby, Jr., Animal Husbandry Department, College of Agriculture, Ithaca, New York, and give your age, school training, dairy or farm experience, and names and addresses of former employers.

A Correction

IN recent articles that we have been publishing, giving the facts about the eradication of bovine tuberculosis in the State of New York, we made a statement which is an error and we wish to correct the mistake.

We stated that after a quarantine has been put upon a community if a man tests he gets no indemnity. The fact is that if the herd owner submits his herd at any time to test and complies with instructions issued by the Department of Farms and Markets and with the provisions of the Farms and Markets law, tuberculous animals removed from herds are subject to the same indemnity payment that they would have been had they been tested previous to quarantine.

for Economical Transportation

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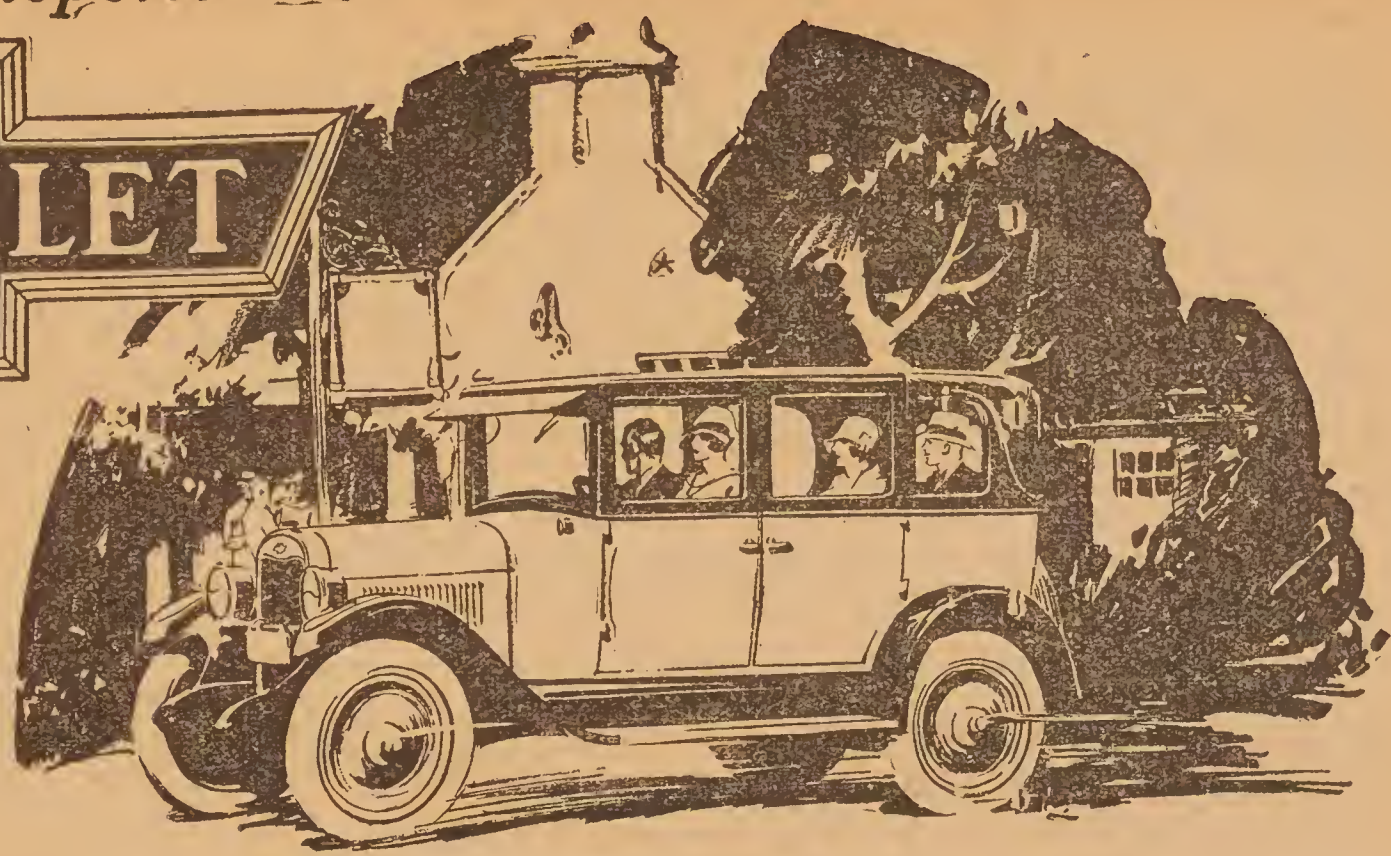

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Proclaimed the world over as the greatest achievement in Chevrolet history, today's Chevrolet is climbing to new and spectacular heights of popularity.

A single ride will tell you why!

Into the field of low-priced cars, today's Chevrolet brings exactly the slow-speed smoothness, exactly the velvet acceleration, exactly the freedom from high-speed vibration that have been the paramount reasons for the buying of multiple-cylinder cars.

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And, above all, imagine the satisfaction of enjoying such phenomenal performance qualities together with the great economy of operation for which Chevrolet is everywhere famous. *You do in the smooth Chevrolet!*

No matter what type of car you are accustomed to driving, learn for yourself the incredible smoothness that is winning the world to Chevrolet. Arrange to see and drive the car! Learn how amazingly well this sturdy, durable car is adapted to suburban and farm use.

Compare the excellence of detail exhibited in the coach work of the beautiful Fisher enclosed Bodies.

Compare its performance abilities on any basis with any car you have ever driven. Try it in traffic—over the hills—through clinging mud and sand—over the rough country roads.

We sincerely urge you to get a demonstration. And we advise you to be prepared for a ride the like of which you never dreamed possible in a car that sells at anywhere near Chevrolet prices.

For that's exactly what you will discover at the wheel of the smoothest Chevrolet in Chevrolet history.

See your nearest Chevrolet dealer at once!

--- at these Low Prices!

Touring or Roadster	$510
Coach or Coupe	$645
Four Door Sedan	$735
Landau	$765
½-Ton Truck (Chassis Only)	$375
1-Ton Truck (Chassis Only)	$495

All prices f. o. b. Flint, Michigan

CHEVROLET MOTOR COMPANY, DETROIT, MICHIGAN
Division of General Motors Corporation

QUALITY AT LOW COST

Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

MILK PRICES

THE following are the August prices for milk in the basic zone of 201-210 miles from New York City.

Dairymen's League and Non Pool prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield prices are based on milk testing 3%.

Class		Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers	Non Pool Co-op.
1	Fluid Milk	$2.95	$2.80	$2.90
2	Fluid Cream		2.15	2.35
2 A	Fluid Cream	2.36		
2 B	Ice Cream	2.46		
2 C	Soft Cheese	2.41		
3	Evap., Cond., Milk Powder, Hard Cheese		1.80	
3 A	Evap. and cond. milk	2.05		2.05
3 B	Milk Powder	2.00		2.00
3 C	Hard Cheese	2.00		
4	Butter and American cheese	Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American cheese.		

The Class 1 price for August, 1925, League and Sheffield, was $2.80; Non-pool $2.70.

The Dairymen's League announces that a butterfat differential of 4 cents a point applies to classes 1, 3a, 3b and 3c and that a differential of 5½ cents per point will apply in classes 2a, 2b and 2c.

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average.

Interstate Producers

The Interstate Milk Producers Association (Philadelphia Price Plan), announce the receiving station prices or the price to the farmer in the 201 to 210-mile zone from Philadelphia for 3% milk is $2.19. In the 101 to 110 mile-zone, the price is $2.29.

July Prices Announced

The Dairymen's League announces the following prices for 3% milk in the 201-210 mile zone for July:

Gross pool	$2.012
Expenses	.062
Net Pool	1.95
Certificate of Indebt.	.10
Net Cash price	1.85
The net cash price to farmers for the month of June was	1.66
The net cash price to farmers for July 1925 was	1.75

* * *

The SHEFFIELD PRODUCERS announce the cash price to farmers for

3% milk for July is	2.22
Last month's (June) price was	2.12½
The price for July 1925 was	2.18½

BUTTER SLIGHTLY FIRMER

CREAMERY SALTED	Aug. 10	Aug. 3	Aug. 10 1925
Higher than extra	41½-42	41-41½	43½-44
Extra (92 sc)	-41	40-40½	42¾-43
84-91 score	33½-40½	34-39½	40 -42½
Lower G'd's	-33	-33½	39 -39½

The butter market is slightly firmer since our last report, the increase being an outgrowth of reports from producing sections that production is falling off more rapidly. According to the latest advices especially from Minnesota and vicinity, it is quite evident that the make as a whole at the present time is running behind that of last year. In addition to these western advices, New York has been experiencing some very hot weather which has slowed trading considerably. The butter market was also shaken slightly during the middle of the week ending August 7th, by the failure of a large butter house for something like $100,000. This is the third big failure in less than a month. In spite of these last two factors, however, the trade is looking to the reports of reduced production and seems to be holding itself.

There is still some speculative activity and where official inspection is demanded, 41c was the prevailing price on the 11th. The speculators have been showing a little more interest following the firmer advices from the west and there is still considerable butter moving into the cold storage warehouses. Intermediate and lower grades are quiet, with considerable irregularity existing in the market. Where some report satisfactory sales, others report dullness.

The cold storage situation remains about the same. The 1926 cold storage holdings in 10 larger holdings leads 1925 figures by approximately fifteen million pounds. The into-storage movement has been slightly heavier than in 1925.

CHEESE STILL QUIET

STATE FLATS	Aug. 10	Aug. 3	Aug. 10 1925
Fresh fancy	22-23½	22-23½	24½-25½
Fresh av'ge	21-21¼	21-21½	23½-
Held fancy	—-—	—-—	—-—
Held av'ge	—-—	—-—	—-—

There has been practically no change in the cheese market since our last report, with the exception of slight shade off average run fresh cheese. Trading is still quiet on fresh State flats with sales ranging all the way from 21 to 22½c. There is some business in a small way in early Junes that are reported at 24c. According to gossip in the trade, production is not as heavy as it was a year ago, either upstate or out in Wisconsin. In fact, the make in Wisconsin is falling more rapidly. It would not be surprising to see asking prices take an upward turn.

EGG MARKET IRREGULAR

NEARBY WHITE	Aug. 10	Aug. 3	Aug. 10 1925
Selected Extras	45-49	45-48	51-53
Av'ge Extras	41-44	40-44	47-50
Extra Firsts	39-40	37-39	42-45
Firsts	36-38	34-36	40-41
Gathered	33-39	32-38	37-44
Pullets	24-26	24-36	32-41
BROWNS			
Fancy	38-42	37-42	43-48

The egg market is far from a uniform affair. In fact, it is quite difficult to make a report that would apply in all quarters. There are some receivers who report good clearances of fancy marks free of hot weather defects. There are others who would gladly turn considerable lots at a slight loss in order to get rid of the accumulations. The demand at best has only been moderate and some receivers actually consider it dull. Supplies of strictly fancy nearbys have been light right along and the market on these has advanced. A number of marks that could formerly have been depended upon have fallen into lower classifications, generally being considered medium fancy. Any eggs that have been below extra fancy have been meeting more or less quiet trade. The greatest and most common complaint received from practically all sections is that of hot weather effects. Unless a man is extremely careful about his methods of handling eggs these days, his receipts will surely go begging on the market.

POULTRY IN HEAVY SUPPLY

FOWLS	Aug. 10	Aug. 3	Aug. 10 1925
Colored	25-26	30-31	24-26
Leghorns	21-24	26-28	21-23
BROILERS			
Colored	26-30	38-40	27-31
Leghorns	22-25	32-35	25-28

Live poultry supplies in New York City have been heavy and as a consequence prices have suffered materially. Since our last report the poultry handlers' strike was settled with an award of higher wages. Heavy supplies of birds had piled up and with the settling of the strike much apprehension was felt lest the market go all to pieces. Ever since that time supplies have been heavy and with the warm weather the receivers have felt it better to keep the market low and stocks moving rather than get higher prices, at the same time running the risk of a stagnant market. During the week ending August 7th the market was very satisfactory on express poultry, especially toward the end of the week. On the 6th express fowls were in keen demand and were used to help the sale of broilers which were lagging and working out very slowly. On the 9th, 10th and 11th, however, the market slowed up considerably, due to the extremely heavy freight receipts. In view of the scant express supplies, the entire market moved on a freight basis.

Broilers have been the big problem of the poultry receivers, the supplies being heavy and the market demand being only nominal. Values have been cut to stimulate consumption and this has helped considerably. At the present time prices are from one to three cents below the prices of last year. From the broiler supplies it looks as though our hen population has been rapidly increasing.

From now on poultrymen will begin to cull their flocks and throw out those hens that do not show egg laying capacity. Right now the fowl market is none too good. However, during the second week in September we will have the Jewish New Year to point to. This holiday falls on the 9th and 10th and the best market days will be the 7th and 8th. Shipments should arrive in New York on either of those days and not later than the morning of the 8th. At that time fancy fat fowls will be in demand. It should be borne in mind that any undergrade will go begging, for the holiday spirit prevails and only fancy qualities are wanted.

FEEDS AND GRAINS

FUTURES (At Chicago)	Aug. 10	Aug. 3	Last Year
Wheat (Sept.)	1.40	1.39¾	1.60
Corn (Sept.)	.85½	.86¾	1.06⅛
Oats (Sept.)	.42½	.42¾	.40⅞
CASH GRAINS (At New York)			
Wheat No. 2 Red	1.48¾	1.50¾	1.72
Corn, No. 2 Yel.	.99	1.00⅞	1.28⅜
Oats, No. 2	.51¼	.52¾	.52½

FEEDS (At Buffalo)	Aug. 7	July 31	Aug. 8, 1925
Gr'd Oats	31.50	32.00	35.00
Sp'g Bran	25.75	26.50	28.50
H'd Bran	27.25	28.00	32.00
Stand'd Mids	26.50	27.50	31.00
Soft W. Mids	32.00	33.00	39.00
Flour Mid	30.50	31.00	37.00
Red Dog	36.50	37.00	44.50
Wh. Hominy	34.00	33.00	——
Yel. Hominy	34.00	33.00	39.00
Corn Meal	35.00	35.00	47.00
Gluten Feed	37.75	37.75	43.25
Gluten Meal	47.75	47.75	——
36% C. S. Meal	34.75	34.75	46.00
41% C. S. Meal	37.50	37.50	50.00
45% C. S. Meal	39.00	39.00	53.00
34% O. P. Linseed Oil Meal	43.00	49.00	49.00

Above feed quotations taken from weekly grain and feed letter issued weekly by New York State Dept. of Farms and Markets.

The August 1 report of the United States Department of Agriculture has been responsible for some revision in the grain market. The report places the corn crop at 2,576,936,000 bushels, compared with 2,905,053,000 bushels harvested last year. The August 1 estimate is approximately 100,000,000 bushels below the forecast issued on July 1.

Estimates of the Department place the winter wheat crop at 626,482,000 bushels compared with 395,610,000 bushels harvested last year. This winter wheat estimate was approximately 60,000,000 bushels above the July 1 estimate.

The Spring wheat crop on August 1 was estimated at 212,719,000 bushels compared with 270,875,000 bushels harvested last year.

The fact that the government substantiates private estimates of a larger wheat crop will doubtless result in slightly lower prices in the future market. Just before the report was issued the market strengthened slightly, gaining on the average of a cent and a half when shorts sought cover.

Corn has advanced in sympathy with wheat and the government report indicating an increasing shortage compared with last year, favors an advancing market. According to the estimates, the 1926 crop is going to fall considerably over 300,000,000 bushels short of last year's crop. It is an accepted fact that we have got to have ideal weather for the present crop to mature. Therefore, with ideal conditions, we are bound to have a shorter crop than last year and it is therefore reasonable to suppose that corn at least will not go any lower. If we have an early frost, and one is looked for during the first week in September, we will undoubtedly see a resulting higher market. There has been a trend to heavier feeding with low grain prices and high hog prices and this will also result in an upward revision in corn values.

There has been an improvement in the oats market following reports of considerable crop damage and unfavorable crop conditions, from both sides of the international lines. The government report states that the oats forecast is approximately 200,000,000 bushels below last year's crop, which would make it the smallest crop in 15 years.

HAY MARKET HIGHER

The hay market has advanced so that now No. 1 Timothy, of which the supply is very limited, has been bringing from $30 to $31 with No. 2 Timothy at $28 to $29 and No. 3 at $24 to $25. There is considerable new hay coming in from Ohio, but these are selling slowly as a considerable portion of these receipts are not particularly good. No. 1 Timothy is practically on a par with alfalfa. Those hay producers who have stock on hand and may be attracted by high prices should make sure before they sell that they do not sell themselves short, especially along the southern tier and southwestern New York, where the crop is reported to be very light.

The August 1 report of the U. S. D. A. states that the outlook is for the smallest hay crop since 1913.

POTATOES AND OTHER PRODUCE

On the 9th and 10th, the potato market improved slightly, mainly in the absence of supplies from Virginia and Maryland. Some real fancy Long Islands went as high as $4 a barrel, although the inside figure of $3 was the more common. From $3.00 to $3.25 has been the prevailing F. O. B. price. On the 11th the market showed a slight weakness, leaving the country in a firmer condition than the metropolitan district.

Early reports indicate that the late potato crop is going to be a good one. During the first week in August several members of the trade who journeyed to Maine and upstate New York report the crop has been very favorable. In some sections, it is said, there has been heavy damage from bugs. Those growers who are equipped with sprayers or dusters are having no trouble repelling the attacks.

Early Apples Weak in General

The early apple market has been very weak, due to the fact that the bulk of the receipts has been small, of poor color and poorly graded. Values have varied all [illegible] from 60c to $1.50 a bushel. This [illegible] ad indicates the variety of the [illegible] It is useless to send these medi- [illegible] plies to New York; for they simply go begging on the stands. Some particularly poor lots of Transparents have sold out as low as 25c a bushel, but the average level of the market is from 75c to $1.50, depending on size and quality. The principal varieties coming from state and up river and Duchess, Red Astrachan and Transparent.

Use the Radio

The fruit, berry and vegetable market has been extremely variable of late and the only way for shippers and growers to keep in touch with conditions is to provide some means of getting the radio reports that are broadcasted from WEAF every afternoon and from W J Z every evening. These reports cover the day's market and offe[illegible] the most immediate means of learning the existing conditions.

MEATS AND LIVESTOCK

The livestock market is about the same as it was a week ago. Real choice calves have been bringing from $15.50 to $16 per hundred, fair to good stock selling anywhere from $12 to $15.

The market has been a little irregular on live lambs. Real fancy steaks have sold up to $15, but sales are the exception at this price. Most of the receipts have been selling from $13 to $14.

Live hogs have been meeting a steady market, with Yorkers weighing from 100 to 150 pounds selling at $14.25 to $14.50. Stock up to 200 pounds has been bringing from $13.75 to $14.25, but anything over that is not particularly wanted and has been taking lower prices.

The demand has been very light for country dressed veal. During the extremely hot spell during the first week in August, the market slumped off materially, because a large amount of supplies arrived in a very mussy condition. On the 9th and 10th, however, slightly cooler weather prevailed and with the short supplies values advanced a cent, bringing the choicest marks up to 21c with fair to good anywhere from 17c to 20c, primes generally selling at 20c.

SHIP YOUR EGGS
WHITE AND BROWN
To R. BRENNER & SONS
Bonded Commission Merchants
358 Greenwich St., New York City

Farmers Supplied with
STEEL WIRE BALE TIES
For Hay and Straw Baling, Etc.
Quality Guaranteed
H. P. & H. F. WILSON CO.
139 Spring St., - - New York

FARMS FOR SALE

92 Acre Valley-View Farm $3500 Income; 11 Cows And
Horses, bull, hens, heifer, about 38 acres corn, oats, potatoes, vegetables, hay & fruit; grain drill, thresher, reaper, gas engine, potato digger, heavy & light wagons, full valuable equipment included; all tillable except woodlot, acre potatoes alone paid $900; handy motor bus, river, lake & town; good 8-room house with bath, cemented basement barn, other good bldgs. First here gets a bargain; $4500, part cash. FRED C. TATJE, 251 Main St., Oneonta, N. Y.

Among The Farmers

Vegetable Growers Meet at Geneva

THE New York State Vegetable Growers Association turned out 300 strong for a summer meeting and demonstration of tractors and equipment at the Geneva Experiment Station on August 4. The Central New York Vegetable Growers Association of Syracuse, traveled, 50 strong, in a huge bus and the County Agent of Oswego County, F. B. Morris, brought his committeemen, tour-wise. Other delegations were on hand from as far away as Canastota, Elba and Elmira.

The Geneva Experiment Station authorities had laid out a twelve-acre field for the demonstration and this was planted in rows for the use of the tractors.

The demonstration was staged at 1:30 under the guidance of Director R. W. Thatcher and each manufacturer was allowed a brief time to mention the high points of his machine and to show it in action. Federal, Bolens, Red-E and Centaur tractors were on hand, also the New Idea Transplanter, American Beauty Duster and Planet Jr. Cultivators. Growers were much interested in comparing the construction of the different machines and in watching them in action. This opportunity was valued because it is seldom that more than one or two makes are represented in a single town.

After the demonstration, parties were guided to visit the various experimental fields. The vegetable work at Geneva has been greatly developed within the last few years. Professor C. B. Sayre is in charge of a fifty-acre field, carrying over one thousand plots, mostly one-fiftieth acre each, for the studies of canning crop problems. One block of 627 plats is devoted to a rotation series, involving 19 different fertilizer combinations, four crops, all in three repetitions. The crops were arranged in two distinct rotations, one tomatoes, beans, beets, wheat and clover, the other cabbage, corn, peas and clover. Studies are also being made on the base rate of sowing seed of peas, on the use of large and small seed, on different varieties, on corn grading for the cannery and on seed treatments and on the spacing of corn and tomatoes.—Paul Work.

Heavy Windstorms in Chautauqua County

HERE in Chautauqua County we are wondering a great deal about the severe windstorms with which we are visited in recent years. One road, in particular, has been especially unfortunate in having two very destructive storms within three years. The first time one family became alarmed at the violence of the storm during the night so they rose and started for the kitchen thinking it would be safer. Opening the kitchen door, a flash of lightning came just in time to reveal to the eyes of the astonished family a yawning outdoor space from which their kitchen had blown away. Needless to say, practically every breakable thing was broken.

During the last storm two sets of farm buildings were seriously injured and some of them demolished. Orchards were swept clean and woods were ruined. Forest trees were so twisted that the wood was in splinters and completely useless, except for kindling.

Cyclone insurance is already becoming quite common, though even ten years ago it was unthought of and would have been considered absurd.

I cannot believe the increased wind damage is a passing event that will soon become history, because it seems to be constantly and steadily increasing. Years ago we used always to feel sure that during a blizzard if the temperature ran very low the wind would also go down, but in recent winters it is not unusual for the temperature to remain below zero while the wind blows a gale. Why the change, and what does it protend?—E. M. A.

Horticultural Society Hold Summer Meetings

THE New York State Horticultural Society held its summer meetings during the second and third weeks of August. The eastern meeting of the Society was held at the home of E. W. Mitchell, President of the Society, Stuyvesant Falls, New York. The Basket Picnic was held at noon, followed by a number of interesting speakers. This in turn was followed by a tour of inspection of the orchards.

There was quite a display of tillage, spray, dusting and grading machinery. A number of visitors took advantage of the occasion to go over the experimental spots of the Hudson Valley Fruit investigations.

The summer meeting of the Society was held at the Sodus Fruit Company, at Sodus, Wayne County, New York, on the 18th. At noon a basket lunch was the feature, although light lunches were procurable on the grounds. The afternoon program called for talks by R. G. Phillips, Secretary of the International Apple Shippers Ass'n and an address by Berne A. Pyrke, commissioner of the New York State Department of Farms and Markets. This part of the program was followed by an inspection of the Sodus Fruit Farm and nearby demonstrations.

Live Stock Judging Program At the New York State Fair

August 30, Monday, 1 p. m. Boys' and Girls' Judging Contest.

August 31, Tuesday, 9 a. m. Holsteins, Ayrshires, Herefords.

September 1, Wednesday, 9 a. m. Guernseys, Milking Shorthorns, Aberdeen Angus.

September 2, Thursday, 9 a. m. Jerseys, Beef Shorthorns, Brown Swiss, Champion Steer.

September 3, Friday, 9 a. m. Devons, Herdsman Prizes awarded.

The county exhibit in each breed will be judged as soon as the open classes of that particular breed have been judged.

Northern New York Notes

Much haying was still to be done on the first of August. The season was not only late, but heavy rains had served to retard farm work. The quality of hay is very good. The season is not a particularly good one for corn, although some good pieces can be seen. Potatoes are doing well. Cherries were a very good crop, but indications are that some apple orchards will be a complete failure. Eggs have been bringing 40c a dozen.—M. E. B.

All That Is Grass Is Not Hen Feed

(*Continued from page 3*)

thoroughly scraped. When everything has been swept spick and span, then the sprayer should be turned loose and every crack and crevice thoroughly drenched with a good disinfectant. It is surprising how much vermin can hide in a little crack, so that every crack that is missed is only going to be an incubator for infection of the birds when they are confined. It is a good job to put down on the calendar for a rainy day when work out of doors is impossible.

* * *

Why is it that more folks do not raise more ducks and geese? During my trip around the state I could not help but notice the comparatively few farms where the web-footed fowls were in evidence. I do not mean large flocks of them, but just a few for home consumption. It is true that lots of times they are a bother and very often they make veritable hogs of themselves driving the hens away from food. But nevertheless, when fall comes a couple of roast ducks make a most enjoyable dinner and roast goose, at Thanksgiving, Christmas or New Years is unsurpassed. I know a few folks who plan on raising several every year. They are comparatively easy to raise and they grow quickly, especially if a few are confined and forced. The eastern end of Long Island has made itself famous for its ducklings.

This suggestion is not intended as a means of extending the farm business. It is merely a suggestion for varying the diet of home grown products.

* * *

When we were over in Western New York, we passed a number of farmers on their way to town with eggs, apparently to be shipped to New York. It was very noticeable that most of them had the cases pretty well covered with blankets or some other protection to ward off the sun's rays. Evidently these men realize the importance of taking care of their eggs on the way to market. During the recent hot spells the market on nearby eggs suffered considerably. The hot weather has the effect of shrinking the yolk, which shows up very markedly when the eggs are candled. This reduces the market value of the eggs. These poultrymen who collect eggs frequently, store them in a cool, ventilated cellar and protect them on the way to the express depot, get a better price. Those who pre-cook eggs by collecting them once a day, storing them in a hot kitchen and taking them to town on the back of the democrat exposed to the full force of the sun's rays, should not expect to reap the same returns as the ones who take a little pains.

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No. 53

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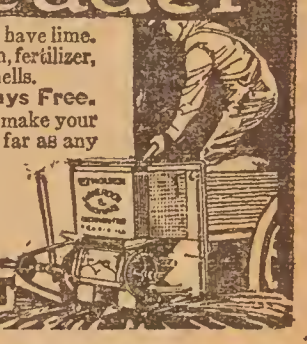

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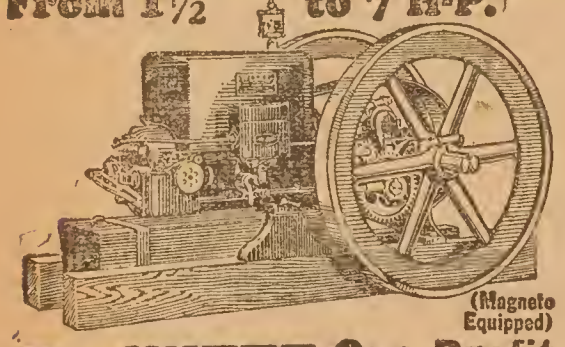

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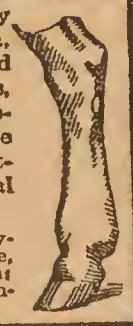

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Fast growers, Chester and Yorkshire and Berkshire and Yorkshire cross pigs, 6 weeks old, $5 each; 8 weeks old, $6 each, Pure Breeds. Chester White Barrows, Boars or Sows, 6 weeks old, $7 each, Pure Breeds. Yorkshire Barrows, Boars or Sows, 6 weeks old, $7 each. Will ship C.O.D. to your approval and if not satisfied at your Depot have them returned at our expense. No charges for shipping crate.

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WALTER LUX, 388 Salem St., Woburn, Mass. Tel: 0086.

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Safe delivery guaranteed—No charge for shipping crates—Ref. Tanner's Nat'l Bank.

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When writing to advertisers be sure to mention the American Agriculturist

The Great Curse of China

(*Continued from page* 1)

Kong to deliver to a Chinese firm which had purchased it for the local Chinese trade for the insignificant sum of $12,500. The captain stated that the owners had to sell as they could no longer secure enough cargo to make it pay.

Some of the leading Britishers in Hong Kong think that Russia is aiding and directing this movement and that it is the Bolsheviks who are encouraging the Chinese revolutionary movements. They were apparently trying to drown their sorrow at the British Club in Hong Kong where I was forcibly reminded of the old days in America when I saw these merchants standing before an old-fashioned bar, using the foot-rails, with a row behind them waiting for vacant spaces, drinking cock-tail after cock-tail to excite their appetite which no doubt has been greatly diminished by their state of depression. The tone prevailing amongst all the people at this Club was one of extreme pessimism. A stranger is immediately impressed with this feeling. One thinks that these people must just have passed through some great calamity for one sees them engrossed in serious discussion.

Business Bad

A representative of one of the American institutions, whom I met there, told me that the condition of the businessmen was really pitiable as most of them were on the verge of bankruptcy and could see no remedy for their plight.

I had luncheon at the Club with the Honorable E. R. Halifax, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney General and several other important officials. They gave us an explanation of the tremendous problem that confronts Great Britain in China. Though she has a fine foothold in the two great seaports, Hong Kong and Shanghai and is well prepared to carry on a great commerce with this great mass of humanity in the backlands of China, she finds them at present involved in this internecine strife which she is unable to stop. There is no national army in China that could be used to suppress this revolution and all the military forces are controlled by political chieftains who fill up their ranks with mercenaries. They are using their armies to secure for themselves political power and also to help them obtain control of the revenue-bearing territories. By this is meant those provinces in which they traffic in opium.

One of the leading Chinese, who had been premier under the Republic, stated that opium is the evil source from which all their troubles arise and thinks that if the growth of opium could be stopped, they could promptly establish peace.

The Chinese themselves raise about 15,000 tons of native opium. This at the minimum price of two dollars per ounce would be worth fully one billion dollars. I was told that all these factions that are fighting for control of China are dependent for their funds on the "squeeze" meaning exactions made on the importers and dealers in opium.

It was a great relief to auto over their beautiful winding roads around this Island of Hong Kong, to observe its wonderful situation and what nature had done for it. We stopped at the hotel at Repulse Bay; and as I was seated on the porch that evening readjusting the impressions made upon me by this turmoil and excitement prevailing in the city, I watched the hundreds of fishing boats that were using the powerful lights emanating from brilliant lamps at the head of their boats to entrap the fish and as they skimmed hither and thither they looked like monster fireflies in a midnight frolic on the Chinese water.

When we arrived at Shanghai and received the sad news that we would not be permitted to visit Peking, all our hopes of really studying China were dashed to the ground. We had come all this distance to visit this wonderful city and found that it was being besieged from various sides by the two armies of China which were endeavoring to secure control of it. Therefore, travel to it was unsafe and our visit had to be abandoned. We happened to arrive at Shanghai during their New Years. As this is the only holiday throughout the year which they celebrate, we at least had the pleasure of seeing them at rest and perhaps at their best.

Chinese Theatres

We visited a large private park in which there were three theatres. It was refreshing to see the various family groups which made up the audience breathlessly observing the mute performance. None of the actors spoke; it was all pantomime but an extremely lively one. Evidently all cares and worries were forgotten and these people were abandoning themselves to a thorough enjoyment of the day. They seemed to be contented and entirely uninfluenced by the terrific struggle that was going on in the interior of their land and by the depressed state of mind of the boycotted businessman. All evening, and in fact all night until six o'clock in the morning there were displays of fireworks and explosions of those famous Chinese firecrackers which rejoice our youth on the Fourth of July. We had seen both extremes and going to and from the park and loitering through the city we saw hundreds of thousands of Chinese, saw the way they lived and were amazed at the colorful display of bunting, flags and Chinese lanterns and, above all, at the masses of Chinese people living in this city that is governed entirely by foreigners.

We visited a large modern mill and found that all the officials were Japanese as the mill was owned by a Japanese firm which employed fifteen thousand workers. Most of them were girls and their average daily wage was thirty cents in United States money. The girls, according to the law, should have been over fourteen years of age, but most of them looked, and I believe, were younger. Although the Japanese owned all the machinery in the factory, it showed the stamp of a British firm and showed that it was manufactured as recently as 1923. The factory was very clean and unusually good order prevailed. The mill that we visited was used for spinning yarn, while in adjoining mills they were weaving the cloth out of the yarn.

First Hand Experience

I received a great deal of information from an American missionary who told me that the outlook at present is darker now than it ever was before in the twenty-seven years that he has been in China. I asked him to send me in writing what he had told me verbally, and this is his statement:

> I said yesterday that opium was proving to be the cause of much of the chaos and civil war in China. It is commonly believed that the civil war which involved the area around Shanghai in the autumn of 1924 and the winter of 1925 was for the sake of the opium revenues to be derived by control of the government of this area. Militarists to a very great extent are dependent upon money raised from the illicit cultivation of and traffic in opium in China for revenues for their armies. It is important to note that the law of China making it illegal to cultivate the poppy and to buy and sell opium has not been abrogated. The reported deal between Mr. Sun Chuan-fang, military governor of Kiangsu Province and Mr. Chang Chien of Nantungchow, the first port of call on the Yangtze River, by which an opium monopoly for this area was to be established, which would yield an annual income for military and other purposes of thirty million dollars, if true, shows something of the extent and profits of this traffic.
>
> This opium is reported to be largely Chinese opium. There was an important law suit in Shanghai a year ago involving the seizure from a ship off Woosung of a million and a quarter dollars worth of foreign opium which, it was

(*Continued on page* 18)

This group of New York State County Agricultural Agents, including some farmers, visited New York City during the week ending July 24 under the auspices of the New York Central Railroad to make a detailed study of markets in the greatest consuming center of the world. We commend in the highest terms this work of bringing farmers and their representatives to New York City to study the market conditions direct.

As a result of this splendid work of the New York Central under the laedership of Mr. R. W. Quackenbush, there will be a large number of groups of farmers in the different counties who will come to New York during the coming year under the leadership of the county agents to learn first hand something about the marketing of their products. The groups who have already been here have been astounded with the things about the sale of their products that they saw with their own eyes and they went back home with a better knowledge of what this marketing problem means and how to meet it.

American Agriculturist will cooperate with any farm group at any time to help them get the most out of a marketing trip to New York City.

What Readers Want to Know

Questions About Water, Radio and Poultry

"I dug a well last fall, about 20 feet from the house, 9 feet deep, 3 feet square. I lined it with 2 inch Hemlock plank. It fills to about 6 feet of water. I laid a pipe from the well to the house and we have had no trouble all winter, until a week or two ago when we began to notice a very bad smell, from the pump spout. I cleaned the well out four times and I found a slimy substance in the water. I still notice a bad smell in the water and I do not know what it is from. It is kind of swampy about 150 feet from this well. Can you suggest a remedy for this as I am afraid to use this water."—G. F., New York.

I THINK your well is much too shallow and that what you are getting is largely surface water which has not passed through enough soil to purify and filter it. During the winter, of course, your trouble would not be noticeable. I know of nothing that you can do but sink the well deeper and seal the upper part as tightly as you can with large pipe, brick or cement. If you can strike water down farther, I do not believe you will be bothered.—F. G. B.

Fattening Cockerels

MR. JAMES DUNN of Connecticut fed twenty cockerels for two months on a special test. When dressed they weighed 137 pounds, an average of nearly seven pounds each. The dealer who bought the cockerels said that their weight was equal to [illegible] other dressed fowls of the kind he usually bought.

He feeds them the following ration:

Corn Gluten Feed	300 lbs.
Corn Meal	100 lbs.
Ground Oats	75 lbs.
Wheat Middlings	200 lbs.
Linseed Meal	100 lbs.
Beef Scrap	100 lbs.
Pine table salt	5 lbs.

Two or three times per week Mr. Dunn made a batter of this mash and let the cockerels have a good meal of it. He also kept the mash before them in dry form in a large self feeder with drinking fountains filled with fresh water. He kept them confined in a house without roosts so they were compelled to lie on the floor at night.

How To Kill Green Scum In Watering Troughs

What causes the growth of the green scum that comes in our watering trough? Is there any way we can prevent it?—J. L., New York.

THE green scum you mention is a plant called green algae that grows only in water. It is difficult to know how it gets started, but of course some part of a plant must be transferred in some way to the watering trough to start the growth there. These plants need light in order to grow, so keeping the trough covered, except when in use, will prevent their growth.

It is said that its growth can be prevented by putting a few crystals of copper sulfate in a cloth bag and just drawing it through the water once in a while. We have never tried this, but know that it takes very little copper sulfate to kill plants.

A Question About A Radio Aerial

I have a 5-tube 1926 Greebe receiver. My aerial runs from the gable of the house 29 feet high to my wagon house where it is elevated to about 34 feet. The horizontal wire is 90 feet, the lead in wire 20 feet, making about 110 feet. The lead in wire runs about 18 inches from the house and about the same distance from a tree. Would you advise using a No. 14 covered wire for the lead in wire instead of the one I am now using? The lightning arrester is a Keystone located on the outside at the top of the window where the lead in wire enters the house. Would you advise a separate ground rod for the arrestor? Would you advise placing a two throw grounding switch above the arrester to ground the aerial in severe storms, the ground wire to be connected to the same ground rod as the arrestor.—F. L. M., New York.

THERE is no value in using insulated wire for the lead-in, although there is no harm in doing so. Insulation makes no difference whatsoever in receiving ability of the aerial, nor is it of value on the lead-in unless to prevent the lead-in wire from actually touching anything. You must consider the lead-in wire as a part of the aerial. It should be as far as possible from other objects and firmly guyed so that it does not swing against anything. It is assumed you use a heavy wire for the lead-in, the same as for the aerial. To avoid a soldered joint, it is indeed best to have the aerial and lead-in all one and the same piece of wire.

It is better to use an outside ground for the lightning arrestor. You should inquire of your fire insurance agent to ascertain the particular regulation that applies in your locality. Probably an outside ground is called for, together with a No. 8 wire running outside the house from the arrestor to this ground. The external ground usually specified is a 6-foot piece of iron pipe driven into the soil. This is not a good radio ground, however, so that if you have a water system with a main entering from the street, run the wire through a porcelain tubing in the cellar window-frame to a ground clamp attached to a well cleaned point on the main where it enters the cellar.

The ground wire can run right from the antenna binding post of the set, being wrapped once around the lower binding post of the arrestor, thence to the pipe driven into the earth and finally into the cellar, without cutting it at any point. This plan gives the most direct radio ground in most cases. It requires however, two lead-in tubings, one for the aerial wire and the other for the ground. These and the wires running to the set must be at least a foot apart.

A lightning switch would not be essential or necessary in such an installation and represents an unprotected source of current leakage between aerial and ground, which, even when open, may weaken signals. —BRAINARD FOOTE.

What to Look for at the State Fair

(*Continued from page* 5)

and are familiar with the customs of our pioneer fathers and mothers will give interesting talks of those customs. These speakers will include Hon. Seymour Lowman, Jared VanWagenen, Jr., the Hon. D. P. Witter, Mrs. Grace Powell, Mrs. Edward Young, Dr. Ruby Green Smith, and many others.

But you say: "I want to be entertained at the Fair, too. I want to have a little fun." All right, then do not miss the horseshoe pitching tournament to be held on Monday and Tuesday, under the viaduct near the race tracks. These tournaments, which have become an established institution, are conducted by the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST in cooperation with the Farm Bureaus of the State. Local contests are held in each county, and the winners have their railroad fare paid to the Fair by the State Fair Commission to take part in the State Fair tournament. Here is a game that is almost as old as farming itself and therefore the right kind of entertainment to be encouraged at a State farm fair.

You will want to hear the speeches by such men as the Governor of the State and by the heads of the different farm organizations.

If you like music, you will have the privilege of listening to some of the most famous bands in America and if you like the midway, you will not have any trouble in finding it from the noise.

Best of all, the finest entertainment that most folks, particularly farm people, get from going to the Fair, is the chance to renew "auld lang syne", to shake hands again with friends whom possibly you have not seen in years, and to wander with them about the grounds or to sit down in a quiet spot for a good visit.

Your Neighbor Has a PAPEC Ask Him!

"The Cutter That Does Not Clog"

"I AM well pleased with the N-13 Papec purchased this year," wrote H. B. Austin, Oct. 8, 1925. "It has never clogged the pipe once and runs so light. It will cut and elevate twice as much as any cutter that I ever saw. The feed roll is a great thing, no stopping of bundles on the feed table."

Light draft, low operating cost and long life make the Papec the most economical cutter. There's a size to fit your power plant, whether you use a 3 h. p. gasoline engine, a light or a heavy tractor. If you have a silo, a Papec will earn you big returns. Let us show you how.

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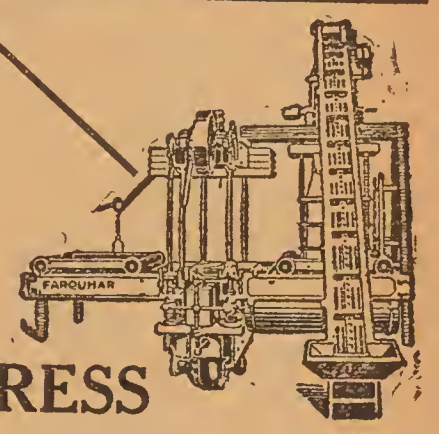

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The Carolinian—*By Rafael Sabatini*

CHAPTER XII

The Test

THE whole of that night was spent by Latimer in the lines, where the men stood to arms in the lurid light of an array of flaring tar-barrels which partially dispelled the darkness and provided in some small measure against surprise.

It would be towards three o'clock in the morning, when as Moultrie and Latimer were riding along towards the Town Gate from an inspection of the fortifications to the south, which the sappers were still actively labouring to strengthen, they were challenged out of the gloom. As they drew rein, an officer rode forward to inform the General that his excellency desired to consult with him at once.

They found Rutledge with a half-dozen officers, of whom Christopher Gadsden, and at least three others, were also privy councillors. The Governor was seated on a pile of rubble in an attitude of some dejection, his elbow on his knee, his chin in his palm, and his face revealed by the ruddy light looked more grim and careworn than ever.

'Information has reached me that Prevost has made all preparations to bring over the main body of his army as soon as it is daylight. The British number between seven and eight thousand men, which is more by at least a thousand than I had hitherto supposed. They are well equipped, well armed, in good order, and strongly supported by artillery. At what number do you put our own strength, General Moultrie?'

'Somewhere in the neighbourhood of three thousand,' Moultrie answered him.

Rutledge sighed wearily. 'Too generous an estimate by a thousand, I fear.'

This, however, Moultrie would not admit. He went into details to prove the Governor wrong; and partially succeeded.

'Even so,' Rutledge rejoined at length, 'we are very far from being in sufficient strength to withstand the formidable army arrayed against us.'

Moultrie laughed. 'We never have been, even in the opinion of men of wider military experience than your excellency's. General Lee spoke just so to me when I commanded the fort on Sullivan Island. His only preoccupation was that I should have a sound bridge for retreat. I trust your excellency will not push the parallel as far as that.'

The grim humour of his words drew a ready laugh from some of the others whom previously Rutledge had been infecting with his gloom. It was characteristic of Moultrie, with his easy ways and his indifference to danger, obstinately to refuse to estimate strength by numbers only. He was not merely brave in himself; but he inspired bravery in others.

'I have to remember, sirs,' Rutledge answered in his cold, formal voice, 'that should the British force the lines there will be great loss of life and great suffering in the town itself.'

Gadsden interposed almost irritably. He was the same downright extremist in military matters that he had always been in politics.

'That is not the thing to remember at such a time as this, Rutledge.'

'Not for you, perhaps, who are soldiers and have plain soldierly duties to perform. But certainly for me, who am responsible for the welfare of those over whom I am placed to govern. You know what are the horrors that attend the storming of a town. Will you expose Charles Town to that? Dare you do it, knowing the weakness of our defences?'

Moultrie took the pipe from between his teeth. 'You are not proposing that we should surrender before even a blow has been struck?

'I am not in a position to make proposals of any kind until I know what terms the British might be disposed to offer.'

He was interrupted almost angrily. Several of them spoke at once, sharp and excitedly. Moultrie best expressed their amazement, "what's come to you?. Is the situation more desperate than at Fort Sullivan? Yet then, when Lee advised its evacuation—and Lee was neither a coward nor a fool—you wrote to me, while the battle was raging: "I will cut off my right hand before I sign the order to retreat." Those were your words then. I treasure the memory of them. And yet now you—the man who could write that at such a time . . .'

He was drowned by the uproar of the others who made chorus to him in their upbraidings of the Governor. Rutledge waited until the storm of protest had abated.

'This, sirs, does more credit to your valour than your judgment. You cannot deny the weakness of our earthworks.'

'But they still remain earthworks,' Moultrie countered. 'And it is for the British to attack them. I know which side has the advantage in such a contest.'

'If you had not a town behind you, I should agree, General.'

'There was a town behind me at Sullivan Island!' cried Moultrie in exasperation.

Rutledge preserved his calm. 'There is an obvious difference between the situations. There will be a bombardment, and in the bombardment the town will suffer horribly. That same bombardment can render our trenches untenable. It were best, General, as a preliminary, to send a flag, and ascertain what terms General Prevost is disposed to grant us.'

Moultrie swore with unusual vehemence. 'I shall certainly send no flag,' said he. 'The defence, not the surrender, of the place has been entrusted to me. I hold it can be defended, and I intend to defend it.'

Rutledge rose. 'And if I order you to send a flag?'

'Before you can order so grave a step as this, you must have the authority of your Council. If the Council decides to support you, I must do as you wish. But short of that I will not take the responsibility.'

The others present were as fiercely and unanimously of Moultrie's mind that Rutledge was compelled to bow to their will.

But if he could not prevail upon them, he certainly could and did prevail upon the Council assembled at his house soon after daybreak. The result of it was that, in the light of early morning, ill-humouredly and burning with shame, the defender of Charles Town penned the following lines, which the Council itself dictated to him:

> General Moultrie, perceiving from the motions of your army, that your intention is to beseige the town, would be glad to know upon what terms you would be disposed to grant a capitulation, should he be inclined to capitulate.

He had insisted upon the last clause, claiming that the question of capitulation was yet to be weighed again whatever the terms that Prevost offered.

As the sun rose, it was Major Latimer, as Moultrie's chief aide, who rode out of the lines, under a flag of truce borne by one of the two troopers who escorted him, towards the British camp.

Away to the southwest they could perceive the masses of scarlet and the glitter of arms and accoutrements of the main army which was already beginning to cross by the ferry.

It was not until an hour before noon that Latimer returned, and, upon being informed that General Moultrie had gone home to await the British answer, he followed at once. News of what was happening had leaked out, and there was a dense crowd in Broad Street when Latimer and his troopers came riding thither. They were hemmed in by it before Moultrie's own door, and Latimer found himself bombarded by anxious questions, which he would not have been authorized to answer even had he been qualified. As it was, he was in ignorance of the contents of the letter that he bore.

At last Latimer reached the quiet haven within the garden gates, and dismounting went straight in quest of Moultrie, who, roused by the uproar outside, met him in the hall. They passed into the library together, and there Moultrie opened the letter, which was not from General Prevost, but from his brother, the Colonel commanding the advance guard. It ran as follows:

> Sir:
>
> The humane treatment which the inhabitants of Georgia and this province have hitherto, received, will, I flatter myself, induce you to accept of the offers of peace and protection which I now make, by the orders of General Prevost; the evils and horrors attending the event of a storm (which cannot fail to be successful) are too evident not to induce a man of humane feelings to do all in his power to prevent it; you may depend that every attention shall be paid and every necessary measure adopted to prevent disorders; and that such of the inhabitants who may not choose to receive the generous offers of peace and protection may be received as prisoners of war, and their fate decided by that of the rest of the colonies.
>
> Four hours shall be allowed for an answer; after which your silence will be deemed a positive refusal.
>
> I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,
>
> J. M. PREVOST.
>
> Colonel commanding the advance camp at Ashley-Ferry.

'Damn his imprudence,' said Moultrie, as he finished reading. 'And damn the Governor for giving him the chance to put it upon us. Unconditional surrender. That's his demand in plain terms. And a four hours' truce is all that accompanies it.'

He handed the letter to Latimer, who had barely finished reading it when Rutledge arrived, driven by his impatience to know what answer the British had made.

He looked more hollow-eyed and haggard than ever this morning. But he had changed his clothes, his wig was well curled, and he seemed to have recovered his erstwhile calm which latterly had been deserting him. He read the letter in silence, standing by one of the tall windows to do so. When he had read, he slowly folded it, his brows rumpled in thought. His lips moved. But all the comment he offered was to exclaim: 'Four hours!' as if that trivial detail were the only thing that mattered in a letter demanding unconditional surrender.

'You realize what he means?' quoth Moultrie.

Rutledge looked up. He manifested neither impatience nor anger.

'Entirely,' he said, and pocketed the letter. 'I must lay this before the Council at once.'

He opened the door, then paused, and turned again. 'Major Latimer,' he asked, 'what have you done with the Quaker Neild?'

'You found out nothing about him?'

'Nothing definite,' Latimer lied. 'His papers were in order.'

'I knew that. Another matter: I have already warned you to discourage your wife's visits to her father. Have you done so?'

Latimer flushed a little. 'I have already had the honour to tell your excellency what I think of the order.'

'I care nothing, sir, what you think of my orders. But I do care that you obey them. Mrs. Latimer visited her father again late last night. I know because I am having the house watched. If this should happen once more, I shall be constrained to measures which will be as distasteful to you as to myself.'

He went out without waiting for a reply.

Moultrie looked at Latimer and shrugged. 'You'd better do as he wishes. The man is obsessed by his terror of spies. Gad! I don't know what's come to him.' Then, with an abrupt change to a brisker tone: 'And now if you'll...' He checked. The sight of Latimer's drawn, white face gave him pause. 'No, no, you're worn out already, and you must rest, my lad. Whom have we got here?'

And Moultrie walked out into the hall, Latimer following with dragging feet. He felt that he could have borne his physical weariness cheerfully but for the wound that was gnawing at his heart, a wound which the Governor's last words had set bleeding anew.

Three orderlies waited outside, and one of them in reply to the General informed him that Mr. Middleton was in the office. The subaltern was fetched and received his orders.

'Find Count Pulaski and Colonel John Laurens, and bid them attend the Governor at once at his house. That first. Then find Colonel Cambray, and tell him to push on with the work on the left of the lines—he knows the place—as fast as possible. Then my compliments to Colonel Finlay, and order him to have all the ammunition taken up into the lines immediately. When I left this morning some of the men had not more than three rounds. That is all, Mr. Middleton. Please lose no time.' He turned, as Middleton went off, and, thrusting an arm through Latimer's, he uttered a short laugh. 'You see what I think of Prevost's offer. We don't capitulate on such terms as those, or on any terms, if William Moultrie can prevent it. And if it were not for this confusion of the civil and the military authorities, there would never have been any question of it. That's where the mischief lies, Harry. If each of

(*Continued on opposite page*)

What Happened in the Story Thus Far

HARRY LATIMER, a wealthy young tobacco planter of South Carolina is a leader in the Colonial party. His political leanings are responsible for the breaking of his engagement to Myrtle Carey, the daughter of Sir Andrew Carey, a staunch Tory. Because of his rebellious activities in Charles Town, Latimer faces arrest. Myrtle relents and her love rekindled, she consents to marry him if he will leave Charles Town. Their marriage infuriates Sir Andrew who forces Latimer into an unfair duel. Carey's fury is further aroused by Captain Robert Mandeville, a distant relative of Myrtle's and the British Governor's aide. Latimer foils the plot by not returning Carey's shot in the duel, thereby preventing further challenges and attempts on his life by Carey. Under these circumstances Myrtle and Harry leave for his plantation in the back country.

War Breaks out. The Governor and Mandeville flee. Latimer returns to Charles Town and is commissioned in the army of South Carolina. The Tories burn the Latimer home in Charles Town and Myrtle goes to live at the home of General Moultrie, Harry's superior officer. Rutledge, the Colonial Governor, questions the wisdom of this since Myrtle has been seen visiting her father's home where there is a mysterious visitor by the name of Jonathan Neild. Myrtle penetrates Neild's disguise, discovering that he is Mandeville and confronts him with the fact. Mandeville (Neild) promises to leave Charles Town if Myrtle will not report him as a spy. She also hesitates to do this fearing implication. The British army, outnumbering the Colonists, have in the meantime approached Charles Town and the situation is very tense. A spy is captured and on his person is found a secret code. Despite his promise, Neild again returns. On Rutledge's order he is arrested and questioned by Latimer who penetrates his disguise. Neild admits he is Mandeville and also admits that Myrtle knows of his disguise which leads Latimer to question his wife's trustworthiness, recalling Myrtle's visits to her father and Rutledge's order that she cease her visits. Fearing a court martial, Latimer merely orders Neild's detention and determines to put Myrtle to a test.

Lone Scouts of America

American Agriculturist Tribe

Dear Lone Scout Editor:

I have passed all the degrees of the Totem Pole Lodge and would like the badge, also the seventh degree book. I passed the degrees on the following dates: fourth degree, June 26th; fifth degree, July 10th; sixth degree, July 21st. In the sixth degree I was asked to make a report on the Hornpout, Pickerel and Lake Trout. I was also asked to name and tell how to make some useful things from an axe. A very useful thing is a cooking crotch. To make one you first find two sticks each one having a crotch in it. Sharpen the end to a point and stick them in the ground about two feet apart, then lay a stick from one crotch to the other. You then can hang a pot on it and build a fire underneath it. This makes a good way to cook for a brief stop. There are million things you can use an axe for such as, trimming trees, cutting down trees and splitting wood. You may have to pitch a tent sometime and you want to know how to make a tent stake. First cut a stick about an inch and a half in diameter and 1 foot long. Sharpen the end and there you are. I want to tell you that I have had lots of fun out of your degrees and I am not even through yet.

Yours truly,
EVERETT ESTLER (15 points)
Chesterfield, N. H.

* * *

Dear Brother Scouts:

Thought I would write for our page again. I sent in my First Degree Report the other day.

We Lone Scouts here built a cabin in our woods which we call "Pine Lodge". We tore down an old sugar house to build it. We stay there nights now. I joined the woodchuck-rat killing contest and have fourteen woodchucks and rats but have good chances of getting more. I would like to hear from other scouts.

Scoutingly Yours,
WARREN WILCOX, (5 points)
R. F. D. 2, Akely, Pa.

* * *

Daer Lone Scouts and Editor:—My collection is pins. I have got quite a few pins from different states. If you brother Scouts have any old pins that you do not want, and if it is not too much trouble, I wish you would please send it to me. If you boys have got a collection of things that is around where I live, let me know and I will send it to you.

Our tribe is going to have a box social, I think, so as we can have more money in the treasury.

Scoutingly yours,
KENNETH KANTZ, (5 points)
R.D. 1, Cochranton, Pa.

* * *

Dear Scouts:

I live on a farm about seven miles from Waterloo. We have three horses, and cows, pigs and chickens. I have had a Shetland pony to use for over a year. He got loose today and gave me a fine chase.

I have a suggestion for the next contest, the best letter on camping including, camp site, tidiness, and leaving the camp. One of the boys at school has moved away. He is a Boy Scout. We expect to go camping next summer as I have a pup tent.

I have $4.50 towards my scout uniform. I caught 3 skunks and 2 muskrats trapping last winter.

Why can't we have a whole page in the A. A. I'll write an article every week if the rest of you will help. I'm going to start the ball rolling. Who will keep it going? I will close with best wishes to the A. A.

Scoutingly yours,
THOMAS DONELLY, (5 points)
R .F. D. 1, Waterloo, N. Y.

* * *

Dear Brother Scouts:—I am on my fifth degree and twelfth test. I am interested in stalking. I takes hikes and love the woods and animals. I am collecting local stones and local trees.

Scoutingly yours,
W. A. SHIPMAN (5 Points)
R. R. No. 7, Delaware, Ohio

Success Talks for Farm Boys

Senator Borah Talks to Boys

(A Standard Farm Paper Message by Senator Borah)

IN response to your request that I make some suggestion which may be of help to farm boys in their struggle for success, let me say that as I write there lies open before me a volume of Emerson's containing his marvelous essay on "Self-Reliance," from which I quote: "Trust thyself: every heart vibrates to that iron string. Nothing is sacred but the integrity of your own mind."

SEN WM. E. BORAH

Let me add for myself this thought—that application is only another name for genius. There are few obstacles it may not surmount.

WM. E. BORAH.

Senator Borah's message to our farm boys is exactly what they might have expected from him. In all the twenty years the American people have known him in the United States Senate, he has rigidly practiced what he here preaches—self-reliance—an intense application to the job at hand. These qualities have given him the confidence and esteem of men who agree with him and equally of those who disagree with him, and farm boys may well study his example. Next week's "Success Talk" will be by William Allen White.

(Standard Farm Paper Editorial Service. Copyright 1926 by Clarence Poe.)

News of the Woodchuck Contest

Dear Lone Scout Editor and Scouts:

I see that reports are wanted on the woodchuck-rat contest. Well, I have had pretty fair luck. At the present time I have 91 woodchuck tails. I shoot them with my rifle. I have killed a lot more, but they kick themselves into their holes before I can get hold of them. I suppose they die, but I would like to get their tails before they do it. My rifle is a 22 calibre. I would have had more if I could spare time to hunt them more, but I'm pretty busy most of the time so I do most of my hunting in the evening. Well, I will close.

Scoutingly yours,
LESLIE MOON,
Branchport, N. Y.

The Carolinian

(Continued from opposite page)

had kept to his own business, this situation would never have arisen. Lincoln, who is Commander-in-Chief in the South, is, himself, under instructions from Rutledge, who is not a soldier. Look at the result. Lincoln with a strong army is wasting time capturing Savannah which is practically without defences, and not worth capturing. While he is doing it, Prevost may reduce Charles Town and destroy an army. That is what the civilian mind can never understand; that to capture citics or whole provinces is a waste of time and energy so long as the enemy armies remain in the field. In my heart I am sure that it is entirely through Rutledge's damned meddling that Lincoln is idling in Georgia. It all resulted from that visit to Orangeburg and the secret consultations held between them.'

It was unlike Moultrie to express himself so freely; and it was the first time in Latimer's experience of him that loyalty to Rutledge had not made him take Rutledge's part, even when Rutledge was manifestly mistaken in his course. From this he judged the bitterness in Moultrie's mind at finding himself in a difficult strategic position where, if he, or any other experienced soldier, had been consulted, the advantage might have been entirely on the other side.

'It almost drives me mad,' he concluded, 'to think of what might be, and of what is. But, by God, I'll deal with what is, as a soldier should. I'll be ridden no further by any civilian, and I don't surrender to Prevost any more than I surrendered to Parker.'

'Now, go break your fast, lad, and get what rest you can until I need you again, which will be all too soon.'

Latimer stood hesitating a moment after Moultrie had departed. And it was none of the things that Moultrie had said that now engaged his mind. The thought of coming face to face with Myrtle was repellent to him just then.

With leaden feet and a dull ache in his mind, he went towards the dining-room.

(To Be Continued)

Another Accident!

ELMIRA STAR-GAZETTE, SATURDAY, JUNE 12,

Motor Car Plunges From Highway, Carries Trio To Death In Crash

Fisher Cline and Fred Green Instantly Killed in Motor Tragedy and Joe Mingos Dies in Hospital Shortly After Smash — Almon Wooster Has Serious Injuries, is Patient in Lock Haven Hospital—Isham Cox Escapes Unhurt—Party Left Towanda Early This Morning For Races at Altoona—Bodies Are at Bellefonte.

Towanda, June 12.—Fisher Cline, Fred and Joe Mingos, all of Towanda, were killed this morning and Almon Wooster, also of this place, seriously hurt when the car in which they were riding struck a tree at Snydertown, 20 miles east of Bellefonte early this morning. Isham Cox, a fifth member of the party, escaped without injury.

The five men left this place about 1:30 o'clock this morning to attend the races at Altoona. The accident occurred at a sharp curve, of which it is believed the men were either unaware or unable to negotiate. The machine hurled itself into a tree and was demolished. Cline and Green were killed instantly while Mingos died a short time after he was admitted to the hospital at Lock Haven.

Bodies of the 2 men were removed to Bellefonte while Mingos and Wooster were taken to Lock Haven. At the hospital it was stated this morning Wooster has a fracture of left ribs and possible internal injuries. The extent of his injuries has not been determined.

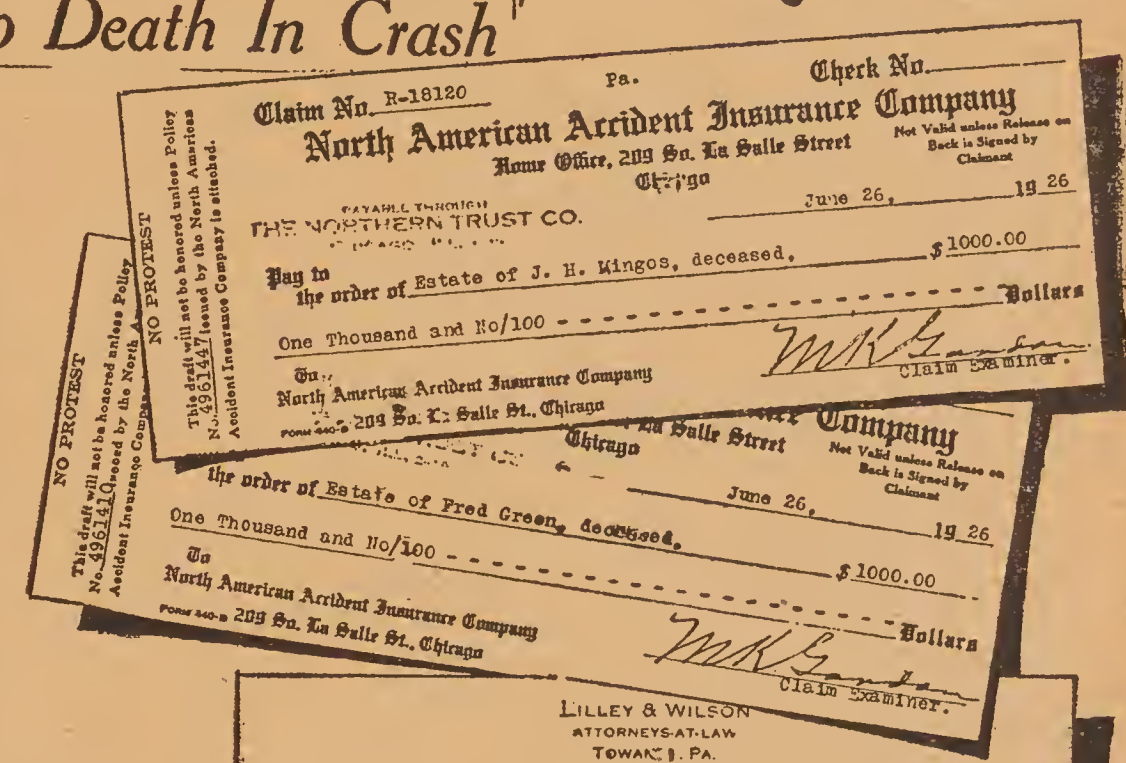
EMPLOYED IN GARAGE.

Cline, who was about 40 years of age, was employed at the Buick garage of which Wooster is proprietor. Green and Mingos are farmers residing at Liberty Corners, near here. Mr. Cox is proprietor of a service station here.

The accident occured between 4 and 5 o'clock this morning. Shriff E. R. Taylor of Bellefonte, advised of the accident, hurried to the scene. According to his report, the speedometer on the Buick machine which carried three of its passengers to death, registered 51 miles an hour. When the car was righted, the indicator returned to the zero mark. Dr. McCormick of Hublersburg also was rushed to the scene of the fatality. He directed the removal of Mingos and Wooster to the hospital. Bodies of the two dead men were taken to Bellefonte by Undertaker Hart Harris, moyor of Bellefonte.

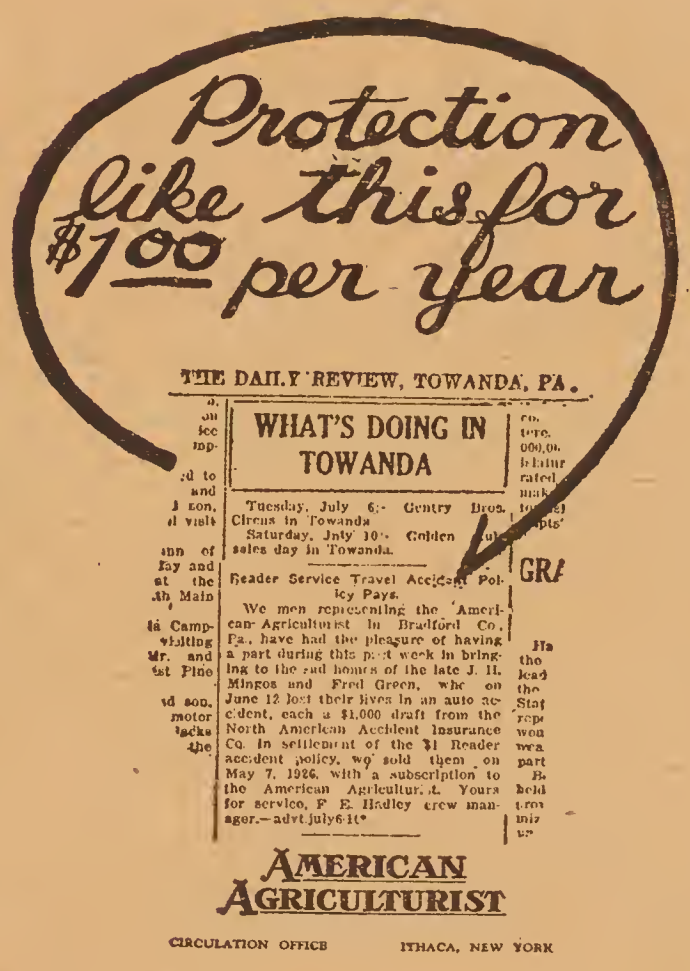
The point were the accident occurred is flanked by trees at the curve, according to officials. The car plunged from the road, according to the reports and was hurled into the large trees, turned over and was demolished. The accident occurred on the main road from Lock Haven to Bellefonte.

News of the tragedy reaching Towanda this morning, caused great shock. All men involved in the smash were well known and popular residents of Towanda and this section.



Claim No. R-18120 Pa. Check No.
North American Accident Insurance Company
Home Office, 209 So. La Salle Street
Chicago
Not Valid unless Release on Back is Signed by Claimant
June 26, 1926
PAYABLE THROUGH THE NORTHERN TRUST CO.
Pay to the order of Estate of J. H. Mingos, deceased, $1000.00 Dollars
One Thousand and No/100
To North American Accident Insurance Company 209 So. La Salle St., Chicago
Claim Examiner.
NO PROTEST
This draft will not be honored unless Policy No. 496144 Issued by the North American Accident Insurance Company is attached.

Chicago
Company
Not Valid unless Release on Back is Signed by Claimant
June 26, 1926
the order of Estate of Fred Green, deceased, $1000.00 Dollars
One Thousand and No/100
To North American Accident Insurance Company 209 So. La Salle St., Chicago
Claim Examiner.
NO PROTEST
This draft will not be honored unless Policy No. 496141 Issued by the North American Accident Insurance Company is attached.



Protection like this for $1.00 per year

THE DAILY REVIEW, TOWANDA, PA.

WHAT'S DOING IN TOWANDA

Tuesday, July 6:- Gentry Bros. Circus in Towanda

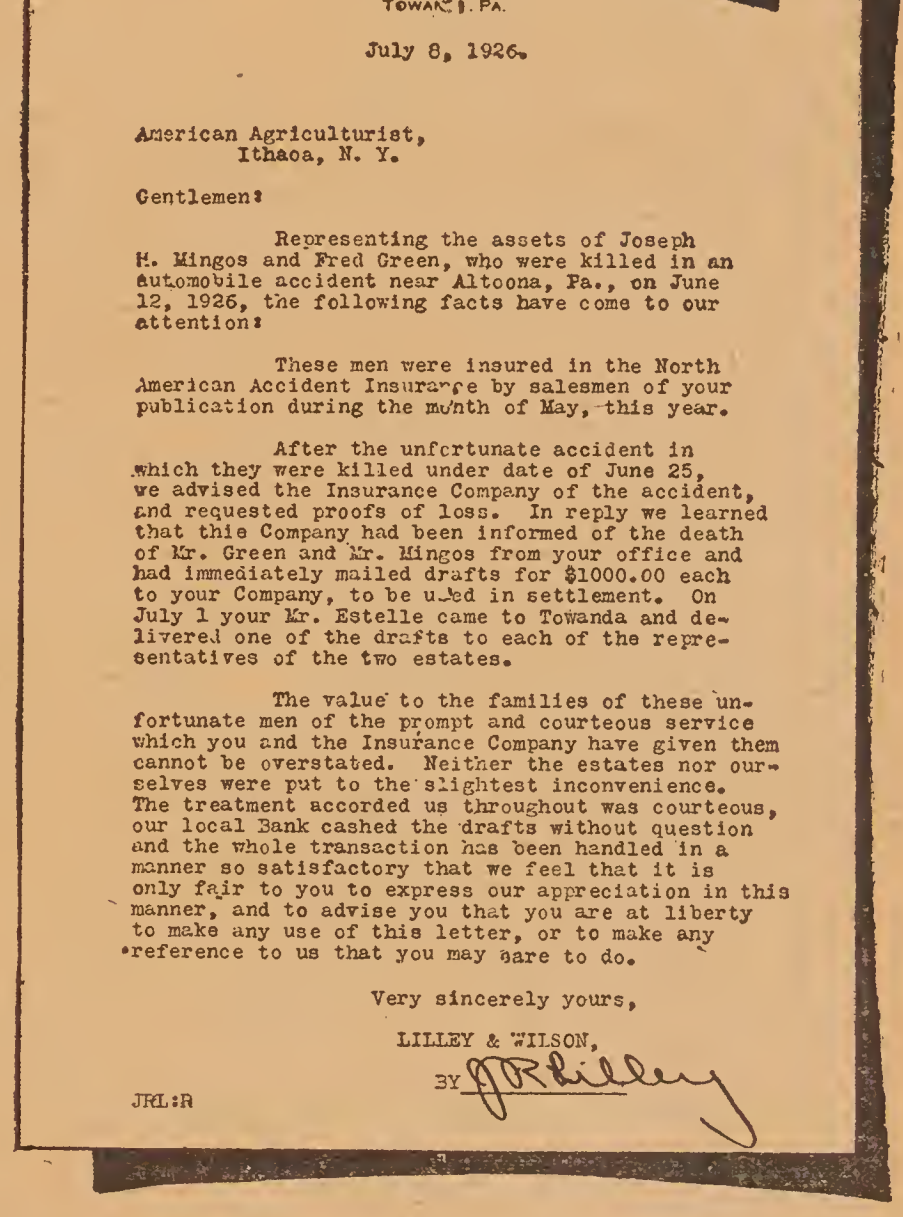
Saturday, July 10:- Golden Rule sales day in Towanda.

Reader Service Travel Accident Policy Pays.

We men representing the American Agriculturist in Bradford Co., Pa., have had the pleasure of having a part during this past week in bringing to the sad homes of the late J. H. Mingos and Fred Green, who on June 12 lost their lives in an auto accident, each a $1,000 draft from the North American Accident Insurance Co. in settlement of the $1 Reader accident policy, we sold them on May 7, 1926, with a subscription to the American Agriculturist. Yours for service, F. E. Hadley crew manager.—advt.july6-1t*

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

CIRCULATION OFFICE ITHACA, NEW YORK



LILLEY & WILSON
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW
TOWANDA, PA.

July 8, 1926.

American Agriculturist,
Ithaca, N. Y.

Gentlemen:

Representing the assets of Joseph H. Mingos and Fred Green, who were killed in an automobile accident near Altoona, Pa., on June 12, 1926, the following facts have come to our attention:

These men were insured in the North American Accident Insurance by salesmen of your publication during the month of May, this year.

After the unfortunate accident in which they were killed under date of June 25, we advised the Insurance Company of the accident, and requested proofs of loss. In reply we learned that this Company had been informed of the death of Mr. Green and Mr. Mingos from your office and had immediately mailed drafts for $1000.00 each to your Company, to be used in settlement. On July 1 your Mr. Estelle came to Towanda and delivered one of the drafts to each of the representatives of the two estates.

The value to the families of these unfortunate men of the prompt and courteous service which you and the Insurance Company have given them cannot be overstated. Neither the estates nor ourselves were put to the slightest inconvenience. The treatment accorded us throughout was courteous, our local Bank cashed the drafts without question and the whole transaction has been handled in a manner so satisfactory that we feel that it is only fair to you to express our appreciation in this manner, and to advise you that you are at liberty to make any use of this letter, or to make any reference to us that you may care to do.

Very sincerely yours,
LILLEY & WILSON,
BY J. R. Lilley

JRL:R

Why Girls Need To Be Educated

Reader Gives Reasons for Believing Girls Should Be Trained

IN a recent issue of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST our readers were invited to send in their ideas as to how much we should educate our girls. Now that commencement is over, in many homes the question is still being debated as to whether Daughter shall find work in the nearby village or city, or whether she will be sent to college or to normal school.

In many homes near the great cities the girls do not even go so far as to finish the high school course, but take a business course instead. Undoubtedly their parents have good reasons for so deciding and it would be of interest and probable help to others to read their thoughts on the subject.

The following letter presents the views of one of our thoughtful readers. Now let's hear yours!—*Household Editor.*

The article "How Much Shall We Educate Our Girls?" brings up many interesting questions. If we attempted to lay down any hard and fast rules regardless of the girls' qualifications, ability or personality we should be going too far. Nor would it be desirable to mold them all after the same pattern. To many girls a college education would offer opportunities for their fullest development and greatest service to the family life while to others it would mean very little.

If a girl has special talent in any line I think she should be given every encouragement possible to develop it or if she is especially interested in a certain subject, that subject might be emphasized in her school work. There are books and lecture courses, short courses and special courses for those who wish to take them.

Those who have finished high school but who may not wish to go to college might take a post-graduate course. Many of the girls in this vicinity supplement their school work by a course at the State Agricultural School.

If a girl is really ambitious to go to college and has sufficient determination she will find many ways of helping herself attain that ambition regardless of circumstances. A girl should never go to the extent of sacrificing her own health or all the interests of the family to accomplish that end.

Usually the more education a girl has the easier it will be for her to find a position in case she has to earn her living or wishes to do so, especially if she has had training along some particular line.

—MRS. EDNA M. NORTHROP.

Skillet Cakes are Scrumptious

By LENNIE HOLLON LAND.

THOSE cakes grandmother used to bake in an old iron skillet were the best ones we had when I was a little tot and I'll never forget them.

Well, some newer and more elaborate recipes have been evolved to be baked in that same old friendly skillet. They are not any harder to prepare than a pie—at least not for me, and are very nice to finish an otherwise plain meal or to serve when we need an exceptional dessert in a hurry.

Here is the first recipe I got hold of. It is very good, my family declares. It is called

Pineapple Cake

and requires:

3 tablespoons of butter melted in skillet until it runs,
1 cup medium brown sugar spread evenly over pan.
Make cake of:
½ cup butter,
1 cup sugar,
½ cup milk
1½ cup flour,
½ tsp. salt, 1½tsp. baking powder,
Whites of 3 eggs.

Arrange sliced pineapple over sugar and butter mixture in skillet and pour in batter evenly. Bake in moderate oven 35 minutes.

Miss Fanning who, as you know, tests all the recipes which appear in our columns, says that these are the "yummiest" cakes that she has tried in a long time. The pineapple cake can be made especially attractive by putting a whole round of sliced canned pineapple in the middle of the skillet and radiate out from it halves of other slices to form a sort of cartwheel effect. She liked an iron skillet with straight sides, because it gave the cakes a better form. She was also partial to a light or medium brown sugar, rather than a dark one, because the color was more attractive. She approved the idea of melting the butter and spreading the brown sugar evenly over the pan, rather than stirring them together as a syrupy mixture tends to soak into the cake. She further suggested using a little vanilla in each case, except the one which calls for pineapple sauce.

Serve with whipped cream or

Pineapple Sauce

1 cup pineapple juice
1 cup water
1 cup sugar
1 tablespoonful cornstarch or flour.

Cook all together until it thickens. If a foamy sauce is desired, pour this sauce while boiling hot onto the beaten whites of two eggs.

If the whipped cream is used a very pretty dessert may be made by allowing a section of the pineapple to each serving, piling on the whipped cream and decorating with candied cherriets or some of the cream tinted.

A bit of salt added to this does no harm. In fact it helps somewhat.

Apricot Cake

May be made by following the same method and using canned apricots or dried ones from a medium syrup. Let drain *thoroughly* before placing on sugar.

After I found how good this cake was and how little time it took to prepare a dessert that was easy to serve, I began to try out ways of simplifying and economizing in the making of similar cakes that would not sound too expensive for the most modest home. Here is an

Apple Cake

Put 3 tablespoons of butter and
1 cup medium brown sugar in skillet.
Stir until syrupy
Spread over this
1½ cups apples cut in cubes.

Make a batter of

1/3 cup butter,
1 cup sugar,
1 cup milk,
1 egg,
2 cups flour,
2 teaspoons baking powder
¼teaspoon salt.

Pour onto mixture in skillet and bake 30 to 35 minutes in moderate oven.

Apricots, peaches or prunes may be used in the same manner.

Cream Cake

was economical and we liked it, although it did not require any fruit.

It was made with the usual sugar and butter mixture and a batter of

1 cup sugar,
1 cup sour cream,
1½ cups flour,
2 eggs,
½ teaspoon soda,
1 teaspoon baking powder,
Pinch of salt.

Bake in moderate oven for 30 minutes. Serve with cream or your favorite pudding sauce. If nut meats are placed on the sugar and butter mixture or on the individual servings it makes a more festive dessert.

Sponge Cake

If your family prefers a sponge cake to one made with butter, there are recipes for them.

Here is the one I like:

3 eggs, whites and yolks separated,
1 cup granulated sugar,
3 tablespoonfuls hot water or milk,
1 cup flour,
1 teaspoon baking powder,
½ teaspoon lemon or vanilla,

Beat yolks, add sugar, hot water and flour sifted with baking powder. Add flavor and fold in egg whites beaten stiff.

Prepare butter and sugar mixture in skillet by either of the methods given in foregoing recipes. Add fruit or nut meats according to preference. Stewed prunes, stewed raisins, a few chopped dates, diced apples, canned or dried peaches or apricots from a medium sirup, sliced or crushed pineapple, give a list from which to choose.

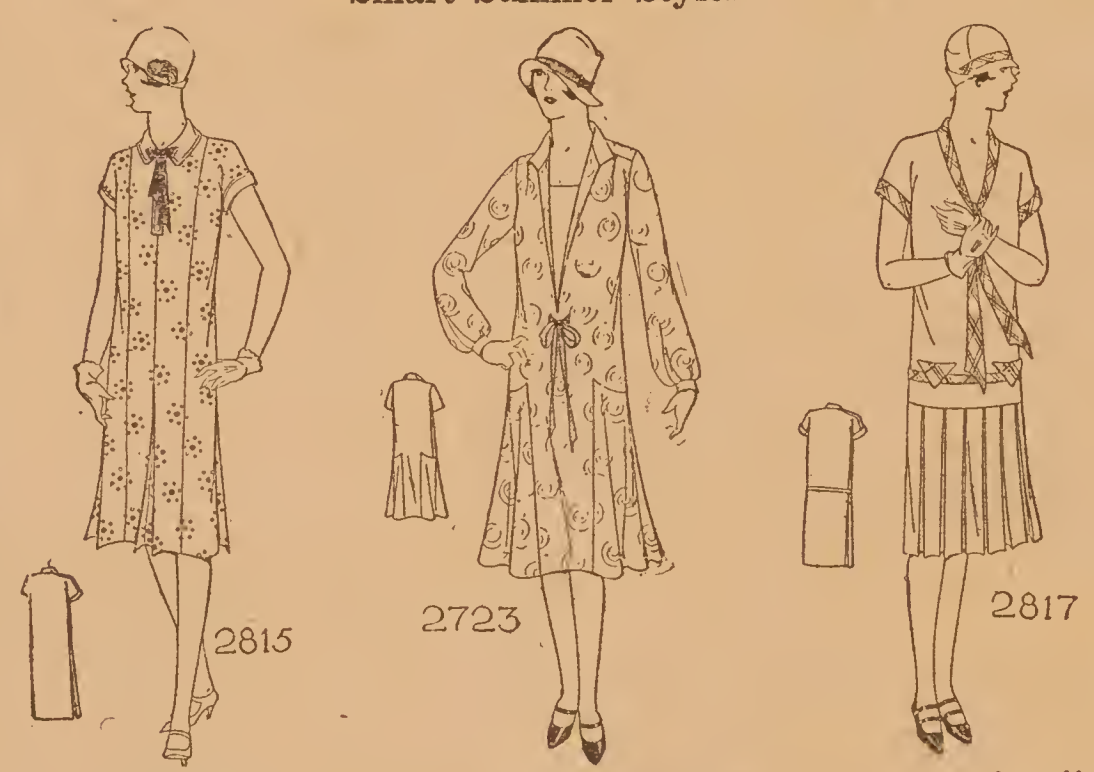
When baking sponge cake, the rule of baking slowly must be applied if one wants a tender cake.

"How do you get a skillet cake out of the skillet?"

Why, just turn it upside down on a large plate, taking care not to spill the hot syrup, and there you are! All ready to serve, icing and all. I said it would be a mess, too; but it isn't.

A skillet-cake is an excellent dessert for cold days or it is just as nice for warm ones, too. Try one, and then when you need a company dessert in a hurry you'll know just what to serve.

Smart Summer Styles



Pattern 2815 *shows a charming frock with inverted plaits at center front and at side seams. The closed collar is exactly in style. The pattern cuts in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2¾ yards of 40-inch material with ⅜ yard of 27 inch contrasting and 2½ yards of binding.* **Price 13c.**

Pattern 2723 *has its side flares attached to the dress with an attractive curving line at the hips. The shoulder line drops slightly to the front, adding another individual touch. The pattern cuts in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust. The 36-inch size takes 3¾ yards of 40-inch material with ½ yard of 20-inch contrasting.* **Price 13c.**

Pattern 2817 *shows a genuine sports frock with plenty of plait-room for playing tennis, easy walking or other activities. It is two-piece in effect and comes in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2⅞ yards of 40-inch material with ¾ yard of 32 inch contrasting.* **Price 13c.**

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern numbers and sizes clearly and correctly and enclose with correct remittance in stamps or coin (although coin is sent at own risk). Add 12c for one of our new Fall fashion books. Send all orders to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 461-4th Avenue, New York City.

To Prevent or Cure Ivy Poisoning

To the supplement of Science we are indebted for the following advice to poison ivy sufferers:

POISON ivy meets its match in the iron compound known as ferric chloride, according to a new booklet on the toxic weed by Dr. James B. McNair, which is being issued by the Field Museum of Natural History. Dr. McNair discovered in the course of exhaustive researches on the chemical nature of ivy poison that this substance is rendered insoluble, and thus made harmless by chemical union with iron. A number of soluble iron salts are effective against poison ivy, but Dr. McNair has found ferric chloride to be the most suitable. His treatment calls for a mixture of one part by weight of ferric chloride with ten of alcohol and ten of water, to be washed on the skin and allowed to dry there, before one goes into places where poison ivy grows, and also after such possible exposure. This, it is claimed, will entirely prevent the development of ivy poisoning in the great majority of cases.

A Hint for the Sick Room or Nursery

Do not throw away that old watch or clock, because it will not keep time. Use it in the sick room to mark the time of the next dose of medicine. It also may be used to let you know when it is time for baby's next feeding.—Mrs. M. L.

Good Motion Pictures

MEMBERS of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST staff have seen the following pictures which are comparatively recent, so we thought that when they are shown in your town you might enjoy seeing them.

For Heaven's Sake
Peter Pan
A Kiss for Cinderella
Not So Long Ago
The Golden Princess
Seven Keys to Baldpate
The Vanishing American
The Enchanted Hill
The Thundering Herd
The New Klondike
The Man Who Found Himself
Irish Luck
Old Home Week
Behind the Front
The Pony Express
The Street of Forgotten Men
Lord Jim
Sea Horses
Are Parents People
The Night Cry
Madame Sans-Gene
The Wanderer
The King on Main Street
The Song and Dance Man
Adventure
The Grand Duchess and The Waiter
A Social Celebrity
Let's Get Married
Welcome Home
Light of Western Stars
Wild Horse Mesa
Miss Brewster's Millions
That Royle Girl
The Lucky Devil
The Ten Commandments
A Regular Fellow
Hands Up
Forty Winks
Womanhandled

When making a gingham dress in spring, I wasted considerable time trying to turn the long stringer or belt, right side out.

Finally I tried a coarse crochet hook lying near and found I could turn it very quickly. I reached into the tube and lightly caught the goods and pulled up—then repeated.—M. R. P.

* * *

Aunt Ada's Axioms: It's a good thing that the big joys and the big sorrows of life seem generally to be distributed to those who can stand them.

* * *

A few inches of narrow ribbon, a tiny bow, and a snap will hold the lingerie straps together neatly and daintly.

* * *

Early morning is the best time to cut garden flowers.

One Way to Can Culls

Put Part of Winter's Meat Supply Into Jars Now

FROM July to September is a good time to can culls from the poultry flock. The poultry specialists say that culling time, brings market prices on poultry down so that it is good management to can the culls, even if the canned product is sold. Then, too, canning culls before the cold season begins prevents unprofitable feeding.

Where the pressure cooker is lacking, the cold pack method is the one commonly used in canning meats. The following equipment is needed for canning poultry: A container deep enough to allow at least half an inch for false bottom and no less than two inches of water above the tops of the jars; a false bottom made of lath, or individual jar holders; jars and rubber rings; spoons, forks, and sharp knives; jar lifters, unless individual jar holders are used; pie tins, cake tins, or large plates; large bowl for flour; kettle for cooking bony pieces; two frying pans; water and bucket; and dish cloth, holders, and wiping towels.

The culls should be killed and cut up the day before the canning operations begin. Of course, they should be kept thoroughly chilled over night.

When ready to can, put the water in the boiler and heat. While it is heating, roll the most desirable pieces of chicken in salted flour, fry in hot lard until brown, and pack carefully in jar without crushing. Put rubber and cover in position on jar, but do not fasten the cover tightly. Place the jar in the boiler at once for sterilization. The jars of chicken should be in the boiling water for two hours. Time should be counted only when the water is boiling, not steaming. When time is up, remove jars from the water bath, tighten lids and invert on kitchen table until thoroughly cooled.

For Scorched Aluminum

I HAVE just read Mabel Lupton's experience with scorched enameled ware in this week's AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST and would like to add a bit of my own experience. Soda will work almost as well in removing scorched food and is something we always have on hand. I put a good teaspoonful in the dish, fill with water and set on the back of the stove and by the time the water is warm the scorch will usually wash right off. If badly burned, it may need another application.

While I was so interested in reading the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, I let the potatoes burn in my best aluminum cooker. Soda turns the aluminum black so I have found the best way is to fill the dish with cold water and set on the back of the stove to warm gradually. Two or three applications of cold water will usually make it easy to clean.

One of the nicest things for cleaning frying pans and kettles and all alumninum ware is a little "Chore ball" that I get at the hardware store. It is a little ball of finely woven copper wire and it cleans the aluminum in a jiffy with the application of very little elbow grease. Better describe it to your merchant. I put it on my list one day intending to tell "hubby" to get it at the hardware store. He forgot and the groceryman sent me a little rubber ball, much to the children's delight!

Tell Mrs. Marathon if she wishes to remove the letters from the flour sacks, to try a second application of the soap powder, roll up and let stand a few hours the second time for after it is once washed and dried, it is hard to remove any lettering that remains. Boiling them after the second application makes them nice and white.—ELINOR J. SMITH.

ONWARD

Mrs. Mae Norton Morris

We may not leave a masterpiece
For all the world to prize—
As Raphael caught the beauty
Of the sweet Madonna's eyes,
Nor leave behind a classic page
To be perused by wit or sage.

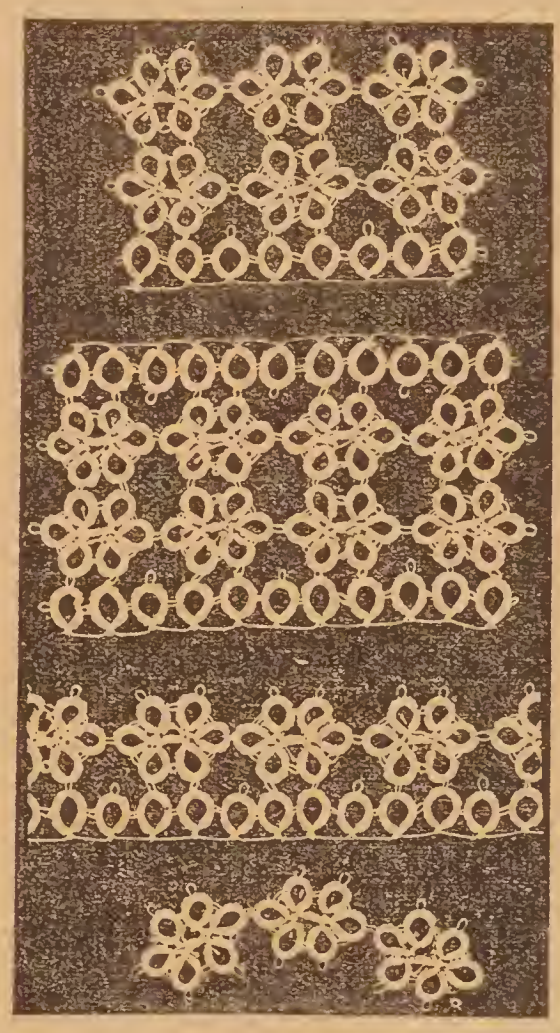
But who shall say the humble truths
We live from day to day,
May not go on, immortal, when
Our lives have passed away;
Someone be sweeter and more strong
Because we battled, with a song.

So onward—ad infinitum—
The mighty army fares,
Each generation better for
Another's pluck and prayers—
Who quits, is but a traitor base
To God—and all the human race.

For the row of motifs begin work about six inches in from end of thread, this gives a thread with which to make the small chain.

Ring (4 doubles, picot) 3 times, 4 doubles. Close ring—leave NO space thread. Ring 4 doubles, join to last picot of preceding ring (4 doubles, picot) two times, 4 doubles, close ring. Leave NO space thread. Ring 4 doubles, join to last picot of preceding ring, (4 doubles, picot) 2 times, 4 doubles, close ring.

Chain 3 doubles. Ring 4 doubles, join to last picot of preceding ring (4 doubles,



picot) 2 times, 4 doubles, close—no space thread. Ring 4 doubles, join to preceding ring, (4 doubles, picot) two times, 4 doubles, close, leave no space thread. Ring 4 doubles, join to preceding ring. 4 doubles, picot, 4 doubles, join to FIRST picot of FIRST ring made, 4 doubles, close ring. Tie and cut thread. This completes a motif.

Repeat the motif for the length required, joining each motif to a picot of preceding motif (see illustration).

For along upper side of row of motifs.

Ring 5 doubles, picot, 5 doubles, join to upper FREE picot of motif, 5 doubles, picot, 5 doubles, close ring; leave space of thread enough so work will be smooth and repeat rings as illustrated joining each ring to preceding ring and leave every THIRD ring NOT joined to motif below.

Using the row of motifs make a pretty edge for curved ends such as collars, doilies, etc. (as illustrated).

Keep Ants Away

ANTS may make miserable the life of many a housewife during the warm weather. Driving them away is one thing, getting rid of them permanently is another.

A weakly poisoned sirup which the workers carry to the young in their nest is better for eradicating the pests. To 1 pound of sugar dissolved in one quart of water, add one hundred and twenty-five grains of arsenite of soda, boil and strain. A little honey added to this makes it more attractive. Do not use if children or pet animals are apt to get it, as it is poison. Dip sponges into this sirup and place where the ants will be attracted.

Another way not so effective but also not so dangerous because no poison is used, is to dip sponges in sweetened water and set in likely places. When filled with ants, drop the sponges in boiling water and use again. An ounce or two of carbon bisulphide poured into each of several holes in a nest may exterminate the whole colony. These holes should be stopped by clods of earth or by a blanket thrown over the nest to hold in the fumes. The gas from carbon bisulphide is highly inflammable and no light or fire should be near.

Do You Know This Jug?

ONE of our readers writes to inquire the name and purpose of a jug which was found in a neighbor's old house. He says that "its form is that of a two gallon jug, but besides the opening at the top which such jugs usually have there is another of about the same size in one of the sides at the bottom. And in the bottom there is a large number of small round holes."

"It was evidently made in a factory or shop when such work was done and it is not at all likely that this was the only one of the kind that was made."

If any of our readers can tell what this utensil was and its use, we should be glad to hear from them.

Likes A. A. Patterns

"I like to use your patterns because they are so easy to use and make a fine fitting garment. Every week the AGRICULTURIST comes I look at the pattern page first."—Miss A. S. E.

A ground sweet pepper added to your hamburg mixed in before you fry is fine.

Easier to get cleaner, sweeter clothes — with Fels-Naptha's *extra* help!

Golden soap and plenty of dirt-loosening naptha, working together in Fels-Naptha, give you *extra* help you can get only in Fels-Naptha!

Your dealer has Fels-Naptha—or will get it for you

Mother's Thimble and Other Poems

By Rev. J. W. Holland

Send $.50 to Rev. Holland, 855 Holly Ave., St. Paul, Minnesota, and get this book.

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SYRACUSE

Aug. 30-31 --- Sept. 1-2-3-4

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ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in this department at the rate of 7 cents a word. The minimum charge per insertion is $1 per week.

Count as one word each initial, abbreviation and whole number, including name and address. Thus "J. B. Jones, 44 E. Main St., Mount Morris, N. Y." counts as eleven words.

Place your wants by following the style of the advertisements on this page.

The More You Tell, The Quicker You Sell

EVERY week the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST reaches *OVER* 140,000 farmers in New York New Jersey, Pennsylvania and adjacent states. Advertising orders must reach our office at 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City, not later than the second Monday previous to date of issue. Cancellation orders must reach us on the same schedule. Because of the low rate to subscribers and their friends, cash or money order must accompany your order.

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AGENTS—NEW PLAN, makes it easy to earn $50.00 to $100.00 weekly, selling shirts direct to wearer. No capital or experience needed. Represent a real manufacturer. Write now for FREE SAMPLES. MADISON SHIRTS, 566 Broadway, New York.

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SEVEN REGISTERED BROWN SWISS Heifers various ages and two-year old bull. CLAUD ROBINSON, Conneaut Lake, Pa.

STOCK CATTLE AND FARMS—Cattle in car lots, 500 to 800 lbs., Herefords, shorthorns and angus. Write before you buy; as to breed and size wanted. Get prices on real bargains in Iowa land. CHAS. R. EDDY, Bloomfield, Iowa.

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FEW CHOICE certified pedigreed bloodhound pups. The hound you have often wished for, strongest scented hound in existence, suitable for any game, natural hunters, hole-diggers, tree-howlers. Few coon hound blueticks, 6 months old; one pointer, one spaniel, not gushy. GEORGE BOORMAN, Marathon, N. Y.

THOROBRED COLLIE PUPS. Male, spayed females, All ages. ARCADIA FARM, Bally, Pa.

WHITE COLLIES—Open and bred females, one stud and puppies, reasonable. Bigness Bob at stud, $10. HARRIET WIXOM, Trumansburg, N. Y.

A FIVE DOLLAR CHECK mailed W. W. Norton, Ogdensburg, N. Y., will buy a Shepherd pup; $25 check a trained dog. Some started, $20. W. W. NORTON, Ogdensburg, N. Y.

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PEDIGREED WHITE COLLIE puppies, Natural heel drivers, females, $5 and $10; males, $15. JOHN SANTEE, Freeport, O.

FOR SALE—Year old Rabbit Hound. H. KANDEFER, East Otto, N. Y.

EGGS—POULTRY—TURKEYS

CHICKS—7c UP C.O.D. delivery guaranteed. Write for feeding system that raised 90-95% to maturity year after year. C. M. LAUVER, Box 26, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHIX C.O.D. White, Brown, Buff Leghorns; Anconas, 100-$8.50. Reds, Barred, White Rocks; Black Minorcas, $9.50. Mixed $8.00. CAPPER HATCHERY, Elgin, Iowa.

BABY CHICKS—Prices are for lots of 25, 50 and 100 chicks: Reds, $3, $5.50, $10; White Leghorns $2.50, $4.50, $8; Rocks, $3.00, $5.50, $10.00; heavy mixed, $2.50, $4.50, $8.00; light mixed, $2.25, $4.00, $7.00. Free range, 100% delivery. Circular. W. A. LAUVER, McAlisterville, Pennsylvania.

CHICKS—S. C. Buff Leghorns, $8-100; Barred Rocks, Reds, $10-100; White Rocks, $10-100; light mixed, $7-100; heavy, $9-100. All No. 1 of Free Range Stock. 1c added if less than 100 lots. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Circular free. JACOB NIEMOND, McAlisterville, Pa., Box A.

CHICKS—S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS, 7½c; Large English Leghorns, 8c; Barred Rocks, 9c; Mixed, 7c. 100% guaranteed. Order direct. Circular. HOWARD STRAWSER, McAlisterville, Pa.

FOR SALE—Buckeye No. 8, 4608 eggs. Used two seasons, fine condition. CHAS. TAYLOR, Liberty, N. Y.

FARM IMPLEMENTS

RICH MAN'S Corn Harvester, poor man's price—only $25.00 with bundle tying attachment. Free catalog showing pictures of harvester. Box 528, Salina, Kans.

FOR SALE—Rye Thresher, complete with binder and cleaver attached. Machines in working condition and will sell at a bargain. D. SCHUYLER CROSBY, Carlisle, N. Y.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—Single man for large modern farm. Must be good milker and teamster. Wages $60 month and board. BOX 379, c|o AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

MISCELLANEOUS

CASH PAID for Dairymen's League Certificates of indebtedness, all series. L. F. THORNTON, Dimock, Pa.

CORRUGATED PADS for fruit packages, 19 inch $9.50; 16½, $7.50; Protect O Liners, $14.00. Cash with order. C. E. BROWN, Bridgeville, Del.

MISCELLANEOUS

CASH PAID for Dairymen's League Certificates of indebtedness. All series. GEO. H. PHELPS, 450 Broad St., Oneida, N. Y.

SPECIAL SALE—Homespun tobacco, Smoking or Chewing. Satisfaction Guaranteed or money refunded, four lbs. $1.00, twelve ..25. Pipe Free. UNITED FARMERS OF KENTUCKY, Paducah, Ky.

EXTENSION LADDERS—20 to 32 ft., 25c ft. Freight paid. A. L. FERRIS, Interlaken, N. Y.

10 GALLONS Pure Asphalt Roof Paint and 5 Gallons first quality automobile oil, delivered, F. O. B., $7.50. STANDARD R. CO., Union Springs, N. Y.

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INVESTIGATE SOUTH GEORGIA FARMS Write for book on opportunities. Truck, corn, fruit, hogs, cattle dairying. CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, Thomasville, Ga.

60 ACRES, State Road, near school, church, neighbors, village advantages, productive tillage, creek watered pasture, woods, fruit, good 8 room house, porch, painted good barns, running spring water, for quick sale, 5 cows, team, tools, crops included, $2500 for all, only $700 down. Easy terms balance. FRED HUNT, Unadilla, N. Y.

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STRAWBERRY PLANTS; Senator Dunlap 80c 100; $4.50, 1000; Glen Mary $1.00, 100; $6.00, 1000. Plum Farmer Raspberry (black) $3.00, 100. F. G. MANGUS, Pulaski, N. Y.

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REFINED AMERICAN, Protestant, Middle-Aged woman, (widow), seeks position with elderly couple or one on farm alone, as housekeeper-companion. Practical nurse, References. BOX 379, c|o AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

SWINE

POLAND CHINA BREEDING STOCK. 75 Boars and Gilts weighing 75 to 100 lbs. each at $25 to $30 each. Choice trio $75. Registered, treated for cholera and crated for shipment free. Choice breeding stock guaranteed satisfactory. STANLEY SHORT, Cheswold, Delaware.

REGISTERED Poland Chinas, Berkshires, Chester Whites, Eight Week pigs, Bred Sows, Service Boars. Collie puppies. P. HAMILTON, Cochranville, Pa.

GREAT ORION Sensation Duroc Pigs $10 each. J. S. MOORE, Levanna, N. Y.

WOMEN'S WANTS

PATCHWORK. Send fifteen cents for household package, bright new calicoes and percales. Your money's worth every time. PATCHWORK COMPANY, Meriden, Conn.

KODAK FINISHING. Trial offer. Any size film developed for 5c. Prints 3c each. Trial 5x7 enlargement in handsome mount 25c. Overnight service. YOUNG PHOTO SERVICE, 409 Bertha St., Albany, N. Y.

LADIES' BROWN LISLE STOCKINGS, large legs, ribbed tops, 3 pair $1.25, cotton vests 38 to 44, four $1.00. Union suits two $1.25. Men's cotton socks five pair $1.00. Big line for agents. GEO. B. TALBOTT, Norwood, Mass.

New Books

Chemistry in Agriculture

THIS is the cooperative effort of a number of authors to tell how chemistry is related to agriculture. Two chapters are written by New York State men, —R. W. Thatcher, and L. L. VanSlyke of the Geneva Experiment Station; two are written by Pennsylvania men,—C. F. Langeworthy, A. B. Forbes and Max Kriss of the State College; and one chapter is written by T. G. Lipman of the New Jersey State College.

This book is published by the Chemical Foundation, Inc., 85 Beaver Street, New York City. The price is $1.00.

The Great Curse of China

(*Continued from page 12*)

claimed by the owners, was destined for Vladivostok and which they claimed was stolen from the ship at Woosung. It is repeatedly said that no Indian opium reaches Shanghai. There is good evidence to believe that notwithstanding these repeated statements, considerable quantities of Indian as well as of Persian and Turkish opium do reach the market here. It is undoubtedly true that certain countries wink at the trade in opium by their nationals, and it has been charged, I think by Mr. Tang Shao-yi, that the police of the French Concession were offered and accepted a bribe of a million dollars to allow greater freedom in this traffic.

It is my opinion that Congressman Porter is quite right in the stand which he is taking that the only way to bring about the cessation of this traffic is through a progressive limiting of the amount of opium (and of other narcotic drugs) which various governments allow to be cultivated. A grave mistake was made at Geneva in not putting China on her good behavior and agreeing to end the traffic in these drugs, except for medicinal purposes, in a period of fifteen years, the date for the beginning of which should have been fixed at Geneva. As it was that date was left indefinite, to be determined upon evidence of the ability of China alone amongst the nations to deal with this problem. Had the date been fixed it would have been possible to appeal to the pride of the Chinese people to join with others in the progressive limitation of the area cultivated and the end of this trade would be probably within sight in a reasonable number of years. America should continue her efforts and the next Anti-Opium Conference to be called in Geneva in 1929 should definitely fix the time for the ending of the trade.

America's Opportunity in China

America still occupies a favorable position in China at the present time, and many of us believe that her efforts to see that China gets a square deal and that her sovereignty is not infringed upon are of great value. China desires to be treated as an equal and not to be marked out as unworthy of such treatment on the part of Western nations. She is eager for help along many lines and will accept such help if *given* to her on the basis of equality. She does not wish such help *imposed* upon her.

Russian influence has been very strong and still is in South China. I think it is tending to defeat its own ends by the limits to which the Russians have gone in their propaganda and by the methods used. Nevertheless, it is important to recognize that a serious situation exists. The Russian Boxer Indemnity money is said to amount to approximately ninety million dollars (silver). This is to be administered by a committee of three, two of whom are Chinese and one of whom is Russian. By agreement entered into between the Chinese and Russian Governments, all decisions as to the use of this fund must be unanimous. One of the Chinese members is a leader of the left wing of the Kuomingtang party and is regarded as extremely "red". An effort to secure an appropriation of certain of these funds for the support of the government university in Peking was turned down by the Russian Ambassador on the ground that the institution was not favorable to Soviet teaching. With so much poverty as there is in China and the unrest consequent upon the enormous changes being brought about by China's contact with Western nations, there is here an extremely fruitful field for propaganda. It is probably true, however, that many of those who are making large use of Russian influence at the present time believe that they can throw off this influence whenever they find it does not suit their own purpose.

There are fears of a possible recurrence of the troubles of last year inasmuch as it is known that every effort will be made by the agitators and by students (paid propagandists) to create disturbances and to force people out on strike in commemoration of the troublous days of last summer. It is important that time should not be lost in dealing with the situation in Shanghai itself through finding ways of securing promptly Chinese representation on the governing body of this great city, namely, the Shanghai Municipal Council.

The Government of China must prohibit and control the smoking of opium. Her statesmen and her students should devote themselves to this one problem. Until this is solved the nation has a handicap which, in addition to weakening the morale and undermining the strength of the addicts, also creates the inevitable state of corruption, incidental to all forbidden traffic. A prerequisite to China's securing her just position among the family of nations is the establishment of a stable government and the abolishment or governmental control of all drugs.

Few Americans are cognizant of the tremendous undeveloped natural resources of China. All these centuries they have been without any real transportation facilities and have practically been dead to the suggestions of western progress. They are now having their awakening and the fermentation must continue until something definite results therefrom. No European or other Asiatic power will be permitted by the others to become a dominating factor of China. This international discord is China's guarantee for the non-interference by outsiders in the solution of her present problems.

Farmingdale State School Tells Its Story In Pictures

THE New York State Institute of Applied Agriculture at Farmingdale, Long Island has its new catalog and announcement ready for distribution. The bulletin is a most complete and convincing treatise on the aims and accomplishments of the Institution that we have ever seen. It is literally a story in pictures for each department has abundantly illustrated its work. The practical features of the course of instruction at the School are exceedingly well emphasized by the many illustrations of the students actually engaged in farm operations.

The bulletin also gives a very concise explanation of the various courses. Those who are interested in a short practical course in agriculture may obtain copies of this announcement by writing Director H. B. Knapp at Farmingdale, Long Island.

The Only Help for Farming

(*Continued from page 6*)

"He will improve and standardize his policy of production which has been his glory and price, and incidentally he will take care of his surplus. The moral result of a surplus eliminated by qualitative production is entirely different from eliminating a surplus by artificial restriction imposed on a buyer. He will achieve a certain independence of political help."

"In the third place, the farmer can make this a part of a policy of self-help by which he can achieve his only salvation in this industrial order. The rural community needs a revolutionary slogan based on self-help. It has been told so much about its deficiencies by outside organizations which want to sell it the benevolent end of a despotism that the rural folks have lost faith in their own resources. The salvation of the rural community lies in the development of its own resources."

"Finally, will not there come a moral superiority which will shame out of existence the old policies of life by subsidy? New England presents a sorry example of a part of the country which is living by subsidy—railroads and tariff—and is failing to develop her greatest resources of timber and dairying and waterpower. She trembles at every suggestion of disturbance of her privileges and does little to develop her new opportunities. Do not special privileges ultimately defeat themselves because of the moral deterioration which they bring to their possessors?"

Applies to Apple Growers

In my opinion this is the logical year for eastern apple growers to begin to seriously apply this policy of qualitative production and marketing to reduce or entirely eliminate destructive surpluses of poorly packed A grades and B grades. The trouble with us is that we all know this but a very few of us practice it. We leave it to the other fellow to do, and as always in such cases he does not do it. We must and we will eventually have an effective organization of our own to regulate our surpluses by qualitative methods.

* * *

It has been a rainy week (Aug. 2nd to 7th) in Western New York. There is now too much moisture. Most of the small wheat crop has been cut and a few fields are in the barns. I have seen one or two fields of oats and barley cut. All farm work will be held up for several days now while things dry out.

New York State Champion Guernsey

OSCAR F. Kinney, owner of Waldorf Farms, North Chatham, New York, has developed the state's highest producing Guernsey cow in class BB, Waldorf Esther 108382, beginning her record at four and one-half years of age produced 9234.5 pounds of milk and 389.7 pounds of butter fat, during a period of 305 days, on twice daily milking

Service Bureau

Do Not Buy a Cat in a Bag, or Real Estate

OF all that has been written and said about buying cats in bags, real estate from a map and other gold brick schemes, nevertheless the slick-tongued salesman is still finding ready victims who are easily influenced by promises of fabulous wealth from a small investment. Only this last week a report comes to us that Florida real estate is being sold along the southern tier of New York, with no greater knowledge to the purchaser concerning the physical characteristics of the property than what is contained in the map and the description of the property supplied by the salesman. This is the riskiest sort of speculation and we again urge our readers to avoid sinking their hard earned money into such.

You Never Hear of the Failures

There are lots of people here in the north who have never seen Florida, who have made unusual profits in Florida real estate. These instances are always referred to by the salesmen. But bear in mind that they never tell you of the thousands upon thousands of unsuspecting victims who have lost all they possessed seeking the pot of gold. There are still good investments in Florida. At the same time there are many many developments that are absolutely useless and about to fail. Only recently the Metropolitan dailies carried the story of another million dollar failure.

If you know someone who is handling Florida real estate, in whom you have the utmost confidence, then you may be reasonably sure of getting your money back. But even that proves at times to be a risk. Many a man's judgment has miscarried and he has not only pulled himself, but friends and relatives into the quagmire of failure. If you have money to invest, put it where it is absolutely safe and do not speculate with it unless you have more money than you know what to do with.

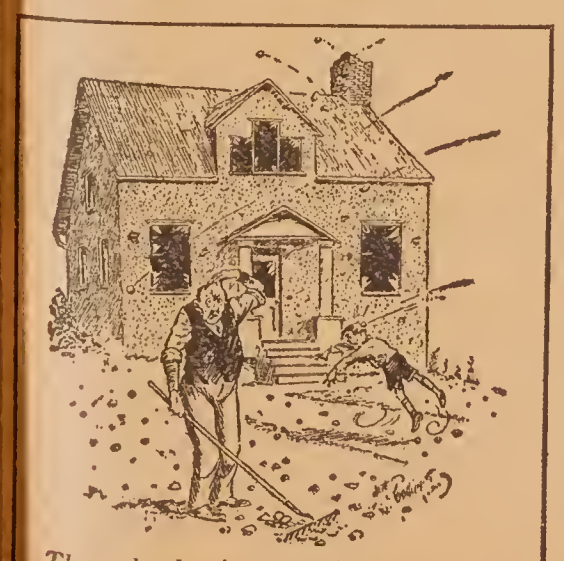
I read and enjoy your paper with profit. Like to read the letters written by subscribers on different subjects. —R. A. Persse.

You Can't Cure Ills by Mail

"I am terribly troubled with rheumatism and am anxious to get something to cure me. Recently I heard of an individual who advertises a rheumatim medicine and promises relief. I thought I would like to try it, but do not feel like throwing money away on a fake. Do you know anything about this kind of medicine?"

We have repeatedly warned our readers against using any of these patent medicines or specifics which are advertised and received through the mails. As well as being worthless, they may prove to be positively dangerous, if used without the personal supervision of a family physician. It is very obvious that it is absolutely impossible for anyone to subscribe a treatment by mail, especially without knowing the individual and without having previously made a personal examination of the patient.

We can sympathize with anyone trying to get rid of rheumatism. The only reasonable procedure to follow is to have a good reliable physician give you a thorough examination, if necessary consulting with another practitioner concerning your particular case. That is the only way a disease can be studied. It is quite natural that a person hundreds of miles away cannot understand your individual complaint.



The suburbanite who bought a home only a stone's throw from the station. —JUDGE.

NOTICE

The sudden and untimely death of Stephen H. Hammond, our Service Bureau attorney, (see editorial) leaves us with a large amount of legal inquiries from our subscribers unanswered. All of these will be attended to just as soon as we can possibly make the arrangements with a new lawyer to handle this work. In the meantime, we ask you to be a little patient with us if the answer to your letter is slow in coming.—The Editors.

Save the Dollar

"What is your opinion of an offer of a company which offers an opportunity to earn extra money at home? The work consists of clipping newspapers and addressing special printed cards."

THERE are any number of home work propositions being offered all over the country. Usually they charge a dollar for materials. We have investigated a lot of them. It is our recommendation that you leave them alone. Some of them actually do pay for the work done, but it is usually the experience of those who expect to make some money that their work is severely criticised and turned back. This results in the loss of a lot of valuable time and a dollar previously submitted for materials that usually are worth 50c. Those who receive pay, and there are precious few of them, are very expert in the respective line. Reports of people making $30 or $40 a week, yes $25 are grossly exaggerating the facts. If that were the case everyone would be jumping at these soft snaps. No, you had better save the dollar.

Do Not Fit Eyeglasses By Mail

IT was with greatest possible pleasure I read your article under heading of Service Bureau regarding people sending to mail order houses or getting their eyeglasses and spectacles from fakers who are traveling about. If other newspapers would only see these propositions as you do and not allow their advertising, the country at large would be far better off. A careful scientific eye examination is necessary in determining the lens required, frame adjustment, etc., and this cannot be done by knowing the age alone.

"Again thanking you for the appearance of article in your valuable paper, I am," G. E. Shoemaker, Optometrist, Cobleskill, New York.

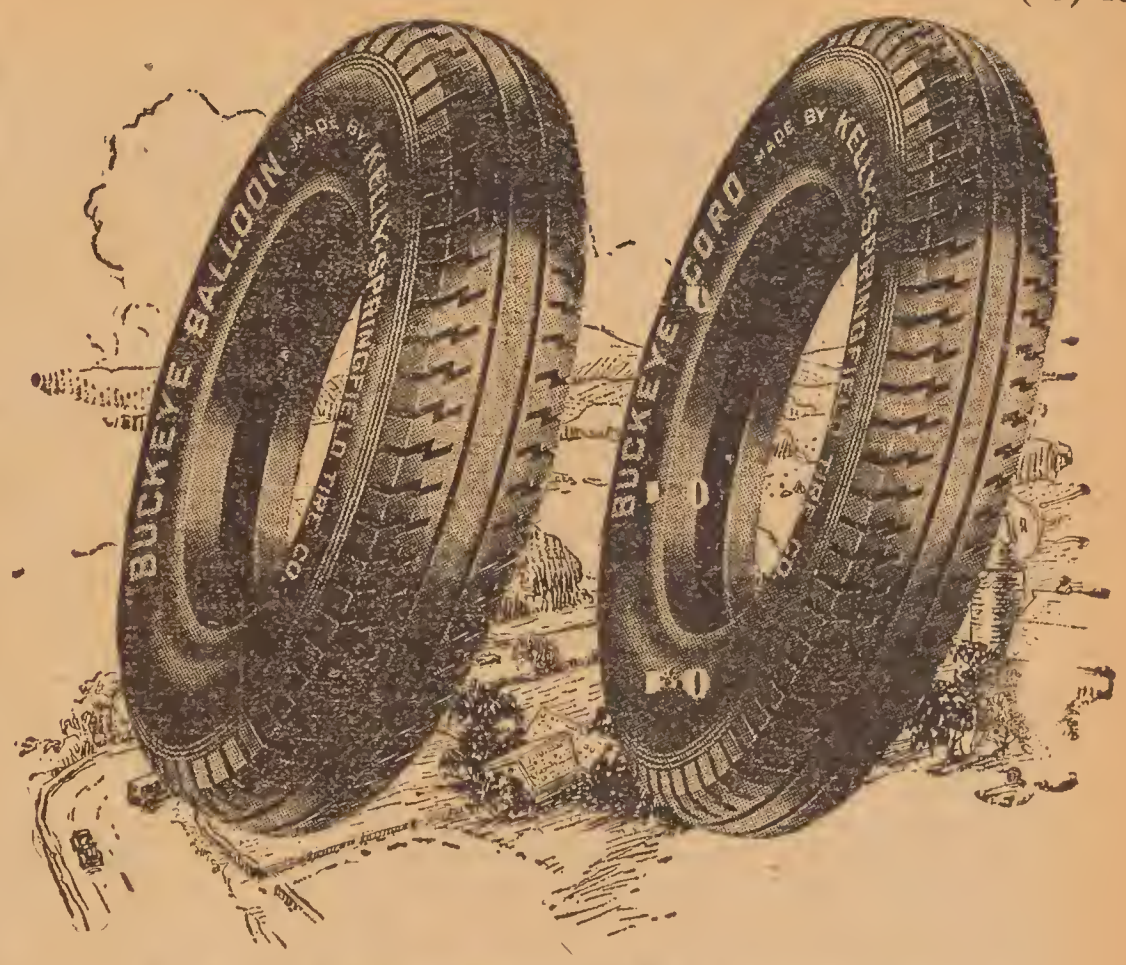
Music By Mail

"Will you kindly advise me of the possibilities of learning to play the banjo through a correspondence course, such as the one offered by the company whose advertisement I am sending you."—H. E. R., New York.

WE have heard of the firm you mention, due to the fact that one of our subscribers sent them the initial payment for which he was to receive a banjo and the first lessons. After the money was sent, the subscriber heard nothing further from the company and they have ignored our requests for a settlement.

We feel safe in saying that a course of this kind would not prove worthwhile. It would take the personal supervision of a trained instructor which you could not get by correspondence. You might be successful in learning some of the minor rules of music, but you could never successfully master the banjo in this way.

In the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST family there are readers who have been connected with agricultural affairs of New York for many years, or whose fathers have been leading farmers. We are very anxious to obtain a copy of the transactions of the New York State Agricultural Society for 1866. Have you a copy of this among your old papers, or do you know where we will be able to secure one? Address your letter to the Editor, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City.



For the man who wants good moderate-priced tires

BUCKEYES are made for the man who wants good dependable tires but who does not feel that he needs the *extra* service of the regular higher-priced Kelly-Springfield cords and balloon cords.

Buckeyes are well built and sturdily constructed. Nothing has been taken out of them to bring them down to a price. All the four-inch sizes are full six ply. At their price they are unsurpassed values.

If you are looking for moderate priced tires, don't fail to ask the nearest Kelly dealer to show you the Buckeye line. It will pay you.

KELLY-SPRINGFIELD TIRE CO.
250 West 57th St. New York, N. Y.

BUCKEYE TIRES
Built by Kelly-Springfield

Farmers of New England, New York and New Jersey
Apply for Loans Now

Long-term, low-rate easy-payment Loans

IF you are intending to take out a mortgage loan during the next six months, send in your application before October—the sooner the better. This will permit the bank to examine the property this Fall, as no appraisals will be made with snow on the ground.

Federal Land Bank Loans are made at 5½% interest. Funds are available for first mortgage loans on improved farms operated by owners whose major income is from that business. Over $46,000,000 already loaned in this district.

Inquire of the Secretary-Treasurer of the National Farm Loan Association in your County or write to

THE FEDERAL LAND BANK *of* SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Clean Threshing Brings Good Profits

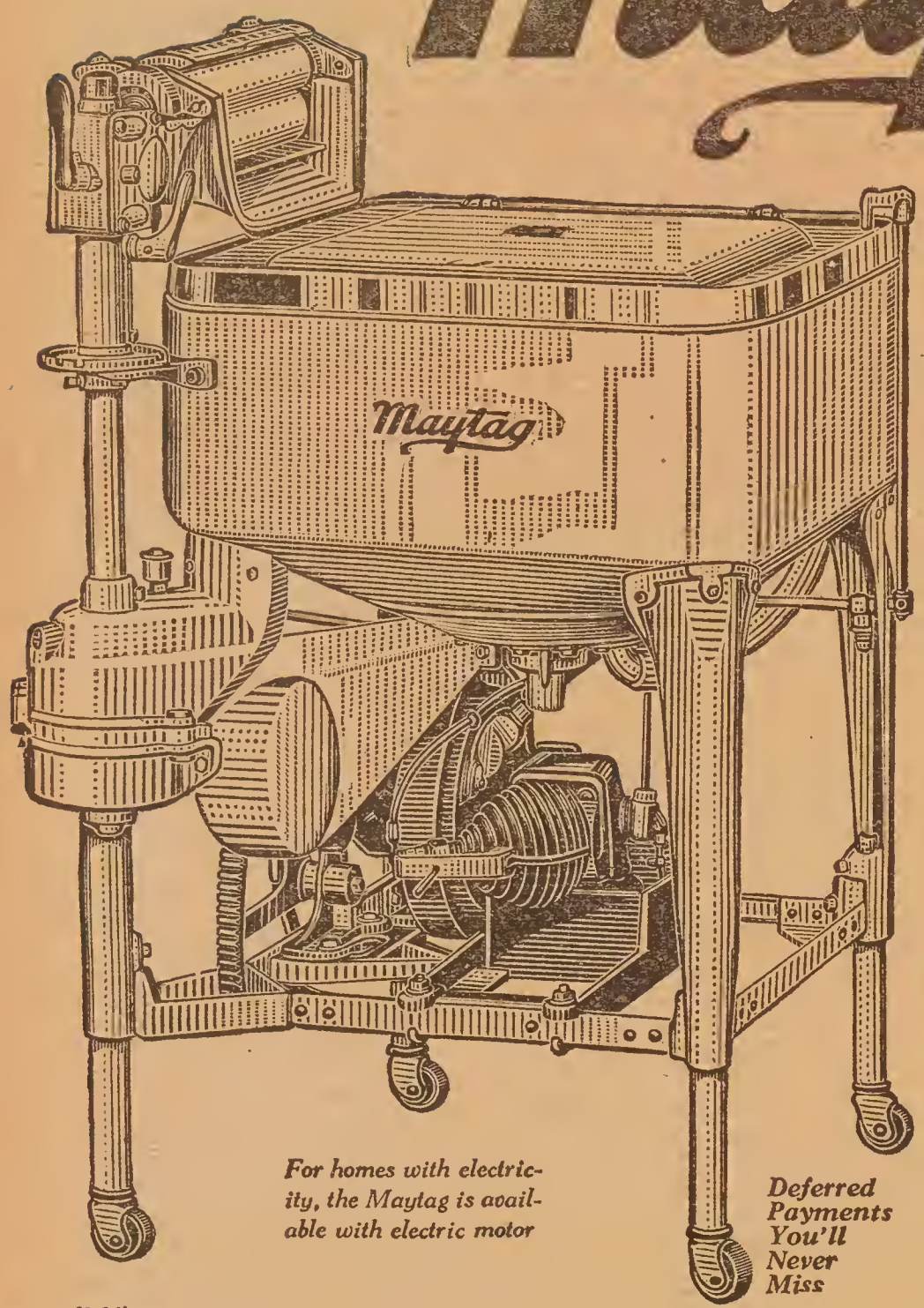
Farquhar Grain Threshers do a nice, clean job of threshing any kind of grain. The Perfect Running Balance gives a uniform motion to the entire machine. Practically all the grain is separated right back of the cylinder, giving ample room for the most rigid cleaning.

Size and equipment to suit the power. Write for complete information.

A. B. Farquhar Co. LIMITED
BOX 566 YORK, PA.

Maytag

the biggest name in the WASHING MACHINE Field for FARM HOMES with or without Electricity



For homes with electricity, the Maytag is available with electric motor

Deferred Payments You'll Never Miss

[8-26]

THE Maytag's title to World Leadership was won by demonstrating its superior washing ability in the home before the sale was made.

There are so many things in the farm washing that test the real ability of a Maytag—overalls encrusted with grease from the tractor or other farm machinery, grimy work-clothes, play-clothes, towels from the men's wash bench, floor rugs, robes, blankets, etc.

These hard-to-wash, clumsy, bulky, hard-to-handle things are easily and quickly washed in a Maytag. Collars, cuffs, wristbands are washed edge-dirt free in 3 to 7 minutes without hand-rubbing. The all-metal wringer automatically adjusts the tension to suit the bulkiest blanket or a thin garment or handkerchief.

It will pay you to own a Maytag—pay you in time saved, in work made easier, in clothes washed cleaner. Learn of the outstanding features that have made the Maytag world leader in homes with or without electricity. Test it on our liberal free trial plan.

FREE TRIAL for a Whole Week's Wash

There's a Maytag dealer near you. You set a day, and the dealer will send you a Maytag, either with in-built gasoline motor or with electric motor. Do a whole week's washing without cost or obligation. Get together a big washing—including all those hard-to-wash things. Make the Maytag prove every claim we make for it. If it doesn't sell itself, don't keep it.

THE MAYTAG COMPANY. *Newton. Iowa*
Eastern Branch: 851 North Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Call one of the authorized Maytag dealers listed below:

State of New York

City — *Dealer*

Machines Demonstrated in Show Rooms of New York Edison Co.
Afton .....Harry G. Horton
Albany .... G. C. Reardon, Inc.
Albion, Larwood Maytag Store
Amsterdam .....
..Modern Housekeeping Shop
Astoria .... Queens Maytag Co.
Auburn ..... Ohio Maytag Co.
Batavia, Charles Mancuso & Son
Binghamton .....
.... Crocker & Ogden Co.
Bloomville ....E. W. Simmons
Boonville .... Palmer Brothers
Brooklyn .... Peter J. Tarzian 1238 Broadway
Brooklyn .... Peter J. Tarzian 1224 Fulton St.
Buffalo .. Kolipinski Brothers
Buffalo .. Buffalo Maytag Co.
Canajoharie .....
Modern Housekeeping Shop Inc. c/o Geesler & Keller, Inc.
Callicoon ..... R. S. Walker
Canandaigua, Head Maytag Co.
Carmel .....J. R. Cole
Champlain, Champlain Hdwe Co.
Chatham, Chas. M. Canham, Inc.
Corning ..Corning Maytag Co.
Cortland ..... G. H. Wiltsie
Croton Falls, ...
.....George Juengst & Son
Dundee ..Carpenter Electric Co.
Dunkirk.... Maytag Shops Inc.
Easton .... Thos. A. McGrath P. O. Valley Falls
Eaton ..... E. B. Robie
Eldred ..... Ray C. Ryman
Ellenville ..... R. S. Walker
Elmira, Charles W. Young & Son
Fonda .....
Modern Housekeeping Shop, Inc. c/o E. H. Kurlbaum
Franklin ..... Ira L. Bradley
Ft. Plain .....
Modern Housekeeping Shop, Inc. c/o Geesler & Keller, Inc.
Fulton ..... T. J. Johnston
Geneseo, F. G. Batchellor & Co.
Geneva .... Young Maytag Co.
Gilboa ..... Wm. D. Thorpe
Gowanda .... Hunt Maytag Co.
Hamilton ..... Edw. W. Arnst
Hayts Corners .. H. T. Covert
Highland .....
.... Walter R. Seaman, Inc.
Honeoye ..... C. C. Eldridge
Hornell .... Hunt Maytag Co.
Huntington, L. I., C. M. Felt
Ilion ..... C. J. Nichols
Interlaken .. Case & Rappleye
Ithaca ..... Amos A. Barnes
Jamestown ..Maytag Shops, Inc.

State of New York

City — *Dealer*

Kings Ferry .... Roy A. Tuttle
Kingston ..... R. S. Walker
Laeona .... Mrs. C. S. Hooper
Leicester .... B. P. Reynolds
Livonia ..... Kemp Brothers
Lockport .....
.. Conway Maytag Company
Malone ..... C. F. Mason
Medina, Larwood Maytag Store
Middletown .. R. Y. Matthews
Mt. Vernon .....
....Mt. Vernon Maytag Shop
Naples ..... John M. Vierhile
Newark Valley, V. G. Saddlemire
Newburg, Newburg Maytag Shop
Niagara Falls .. Louis G. Brown
Norwich ..... F. E. Skinner
Nunda, Nunda Elec. Lt. Co. Inc.
Oakfield ..... F. B. Cope
Ogdensburg .....
..... Northern Maytag Co.
Olean ..... Lang's Hardware
Oswego, Johnston Maytag Store
Owego .. Crocker & Ogden Co.
Pawling ..... E. M. Crowe
Peekskill .... Wm. J. Donovan
Pine Plains .. Paul G. Roberts
Plattsburg .....
..... Maytag Plattsburg Co.
Pleasantville .....
..... Marshall Hardware Co.
Port Jefferson .....
..... Lerch Music Shop
Port Jervis .... R. Y. Matthews
Poughkeepsie .....
..... Dutchess Maytag Shop
Richfield Spgs. .....
..... Buchanan Hdwe. Co.
Richmondville .... L. R. Dibble
Rochester .....
.. Rochester Maytag Co. Inc.
Rome ..... T. V. O'Shea
Roscoe .... Roscoe Hdwe. Co.
Salamanca .. Hunt Maytag Co.
Saranac Lake .. J. O. Galloway
Schenectady ..... Modern Housekeeping Shop Inc.
Schenevus .... Grover T. Chase
Sidney ..... Albert E. Covery
Smithboro .... John G. Smith

State of New York

City — *Dealer*

Springfield Gardens .....
..... Puff Maytag Co.
Spring Valley .....
..... Ramapaugh Elec. Co.
Syracuse .... Ohio Maytag Co.
Tonawanda .... H. B. Koenig
Troy, Henry C. Calhoun Co. Inc.
Tupper Lake .... Tupper Lake Garage & Supply Co.
Utica, H. D. Morehouse & Son
Walden .... T. L. Millspaugh
Walton .. J. E. Wood & Sons
Watertown .....
..... Northern Maytag Co.
Watkins .. Thompson & Pellet
Wellsville .. Hunt Maytag Co.
Whitehall .... C. C. Yeamans
Williamson ..... Northern
.. .. Wayne Maytag Co. .. ..
Yonkers .. Yonkers Maytag Co.

State of Pennsylvania

City — *Dealer*

Allentown .....
.. Edwin P. Saeger Co. Inc.
Bellefonte .....
.... The Neyhart Hdwe. Co.
Bethlehem .. Lehigh Supply Co.
Bradford ..... Joseph Marks
Catasauqua .. W. T. Kleppinger
Clearfield .....
..... Routch & Swartzle Co.
Coatesville .... Carl B. Sherer
Columbia .....
.... Strawbridge & Tredway
Conneautville, M. D. Thompson
Corapolis .. Ferree Electric Co.
Corry .... Metzger-Wright Co. 109 No. Center St.
Cresson ..... Soisson Elec. Co.
Doylestown, Clymer's Dept. Store
Easton ..... James E. Hauck
Ephrata, Strawbridge & Tredway
Erie, Erie Co Maytag Company
Hanover, Strawbridge & Tredway
Hazelton, Reiley Maytag Stores
Honesdale Vincent Maytag Co.
Indiana .....
The Lightcap Maytag Co. Inc.

State of Pennsylvania

City — *Dealer*

Johnstown .....
..... Johnstown Maytag Co.
Kennett Square .....
..... John H. Voorhees
Lancaster .....
.... Strawbridge & Tredway
Malvern .... Suplee Hdwe. Co.
Mansfield .....
..... Tioga Co. Maytag Co. G. L Strait & Son, Prop
Montrose .....
.. Greenwood's Maytag Store
Muney, The Neyhart Hdwe. Co.
Norristown .....
J. F. Boyer Plbg. & Htg. Co.
Orson .. Vincent Maytag Co.
Oxford .... Earnhart Brothers
Pennsburg, Chas. V. Rotenberger
Philadelphia .....
..... Ardmore Maytag Co. 23 E. Lancaster Pke.
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..... N. Phila. Maytag Co. 3639 Germantown Ave. at Erie
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..... N. Phila. Maytag Co. 70 W. Chelton Ave.
Philadelphia .....
..... N. Phila. Maytag Co. 2017 So. Broad St.
Philadelphia .....
..... W. Phila. Maytag Co. 5206 Chestnut St.
Philadelphia .....
.....No. Phila. Maytag Co. 743 No. Frankford Ave. Phone Delaware 3976
Philadelphia .....
(Upper Darby) Delaware Co. Maytag Co. 7103 Market St. Phone Boulevard 1255
Phoenixville, ...
..... McCarraher Brothers
Pottstown .... Pomeroy's Inc.
Pottsville .....
..... Reiley Maytag Stores
Reading ..... E. R. Snyder
Red Lion .....
.... Strawbridge & Tredway

State of Pennsylvania

City — *Dealer*

Reynoldsville .....
..... Mrs. M. McCreight
Royersford .. McCarraher Bros.
Sayre ..... Harden Brothers
Scottdale, Ace Maytag Company
Scranton, Scranton Maytag Co.
Shenandoah .....
..... Reily's Maytag Store
Slatington .....
.... Jones Brothers & Miller
Smethport ..... Joseph Marks
Souderton,..J. M. Landis & Co.
Susquehanna .....
.. Greenwoods Maytag Store
Sykesville ..... Wise Sisters
Tamaqua, Williams Maytag Co.
Towanda .... Harden Brothers
Troy ..... Preston & Jaquish
Tunkahannock .....
.... Greenwoods Maytag Co.
Warren .. Metzger-Wright Co.
West Chester, Suplee Hdwe. Co.
Wilkes-Barre .....
... Wilkes-Barre Maytag Co.
Williamsport .....
.... The Neyhart Hdwe. Co.
Yardley ..... Wm. C. Beener
York .. Strawbridge & Tredway

State of New Jersey

City — *Dealer*

Asbury Park .... F. G. Rhodes
Bloomfield .....
.... Banister & Pollard Co.
Camden ..Camden Maytag Co.
Elmer .. Schiekedanz & Harker
High Bridge .. Servu Appl. Co.
Highstown .....
.. C. W. Plankey Maytag Co.
Jersey City .....
..... Wm. C. Delvin & Son 2321 Boulevard
Jersey City .....
Roth-Seuferling Company, Inc. 424 Central Ave.
Kearny, Banister & Pollard Co.
Lambertville .. Servu Appl. Co.
Morristown .. James E. Hauck
Mt. Holly ..... C. G. Pidgeon
Newark, Banister & Pollard Co.
Newton .....
.... W. F. Howell Hdwe. Co.
Penns Grove .....
..... Elliott's Maytag Co.
Pitman ..... C. G. Pidgeon
Red Bank..Charles K. Hopping
Roebling, Roebling Gen'l Store
Salem ..... D. J. McCloskey
Sussex .. Lawrence Hdwe. Co.
Trenton .. Trenton Maytag Co.
West New York .....
.... Roth-Seuferling Co., Inc.
Woodbury, Elliott's Maytag Co.

Maytag
Aluminum Washer

IF IT DOESN'T SELL ITSELF, DON'T KEEP IT

FOUNDED IN 1842

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

AUGUST 28, 1926

Old Home Days

How Folks of Virgil N. Y. Celebrated the Founding of their Community

By MABEL G. FEINT

AUGUST is the month for reunions and Old Home Day celebrations. Native Americans seem to be quite generally interested in doing honor to their pioneer ancestors. Families are—sometimes too late—awakening to the need of collecting and recording the traditions and tales of their early forebears. The actors in these scenes of heroic activities and daring deeds are all too rapidly vanishing from among us, and unless haste is made in making permanent record of their stories of achievement much of the richer detail that embellishes the tales of pioneer days will be forever lost.

Perhaps in all of New York State there has not been a more worthy celebration of this sort than was most successfully carried out in Virgil, a little village nestling in the hills five miles from the railroad in Cortland County. Its residents could look back to two former celebrations of this type in their history, one 50 years ago on Independence Day and the other 100 years ago.

The first affair had been fathered by Nathan Bouton in 1826 who suggested at that time that a similar celebration be held in the town every 50 years. He later compiled a very complete history of his town, which now proves invaluable, with its wealth of intimate detail and accurate data. His son, now living on the other side of the world in the islands of the Pacific wrote a letter full of humor, touching tribute, and sturdy appeal to the present generation to do nothing but honor to the advantages that belong to the present because of the heroic sacrifice of the early settlers, the letter being read as a part of the day's program.

As it should be, every man, woman and child in the village, including most all in the township had his or her part in the plan of things. The Home Bureau as an organization took a leading part in the organization and preparation for the celebration. At the start it was not their intention to make any money on the venture but through its management, badges and banners were put on sale, many booths were erected for the sale of lunches, candies, etc., and surprising as it may seem approximately $1,000 of merchandise was sold. After all expenses were paid over $600 was left in the treasury. This money is to be turned over to the local fire department to help pay for apparatus or to go toward the erection of a building to house the apparatus.

Crowds Thronged the Streets

As evidence that the general committee labored not only strenuously but intelligently, more than 8,000 people thronged the streets of this little town of about 200 people. The visitors included all types. There was a liberal proportion of professional and business men. The gathering included firemen from Cortland, Boy Scouts, state troopers, and more farmers than may be seen together again in the county in the next 50 years, unless it be at the county fair.

The program began at dawn when a Cortland business man whose father and grandfather had fired the salute at former celebrations, properly aroused the town (and surrounding towns) with 8 sticks of dynamite placed in the creek bed.

At sunrise the flag was formally raised and an old anvil was hauled to the homes of the old residents who were honored by special salutes.

A good natured and friendly crowd arrived early, and began recounting tales of school days, barn raisings, huskings, sap boiling and of the early industries that once thrived in Virgil.

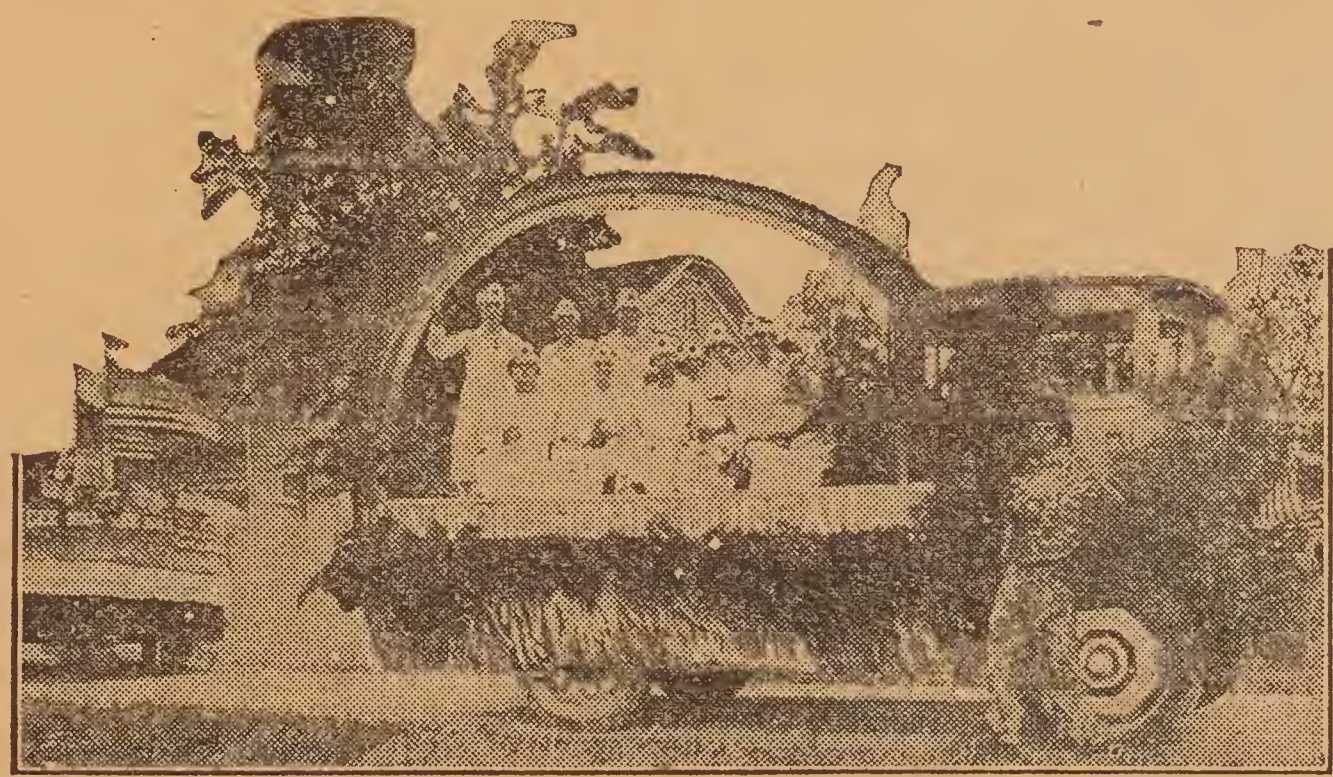
The marshals put the parade into motion at ten o'clock. It wound its way through streets literally packed with wildly enthusiastic onlookers. A nearby band led the procession. One of its number played the horn that headed the parade in 1876. Behind the band came two automobiles carrying the town's Cival War veterans, pitifully few in number, but enough to remind one of the trying times of 1861-65. Next came a float bearing a number of men and women who had marched in the parade of '76. Following them came a detachment of World War veterans and marines. Thirteen matrons, survivors of 38 who as girls marched in the parade of '76 representing the states of that time, rode in another float.

They were followed by 48 "girls of 1826" who represented the various states, with others carrying a huge banner. Then came the Order of the Eastern Star and the Cortland Fire Department, preceded by the Cortland Drum Corps, playing old time martial music.

Other features of this part of the parade included beautiful floats by every organization in town. The Home Bureau's float showed a beautiful rainbow with its pot of gold which won first prize. The Virgil Cemetery Association's allegorical float was beautiful, and won the second prize. Gee Hill, whose school district was the first in the township, won third prize for its float representing a gun boat.

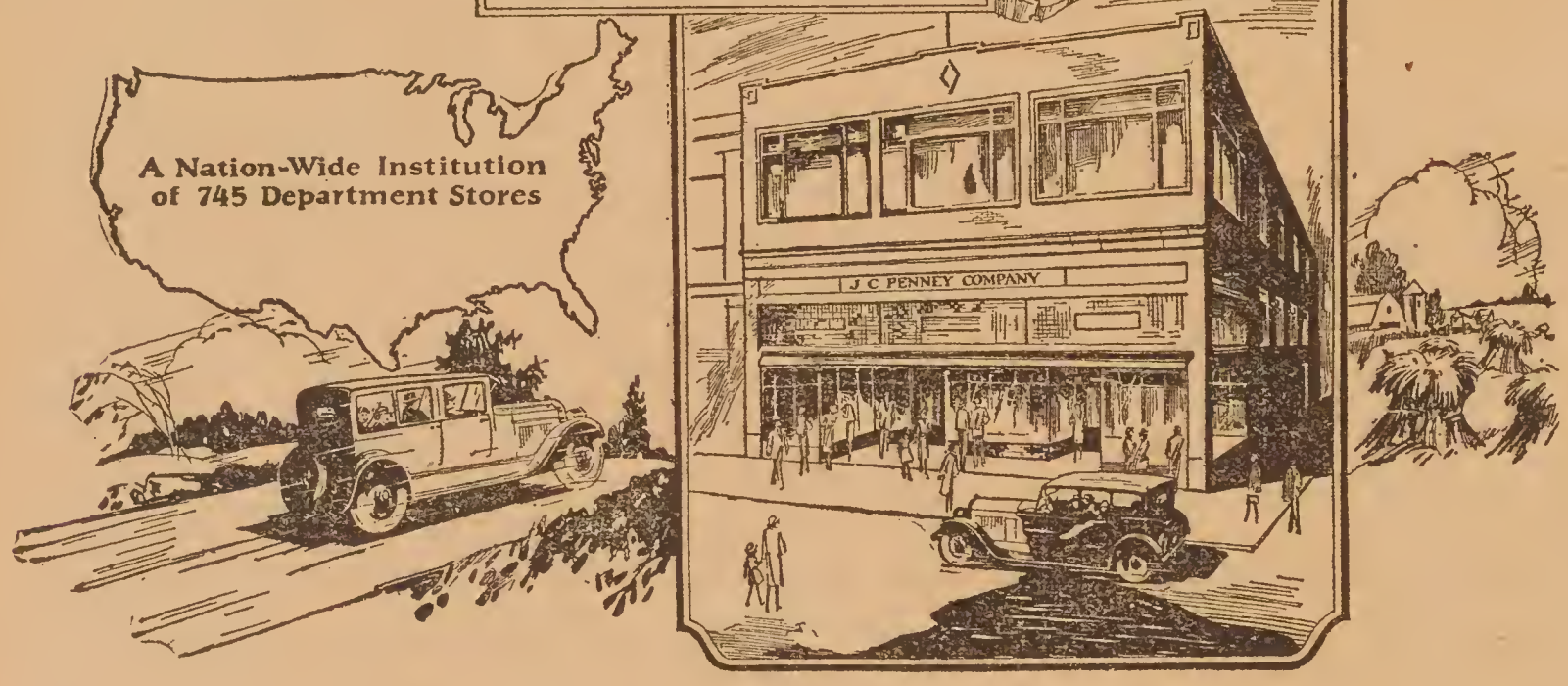
The Junior League's float gave a part to the little boys and girls. The Ladies Aid Society had an attractive float showing how they live up to their motto of "Service."

(*Continued on page* 14)



The Home Bureau float which was awarded the first prize. The Virgil Home Bureau took an active part in planning the celebration. At the left, following the Home Bureau float, can be seen the Gee Hill School District float.

J.C.Penney Co. INC. A NATION-WIDE INSTITUTION- DEPARTMENT STORES



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Rain Holds up Work

A Western New York Farm and Home Talk

By M. C. Burritt

NOW, we have had too much rain. It rained practically every day of the week of August 9th to 14th. Wheat harvest was interrupted and at a standstill all the week. Cultivation also had to be suspended. Water stands on many fields with more or less injury to cabbage, beans and tomatoes. Meanwhile barley and oats have ripened and are ready to cut. Barley is overripe. There will be congestion of work during the coming week when both crops must be harvested, along with many other pressing jobs.

M. C. Burritt.

The wheat crop is pretty well cut and half or more in the barn. Much of it has stood in the fields in shocks during the past rainy week and undoubtedly there has been some injury from growing. The crop is a light one—probably the smallest total Western New York has known in 75 years. The straw is thin on the ground and short and only now and then does a field shock up well. There are considerable shrunken kernels. Yet, I believe that the yield of grain from what straw there is will be fairly good. On the other hand, spring grain promises very well.

Corn Has Made Rapid Growth

The progress made by corn and tomatoes during the last two or there weeks is little short of remarkable. Both crops got off to a late bad start. Early in July neither looked as if they would make a crop at all. New corn is head high and tasseling out, while tomatoes cover the ground. We picked our first for table use during the week. Beans do not promise so well, although this crop too has made much progress. Vines are short and there are many weeds. Cabbage has made very rapid growth also. The stand of the crop is very uneven. There are some excellent fields with nearly perfect stands but these are offset by others that will hardly make a crop worth harvesting. In most fields there are many missing plants. I look for only an average yield in this part of the country.

The Apple Outlook

The apple outlook is one which probably concerns us as much as any here along the Ontario Lake Shore. The crop will be a large one but not, I think, as large as last year or as the government and private estimates indicate. Packing association crop estimates average below last year's yields in the same orchards. The price outlook is so discouraging because of the large United States crop and on account of heavy losses, that much less of the crop than usual will be put into the barrels. I believe that the crop will start with very heavy fall shipments at low prices but that good late apples will be less plentiful and bring better prices.

The quality of the fruit has suffered somewhat in the last few weeks. The month of August, so far, with its hot muggy wet weather, has been extremely favorable for fungus development and for codlin moth. Both may be found even in well sprayed orchards, especially the small stings on the side of the apples by codlin moth. In poorly sprayed orchards the fruit can hardly be packed at all but must go in bulk. There has been much agitation against tree run buying by dealer organizations and there undoubtedly is an agreement among dealers to buy and pack only A grade fruit. How well this will be lived up to is a question. At any rate there will be much less fruit packed this year than last. Everybody is determined to avoid as far as possible the high costs of package, packing and storage.

(*Continued on page* 8)

Post Your Farm and Keep Trespassers Off

We have had some new signs made up of extra heavy material because severe storms will tear and otherwise make useless a lighter constructed material. We unreservedly advise farmers to post their land and the notices we have prepared comply in all respects with the laws of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. The price to sucribers is 95 cents a dozen, the same rate applying to larger quantities.

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An Investment That Paid Six Times Over

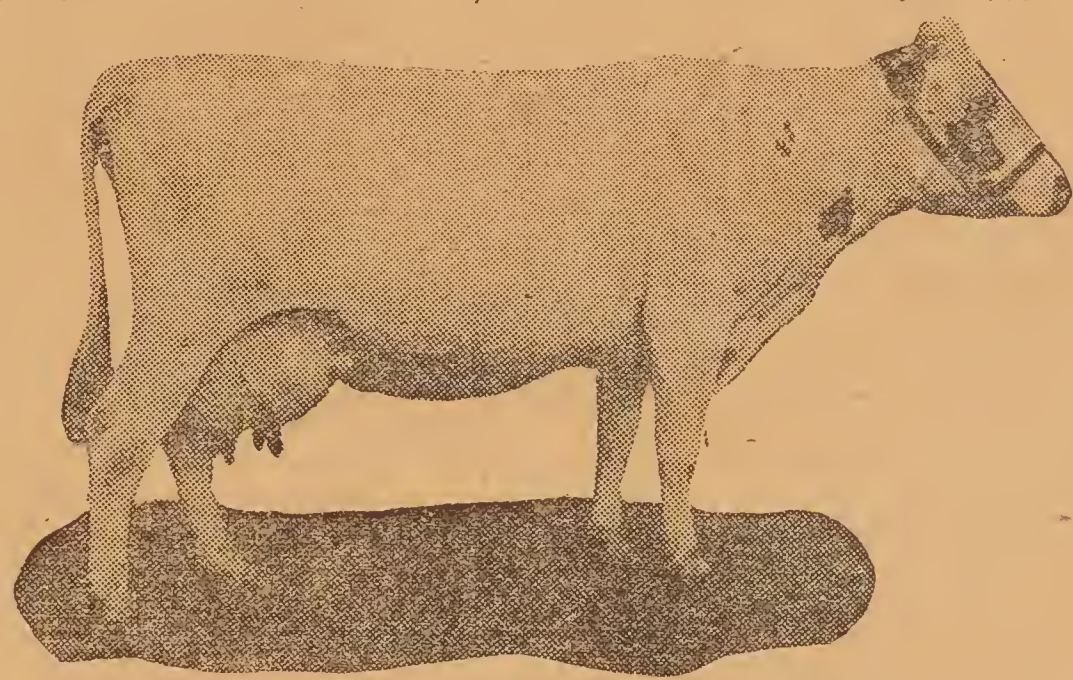
How a Herd of Cows Was Taken Off a "Guessing" Basis and Made to Pay

By EARL W. GAGE

WHAT would you say to a man who offered you a security that would return 600% dividends, increase your production 100%? You would, if you are an average hard-headed farmer, think he was the slickest and smoothest-tongued gold-brick artist that had to date turned himself loose on an unsuspecting public. Yet a man just put such a proposition up to J. G. Wait, of Colborne, Ontario, a dozen years ago, and although Mr. Wait is about as conservative a farmer as you will find in a long day's journey, he decided to "bite." Today he is reaping the benefits as per promise. No, I am not selling oil or mining stock; I am just telling you what cow testing did for one farmer.

Mr. Wait has found, as have thousands of other dairymen, that "testing removes guessing" from milking cows; that it makes the difference between "I don't know what I am doing" and consistent profits in return for honest work. It was a little over a dozen years ago that Mr. Wait started on the plan of keeping records of the production of each cow in his herd. Today his herd is an outstanding example of the results to be achieved through cow testing where dairy records are used by the dairyman as a guide to his operations in breeding and feeding and selection.

At the end of the first year of testing in 1911, the average production of the fourteen cows in the Wait herd was only 5,438 pounds of milk. At that time a test was not made for butter fat. In 1921, the average production of fifteen cows was 10,080 pounds of milk and 371.3 pounds of fat. This is an increase of 100% in production, and the income was raised from $500 to more than $3,000, an increase of over 600% in cash income. Certainly this is good testimony as to the practical value of cow testing.



SEE THIS COW AT THE STATE FAIR

The cow illustrated above is Christmas Korndyke Gilsta. She and two of her stable mates have been selected for an educational exhibit that will be made in the State Institutions Building at the New York State Fair at Syracuse August 30—September 4. The center of the attraction however, will be Christmas because of her outstanding performance as a milk producer. She and her stable mates are owned by Glenn L. Mickel of Hector, Schuyler County, N. Y. Mr. Hector has been a member of his local cow testing association through which he has brought his herd production up to one of the few in the state that average over 10,000 pounds per cow.

During her second year in cow testing work, Christmas produced 23,056 pounds of milk and 714.63 pounds of fat. When the accompanying photograph was taken in June 1926 Christmas was giving more than 80 pounds of milk daily in two milkings.

Last year, the three cows owned by Mr. Mickel, gave an average production of 16,000 pounds of milk per cow, with a total income over feed costs for the year of $620, which is equivalent to the production of 10 average New York cows producing 5,000 pounds of milk per year. Every dairyman who goes to the State Fair should see Christmas and her stable mates and carefully study the exhibit that is built around them. It may suggest a means of improving your business and income.

After the first year of this work, Mr. Wait found some wide differences in the production of his individual cows. The highest production was 7,676 pounds of milk, while the lowest was 2,979 pounds. There were also several other cows which were not paying for the feed consumed, to say nothing about the labor involved in taking care of them. These were sold and others purchased to take their places and in 1913 the production per cow was increased to 6,967 pounds for eleven cows. In 1914, only eight cows were in the herd for the full year and the average production for these cows was 9,328 pounds of milk.

In other words, after four years' careful selection of the best cows and a weeding-out of the scrubs, Mr. Wait had eight cows which produced almost as much milk as fourteen cows had produced when he started testing. This meant economy, since he was feeding six less cows and securing an even better income.

The increased income and production during the first few years was due almost entirely to weeding out the poorer cows, although pure-bred sires had been used in the herd. Birth-control had played its part in raising the production and cash income. From this time on, heifers from pure-bred sires were freshened and replaced the old cows or those found to be boarders and loafers.

When records were first kept, this

(*Continued on page 7*)

A Water Supply System Adds 15% to My Time

And How I Came to Appreciate It Even More

By R. L. HOLMAN

I HAVE had my system of water works for seven years. Recently during a protracted drought my source of supply was cut off. I had other water facilities on the farm, but not wishing to go to the expense of connecting my system with them, I decided to make out until it rained again.

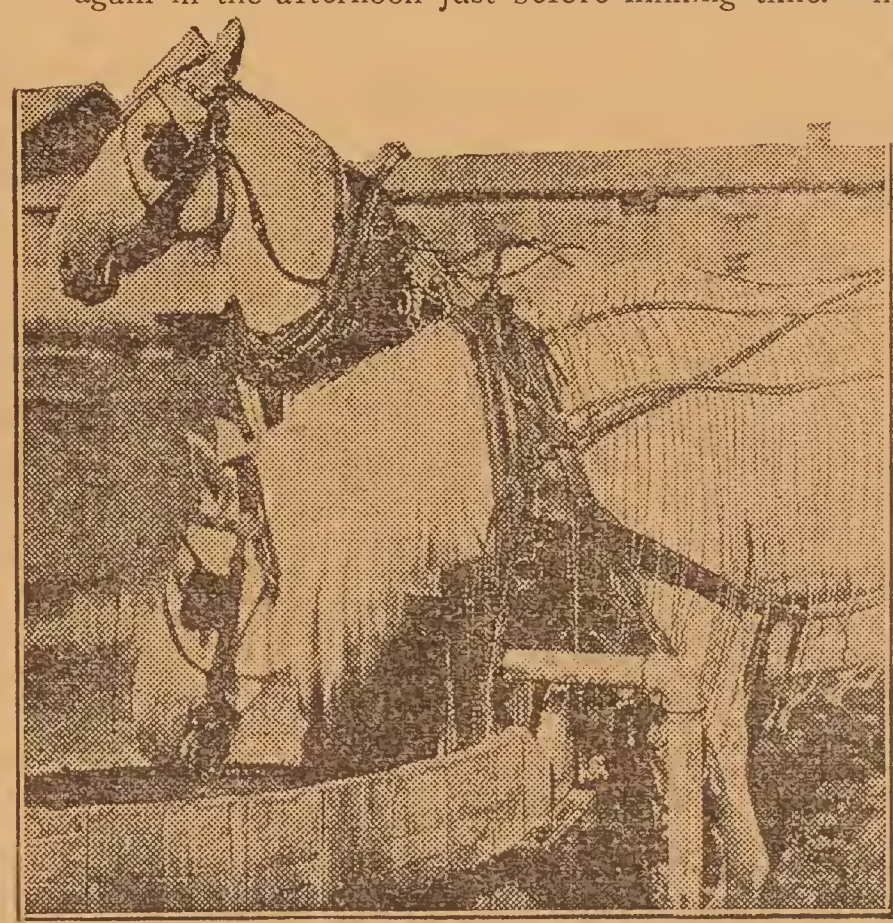
I have heard that no one can appreciate the value of waterworks as much as the man that has been without them all his life and then gets them. I take exception to this. There is no one who loves waterworks more devotedly than the man that has had them a large portion of his life and then has to do without them. I had so adjusted the activities of my farm to the calling up of an unlimited supply of water with a mere turn of the faucet, that when my spring went dry it threw my whole routine of affairs into confusion.

I had to commence drawing water for the house and with an old time rope and windlass out of a 75 foot well. Also for 300 hens that had an unlimited capacity for absorbing moisture. In addition I drew water for cooking and canning at intervals during the day.

After spending much time and energy supplying house and poultry yard I had to go over to the pasture and draw water for cows and horses, 30 in all. When water flowed into a stock tank through a faucet I never concerned myself about how much my stock drank. That was between them and their conscience. But when it had to flow through a pump spout, and had to be continually urged by a monotonous application of elbow grease,—well that was a horse of a different pedigree.

An old cow would shove her way up to the trough and draw water down into her basin for an interminable length of time without any regards to my feelings. Some times I thought she just stood there and drank through pure aggravation. The old statement that a cow's milk is 97 per cent water began to have quite an impressive significance to me. In fact, when I got through pumping water into her I couldn't see where she had room for the constituents that make up the other 3 per cent.

This process of watering had to be repeated again in the afternoon just before milking time.



It takes a lot of time to pump water for the stock and at present wages it is a big item if it is done by hand.

All in all, I had to spend about two hours daily getting water out of the earth with human instead of electric energy. In the run of a year this would mean one entire month drawing water. Figuring daylight hours only it would be two months. Figuring from this basis of computation, one can readily see how valuable a system of waterworks may be. Of course, it is not every one that uses as much water as I, though many use much more, but under the very best conditions there is enough water used for household and other purposes to justify a cheap system of water works.

When one has never had them the time spent in the senseless drudgery of drawing water by hand doesn't seem to make much impression upon his consciousness. But when a farmer realizes what an enormous slice of time he is taking for this purpose out of the only life time he has to live, the value of water works system will take on a new significance.

Sayings of Dr. John W. Holland

Self-esteem in a young man is the steam of ambition.

* * *

The troubles you make for others, others will make for you.

* * *

If the nations would worship more they would warship less.

* * *

The man who runs a still is a traitor to his country, and to the corn.

* * *

Milk sours naturally, men and women unnaturally.

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

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Education Will Go On Just The Same

IN a recent speech, A. B. Ostrander, Secretary of the Rural School Improvement Society, implied that high schools are breeders of immorality. In commenting upon Mr. Ostrander's speech, the *Hilton Record,* published at Hilton, New York, said in part:

"Mr. Ostrander, it must be conceded, is a clever orator. His talk, however, dealt much in generalities and implications and did not seem to solve the question of how children were to receive education at this time when all high schools around this section are full. * * * He also stated that two-thirds of the criminals in penitentiaries are college graduates, which would imply, in our opinion, that colleges breed criminals. * * * There is no doubt in the opinion of everyone that each side of the question has its points. If there were not two sides there would be no discussion. However, facts should be stuck to in meetings to discuss the situation."

The accusation that graduates of high schools and colleges are immoral is a reflection upon millions of American people who have worked hard to get an education, and it is an insult to the parents of country children who are striving against difficulties to give them educational opportunities.

The demand for education is bred into the very blood of American citizens. The first colonist came with the determination to have a school almost as deeply established in his nature as was his determination for religious freedom. As early in 1647 the General Court of Massachusetts declared "in order that learning may not be buried in the graves of our fathers, every township of fifty householders shall hire a school master."

This universal demand for education made America a nation of thinking people, raising them inestimably over the peasant people of most of the old world and made possible a Republic whose success has been due to the high level of intelligence of its people. No wonder there is such deep-seated love of the little schoolhouse in all country neighborhoods.

As times have changed, the desire and the need for education have increased so that it has become generally recognized that a high school as well as an elementary education is desirable and almost necessary. We stated recently that in New York State in 1895 there were 504 high schools and academies with about 50,000 pupils. In 1924, the number of high schools had doubled to more than 1,000 and with more than 325,000 pupils, or six and a half times the number thirty years ago. Twenty-five years ago the boy or girl in the back country communities who went to the high school was the exception. Today the country boy or girl who does not go is the exception.

From the time of the first school there have always been those who have opposed education and any steps that would give young people better educational opportunities. The argument that schools breed immorality is not a new one, however absurd it may be. But in spite of the opposition, America will go on educating its people for its citizens are demanding education for their children more today than ever before and they are determined that this education shall extend beyond the elementary school to the high school and in many cases even to the college.

Wadsworth Should Be Defeated

SO far as politics are concerned, the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is strictly non-partisan. We believe that there are good principles and good men in both parties and we believe in giving both sides of political questions, as we did recently on the tariff, and in leaving decisions to the good judgment of farm people.

In the coming primary this fall, however, there is an issue which arises way above party to affect the fundamental morals of the nation and the home. United States Senator James Wadsworth is a candidate for re-nomination to the United States Senate. In spite of the fact that the church-going and old-fashioned moral element in the Republican party in New York State is emphatically in favor of the Eighteenth Amendment and the enforcement of prohibition, Senator Wadsworth is defying the better element in his own party and is openly preaching nullification. In a recent speech before the Republican business men of New York, Wadsworth stated the keynote of the Republican senatorial campaign and re-affirmed his defiance of the temperance and church element and his demand for the nullification of the Eighteenth Amendment.

It is because of men like Wadsworth in the high places of the national government that the American Constitution and American law are being defied and disobeyed by the criminal bootleggers. When such men are up for renomination and re-election, then comes the chance of American people who still believe in law and decency and order to put men in office who will live up to their oath to support and defend the Constitution of the United States.

People of New York, especially the farm people, have now such an opportunity. State Senator Frank Christman is a candidate in the Republican primaries for the United States senatorship in the place of Wadsworth. Mr. Christman has the support of the church-going and the moral element in his own party. He should be nominated.

The time is short. Local county leaders are already concerned. Perhaps all that is needed is a letter from a few citizens to these leaders or a telephone message telling them that the citizens of your county will not stand for the renomination of Wadsworth. Do you care enough about your principles to act upon them? If so, now is your chance.

The Intelligence of Eastern Farmers

RECENTLY an automobile party of Western farmers took an extended trip through the rural sections of New York State to make an investigation, and in the course of their trip they met and talked with several hundred New York State farmers. This trip followed similar ones in five or six states in other sections of the country. One of the outstanding things that impressed these men was the very high average intelligence of the farm people in New York with whom they talked. They spoke of the fact several times, commenting upon the ability, education, and culture of both the men and women whom they met and said that these Eastern farmers were the most intelligent of any in America.

We repeated these statements to a friend of ours who comes in contact with a large number of feed salesmen who travel all over the dairy sections of the United States selling feed to farmers. This friend said that these salesmen have told him time and again that when they reach the Eastern farmers they have to "sharpen up their pencils," for our farmers were the most businesslike group and the best informed of any that they come in contact with in the whole country.

We were so pleased with both of these statements that we have to pass them on to you. Of course this is the opinion that we have had, but it is nice to have our own beliefs in regard to our people proven right by visitors from the outside.

Credit For The Hen

IT would be interesting if there were some way of telling the exact part that hens play in the economic life of farm people. Not only are they the chief means of livlihood, of the men who give nearly all of their time to the poultry business, but eggs and other poultry products are a real help on almost every farm. It is probably safe to say that the eggs buy a good part of the groceries for the great majority of farm families. It is true also that consumers are using more poultry products with the result that during the agricultural decline in the last few years, eggs have almost constantly paid fairly well.

One reason why the poultry business has paid on the general farm, as well as on the poultry farm, in recent years, is the much better methods that farmers use in taking care of their hens. Twenty years ago with most folks the hen was just a hen. She laid a few eggs in the Spring and that was about all. Today she is fed better, kept in better quarters and above all is much better bred than she ever was before. The result is more money into the pockets of those who care for her.

One of the chief reasons for better hens is the quite general practice of culling, which thanks chiefly to the colleges and farm bureaus, is now practiced by nearly everybody. It is quite a job to get rid of the boarder cow, but it is a very simple matter to dispose of the boarder hen and from now on for the next few weeks is the proper time to do it.

Eastman's Chestnut

OUR Service Bureau is constantly in the receipt of letters from subscribers inquiring as to the reliability of Florida real estate brokers who have written them letters regarding Florida real estate holdings which the subscribers are supposed to have won in contests years ago. Our attorney advises our subscribers to have nothing to do with these brokers, for in all probability they are dishonest. If you have property in Florida and know where it is located, the proper course is to have the title searched by a competent trust company in Florida, rather than by some unknown and probably unscrupulous real estate dealer.

Like all the land booms, there has been a lot of exaggeration about fortunes that have been made out of Florida real estate. The following may not be much of a joke, but it is an excellent illustration of the wild stories that have been circulated recently about Florida:

"A story was circulated in Miller's home town that he had cleaned up a fortune in Florida real estate. The word was excitedly whispered about that he had made a profit of $65,000 after holding a property in Miami for two months. The small town's only editor, getting wind of it, and sensing it as good for a column or so, hastened down town to the office of Miller's father.

"'That's great about your son cleaning up 65,000 berries in Miami in two months!" exclaimed the editor.

"'It was in St. Petersburg instead of Miami," replied Mr. Miller, "and they've got the time mixed a little. It was two years instead of two months."

"'Well," replied the editor, still full of enthusiasm, "that doesn't make much difference. It's the figures that count."

"'Yes, and they got them wrong, too," added the old man. "IT WAS $6,500 INSTEAD OF $65,000, AND HE DIDN'T MAKE IT—HE LOST IT!'"

Does the County Fair Pay Dividends?

Who Takes a Day Off To Go and Why?

By RAY. F. POLLARD

THE average farmer, who attended our county fair last year, brought more than two others with him, drove 10 miles, spent five dollars, and found the cattle exhibits the best attraction.

These statements and others to follow are the result of a personal survey made on the fair grounds. More than 200 men and women were interviewed. These folks were classed as farmers and others, and the facts given by the men and women of each class were kept separate.

Of the farmers, more men than women attended, which seems to indicate that some of the men left their women folks at home to look after the work. In the class of people not farmers, more women than men attended. Apparently the business men stayed on the job and the village women went to the fair.

About two thirds of those interviewed, stated that they attended the fair the previous year. Eleven per cent of the farmers and 33 per cent of the others went to the state fair. This makes it appear that the business of farming needs closer attention than other business.

Of the farmers talked with, the one who came farthest traveled 31 miles; and the average distance was nine miles. In the group of people not farmers, the greatest distance to the fair was 60 miles. The average man travelled 12 miles and the average woman only six miles. This seems to indicate that the women coming by themselves and from a short distance, were quite independent of male escorts.

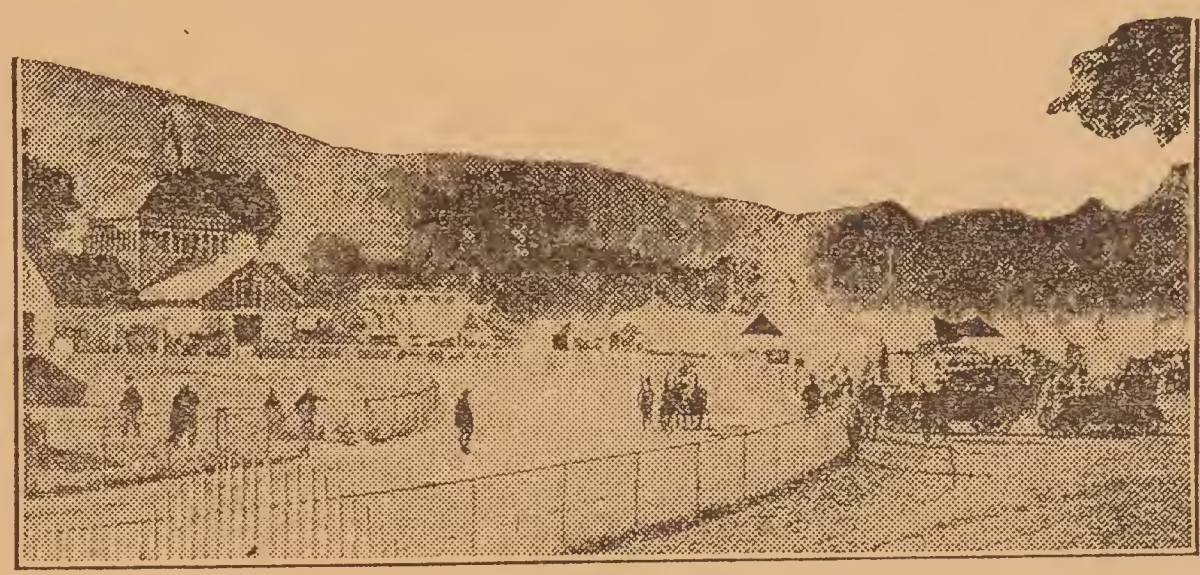
Seventy-five per cent of the farm people came from within the county—and 86 per cent of the others. It seems that the fair has greater attraction for farmers outside of the county than for the folks not farmers.

Of the farm men, one-fifth of them came alone and one-fourth of them brought one other person each; presumably their wives. The largest family was nine and the average was nearly three and one-half. The figures for the farm women are almost identical, except more of them came alone. Of the people not farmers, more came alone in pairs. The average number in the family was also less, being not quite three.

Cost Per Day

It is interesting to know how much money the average family expects to spend in attending the fair for one day. The expenditure includes the admission at the gate. The average farmer estimated that he and his family would spend $5.00 per day, and the range was from $1.00 to $14.00. The average farm woman estimated that she and her family would spend $4.00 per day, and the highest estimate was $8.00. The man who was not a farmer, estimated that he and his family would part with $5.00 per day, and the woman of this group said that the expenditures would be $3.75 per day.

It would be interesting to know whether or not the fair for one day has given full returns for the money spent. It is undoubtedly easier for the average person to spend money in a crowd where others are spending it too, than to part with it at any other time. For example, the farmer will spend $5.00 at the fair more freely than he will part with a like amount for his farm bureau dues. At the same time it is quite evident to the thinking man, that membership in the farm bureau for a year is worth more than a day at the fair. This is surely true so far as information and education go, but it may not be true if the man simply wants a day of amusement.



County fair officials should know what their patrons want and endeavor to meet the need.

What Interested Them

It is not easy to say why we go to the fair and the average person finds it difficult to name the feature that interests him most. In fact, many of the persons interviewed couldn't tell why they came. It may be that the crowd itself is the chief attraction.

Horse races interested the people, particularly the women. A full 25 per cent of all the women said that they found the races most attrac-

(*Continued on page* 6)

The Menace of Wild Game

Is the State More Interested in Its Game Than in Its Crops?

By E. R. EASTMAN

Editor, American Agriculturist

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is constantly in receipt of letters from our people who have had property destroyed by wild game, but we have never received one where the loss has been quite as heavy as is indicated in the following letter which was written by a subscriber in New Jersey:

I am writing at the request of my daughter, in fact at the request of an entire community. Doubtless the old reliable AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Service Bureau cannot adjust the matter, but I think it will at least be interested and perhaps give us some light on this sorry state of affairs.

My daughter and son-in-law are running a 160-acre truck farm at Oak Ridge, N. J. They had crops of every description planted and had every chance to have a very successful season. When things were coming along nicely, and some of the crops ready for market, there was a regular deer and rabbit stampede. The animals traveled in large flocks and practically cleaned up everything, including a 3 acre field of rye. This was destroyed root and all, only a few lonely sentinels remaining of what might have been. A four acre field of early cabbage that neighbors can prove were nearly all headed, has not a leaf left. Cucumbers and tomatoes did not seem to tickle their palate so well, but what they did not eat of these are trampled so as to be beyond recognition. The loss to them, at the lowest possible estimate, is over $3,000. They have nothing left for market.

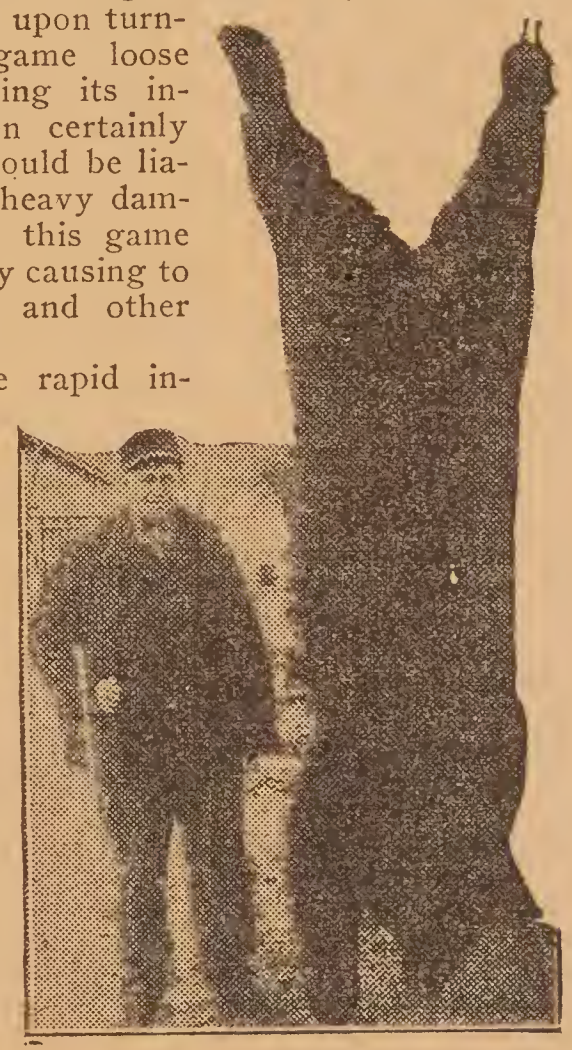
The warden made the suggestion that they tie dogs along the fences and they would keep the game out. As I am not well versed in this form of mathematics, I will leave it to you, as to how many dogs they would have to feed and maintain to cover a place of this size. The warden also admitted that he released a large stock of Western Jack Rabbits, on this and other places in the locality.

In the West they are ridding themselves of this pest, and then they bring them to other states, where they become a nuisance also. Is there no possible means of redress for a farmer?

I am enclosing a stamped envelope for the return of the letters, and your reply. All concerned assure you that they appreciate any suggestion that you may give, as they surely are very much discouraged. I thank you for your courtesy.

These people have a right to be discouraged. They also have a right to be indignant. If the state insists upon turning wild game loose and protecting its increase, then certainly the state should be liable for the heavy damages which this game is constantly causing to farm crops and other property.

With the rapid increase in wild game in most of the Eastern states, there has arisen a question which must soon be settled, and that is, is the state itself more interested in the wild game for the benefit of its sportsmen than it is in protecting its food crops for the benefit of all of its people.



What is said to have been the largest bear ever killed in Pennsylvania was the one shown here, killed by the man pictured near Milford in Pike County. It weighed 635 pounds. Reports state bear are also on the increase in parts of New York.

It is rather strange that in spite of the fact that there are less forests now than ever before and that most parts of the country are becoming rather thickly settled, yet there is actually in some sections more game of certain kinds than there was in pioneer days. For years now most of the Eastern states have had a policy of propagating and releasing game animals and birds and have passed strict laws for the protection of the same.

As in all questions, there are two sides to this problem. From one standpoint it is rather nice to have plenty of game in our fields and woods and also there are a large number of farmers, in addition to city folks, who like to hunt. But it is also a fact that the farmer has little or no opportunity for hunting and when he does get a few hours for it, by the time he has obtained his license and paid his fees, he has usually lost his desire. Moreover, during the few days of the open season his fields and woods are so full of city sportsmen that he does not have much opportunity to get the game even on his own farm.

Therefore, the present game situation is an unsatisfactory one from the farmer's standpoint, and even from the standpoint of the farmer who likes to hunt. The sportsmen over-run his farm and crops, often pay little attention to his trespass signs, tear down his fences, and shoot or scare away the game

(*Continued on page* 11)

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-Milk in the Pail
-Money in the Bank

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You are losing money every day you do without Palmo Midds. Hundreds of voluntary testimonial letters show this. What would it mean to you to save 20% or even 10% on your annual feed bill? Do not overlook this opportunity to save on your feed expense and add to your bank account. Give Palmo Midds a fair trial. The results will astonish you. If your dealer hasn't Palmo Midds, send us his name and we will see that you are promptly supplied.

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A silo built up to a quality standard not down to a competitive price.

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Prices and Terms on request

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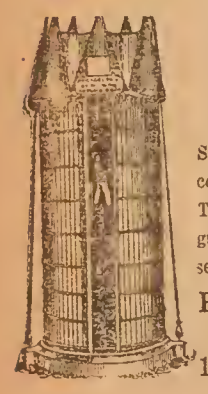

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SWINE BREEDERS

Registered O. I. C. and CHESTER WHITE PIGS, Either sex, bred from best strains obtainable and prices right. The best breeds for the farmer, gentle and prolific.
EUGENE P. ROGERS, WAYVILLE, NEW YORK

When writing to advertisers be sure to mention the American Agriculturist

What Readers Want to Know

Experience with Quack Grass--Other Questions

IN THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST under date of July 31st, you mention under the title of a "bad enemy", the quack grass pest. In my experience I have found only one practical way of combating the quack and that is to smother it out with buckwheat, which is very effective if done properly. The cheapest way is to cut the hay crop early on an infected piece of ground, then plow deeply, turning the sod well under and harrow and sow broadcast. (Do not use a drill), two bushels buckwheat to the acre. Let it grow and go down on the land and lay till the next spring. Keep all stock and poultry off the land, as they will uncover places and give the grass a chance to grow. Sow any time in July. Better sow late enough so frost will kill it before the grain forms. The ground will be in prime condition for any crop in the spring, and with the rotted quack roots and the buckwheat you will have added fertility enough to the soil to pay for all of the trouble and expense. Would like to hear if others have tried this plan and with what success, as if properly done and let to lay through the winter, not a live root will be left. Do not let quack go to seed around the fences and in wet places."—W. T. H.

Softening A Canvas Belt

"Can you tell me how to soften a painted canvas belt I bought some time ago. It is so hard I can't use it."—W. DK., New Jersey.

SUCH belts after being stitched are usually treated with a mixture of linseed oil and red lead to waterproof them. The usual method of keeping them soft and pliable is to occasionally give them a dressing of *raw* linseed oil or of castor oil. Paint your belt lightly with the linseed oil and after a short while, put it on some machine, run it and then give it another coating. I think you will find that in this way you can make your belt pliable again.—F. G. B.

Cabbage Heads Burst Open

What causes cabbage heads to burst open before they are full grown and is there anything that will prevent it?—F. G., New York.

THE general opinion that this tendency for heads to burst open is hereditary and that the way to overcome it is to select seed from varieties or strains that do not have this undesirable habit. Of course this does not help the grower who is having the trouble, at least not this year. It is sometimes possible to stop the trouble by going through the field and loosening the roots of the cabbages that seem especially firm. This slows up growth but does not entirely stop it.

Ear Worms Attack Sweet Corn

We are finding green worms that are eating the kernels on our sweet corn. Is this the European Corn borer?

WE ARE inclined to think that you are troubled with the corn ear worm. The European corn borer usually works inside the stalk, and is found in all parts of the plant, while the ear worm feeds only in the ear and does not bore into the cob.

Dust the silks at intervals of about ten days until the silks dry. Use a dust of half lead arsenate powder and half lime, flour or sulfur. This pest does not usually bother early corn. Fall plowing helps to control them.

Gasoline Vaporizes Slowly

"I have a combination gasoline blast furnace that does not generate sufficient heat with the quality of gasoline now on the market. Would Benzol be a safe and practicable substitute for gasoline in this case? For what other purposes might Benzol be used?"—O. S. C., New York.

IF the trouble is in the grade of gasoline as you state, I do not think that benzol will help you as it is harder to vaporize than your gasoline. It does contain more heat units, but the question is will your furnace be able to sufficiently vaporize the benzol? It is safe to try it. The trouble with the gasoline now days is not that it contains less heat units than formerly (actually it contains more) but that it is a heavier fuel and does not vaporize as readily. I would suggest that you try some high test gasoline or some areoplane gasoline.—F. G. B.

Does The County Fair Pay Dividends?

(*Continued from page 5*)

tive and 15 per cent of the men named this feature first.

Ten per cent of the farmers found most interest in farm machinery and the women cared nothing for it. Cattle exhibits were the most alluring to the farm men. The farm women and the other men were only slightly interested in cattle but 11 per cent of the other women found these exhibits attractive. On the other hand, the poultry show got its most favorable attention from the farm women.

The men not farmers found the midway fairly attractive. Of the farm people, only four per cent named the midway as having first interest to them.

The domestic exhibits interested 16 per cent of the women and eight per cent of the men. It is quite evident that the women had entries in this department and were looking for some blue ribbons.

The tent exhibits and various booths gained some advocates. About five per cent of the farmers and other men named these first and nine per cent of the other women were chiefly drawn to the wares displayed.

Clowns were chief to only two per cent of all the people. Women held first place for eight per cent of the other men but had no confessed admirers among the farmers.

It is evident that the fair has many attractions, and folks come long distances and spend much money for a day's outing. Those in charge of the fair should know what the visitors want to see and should try to supply what they ought to see. The fair should be, first of all, agricultural and educational, thereby giving the patron an opportunity of getting full value for his money.

FEEDING PIGS

FEEDING PIGS FOR SALE
Yorkshire-Chester cross and Yorkshire-Berkshire cross, all large growthy pigs, weaned and eating pigs; 6 to 8 weeks old, $4.75 each; 8 to 9 weeks old, $5.00 each. Send in and get from 2 to 50 pigs. Also pure bred Chester White or pure bred Yorkshire Barrows, Boars or Sows 6 to 7 weeks old, $6.00 each. I will ship C. O. D. on approval. If pigs are not satisfactory at your depot, return at my expense. Safe delivery guaranteed. No charge for shipping crates.
WALTER LUX, 388 Salem St., Woburn, Mass. Tel: 0086.

PIGS FOR SALE—SIZE AND QUALITY
Fast growers and easy feeders. Yorkshire and Chester White cross and Berkshire and Chester White cross pigs, 7 weeks old, $4.50 each; 8 to 9 weeks old, $5 each. We have some very fine Chester White pure bred boars, barrows or sows, 7 weeks old, $6 each. All are good large growthy pigs and plenty on hand. For prompt shipment send in your order and get from 2 to 75 shipped C. O. D. to you on approval. If they are not satisfactory at your depot, have them returned at our expense.
No charge for shipping crates
CLOVER HILL FARM, R. F. D. BOX 48, WOBURN, MASS.

LIVESTOCK BREEDERS

MILKING SHORTHORNS
Breeding Stock for Sale
The Bar None Ranch herd of this ideal milk and beef breed is founded on the most popular blood lines. Our stock is bred for type and production combined, and has been highly successful in the show ring and at the pail.

The breed that brings two checks instead of one—the milk check and the beef check.
COME AND SEE THE HERD
BAR NONE RANCH
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WAUBAN FARMS
The Home of
GOLDEN FERN'S NOBLES—GOLDEN FERNS
Offers for sale bull calves of a caliber that will interest the constructive breeder. The kind that will improve both type and production.
Herd is Accredited.
RAY L. WILLIAMS, - - MGR.
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FORGE HILL FARM GUERNSEYS
Daughters of SAUGERTIES LADDIES ULTRA are being bred to T. R. ULTRA LADDIE. Laddies Ultra is a son of Ultra May King out of an A. R. daughter of Florham Laddie. Ultra Laddie is a son of FLORHAM LADDIE out of an A. R. daughter of ULTRA MAY KING. BULL CALVES of the above breeding at $100. up.
CHAS. A. SLATER, R.D.3, Newburgh, N.Y.

O K L HOLSTEINS
FOR SALE: Bull calves sired by ORMSBY SENSATION 274343, ORMSBY KORNDYKE LAD POSCH 308940 and ORMSBY KORNDYKE PEARL. Out of good record dams. Good individuals, well grown, priced right.
Also a few heifer calves of the same lines of breeding.
BEAVER DAM STOCK FARM
Wm. Fielden, Mgr.
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TAYLOR FARM JERSEYS
We are offering 20 heifers ranging from 3 months to 20 months old. Nearly all are from Register of Merit dams, and several are already bred to a beautiful son of the White Cid. They are priced for quick sale. 'Phone or write for more complete description.
THE TAYLOR FARM
Delaware Co. Stamford, New York

100 Registered Holsteins ALL AGES
Jacks, Jennys, Mules, Ponies and Saddle Horses. All kinds always on hand.
OSWEGO RIVER STOCK FARM
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Because of being over stocked I offer for sale three exceptional
Holstein-Friesian Cows WITH A.R.O. RECORDS
as well as following C. T. A. (actual daily weights) records, 23056 milk 714 fat- 13029 milk 485 fat- 12277 milk 405 fat. Herd fully accredited never any reactors. These cows may be seen at the Cornell exhibit "Home Grown Feeds" State Fair. Pedigrees on request.
G. L. MICKEL - - HECTOR, N. Y.

SPECIAL BABY BULLS AT $50 EACH
30 to 50 day Gt. Grandsons of Oxford You'll Do. out of some of my best cows. Will ship C.O.D. on approval.
HERD ACCREDITED. WATCH THIS SPACE
HEDGES HOMESTEAD STOCK FARM
East Durham, N. Y. C. H. Jennings, Owner

Tuberculin Tested grade Holstein and Guernsey cows and heifers, that show quality and milky type, 60 day retest guaranteed.
I. T. & C. A. WELCH
West Edmeston - - New York

FEEDING PIGS

FEEDING PIGS —either Chester and Yorkshire cross, or Berkshire and Chester cross, 6 to 7 weeks old, $6.50 each; 8 to 9 weeks old, $6.75. Good healthy stock, free from disease, the kind of pigs that make good porkers. Also 35 pure bred Chesters, 7 weeks old, $7.00 each; barrows, boars, or sows.
SAFE DELIVERY GUARANTEED
Shipping crates supplied free. Will ship any number of either lots C.O.D. which enables you to examine pigs at your depot, and if they prove unsatisfactory on arrival, return at my expense.
A. M. LUX, 206 Washington St., WOBURN, MASS.
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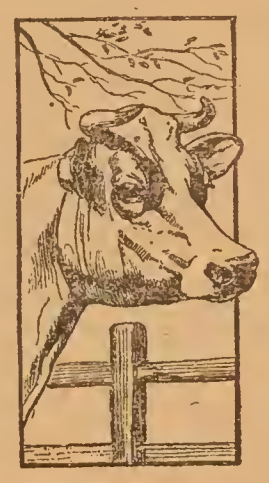


Would King Solomon Choose The Jersey?

It's almost certain that he would. Look at these facts:—
1. Economy of production—Official figures show that Jerseys lead.
2. Purchase price—At current prices for Jerseys you get most dairy value for your money.
3. Demand of products—The demand for Jersey milk and butter is constant. A steady and profitable market is assured.

Choose your dairy cattle wisely!

For information on Jersey cattle or Jersey milk write

THE AMERICAN JERSEY CATTLE CLUB,
Dept. E. 324 W. 23d St., New York

An Investment That Paid Six Times Over

(*Continued from page* 3)

herd was a grade herd quite similar to those you will find on the average farm. There were a nondescript lot of cows with all sorts of grades and crosses. However, the pure-bred cow appealed to Mr. Wait and he started in early to purchase pure-bred Holsteins. One of these cows has a total production of over 100,000 pounds of milk in eight years, or an average of 12,500 pounds per year, which is a very creditable record for just an average farm cow.

Another foundation cow has a milk production record of 54,656 pounds and 2,078.8 pounds of fat in four years, or an average of 13,664 pounds of milk and 518.4 pounds of fat per year.

Good Sires

After 1914 and the coming of the war, Mr. Wait found it more difficult to obtain increases, due to the high prices prevailing on stock, and he had to rest content to build up his herd by using as good a sire as he was financially able to purchase. However, there was progress each year, and the highest average production per cow was reached in 1918 when eight mature cows averaged 12,547 pounds of milk and 439 pounds of fat. This was the first year records of butterfat were kept and the tests were very good.

More recently young heifers have been added to the herd and have decreased the average production for the whole herd, but the highest individual production was made in 1921, when one cow produced 16,319 pounds of milk and 603.9 pounds of fat during the calendar year.

In the spring of 1922, Mr. Wait branched out and did some official testing. He put four of his cows on the seven-day record-of-merit test and had the satisfaction of having one of them head the list of mature cows with a production of 741.7 pounds of milk and 26.31 pounds of fat, or 32.89 pounds of butter in seven days.

The other cows did well and all had records of more than 22 pounds of butter in seven days. His best cow was also on record-of-merit test and for the 365-day period had a record of 17,031 pounds of milk and 760 pounds of butter. These records are very satisfactory and creditable, especially when we remember that this was Mr. Wait's first attempt at official testing and were made by cows which have been raised by himself.

Heavy Feeding Helps

Mr. Wait is a good feeder and gives his cows every care, which tends towards increased production. He has two silos on the farm thereby insuring plenty of succulent feed and he feeds a grain ration of bran, shorts, oat chop, corn, oilmeal and cottonseed cake. These grains and concentrates with clover hay and silage make a well-balanced and palatable ration, which has helped in keeping up milk production. Mr. Wait also believes in feeding according to production, and has found the daily milk record a great help in apportioning his grain ration properly.

The value of using only good, pure-bred sires has been well demonstrated in the steady progress of this herd. At the present time, it is composed entirely of pure-bred Holsteins, and has been built up from two or three foundation cows. The daughters have proved to be better producers than their dams. Before selling off all his grades, Mr. Wait had some very high producing grade cows in the herd. Two Holsteins had average production records of over 12,000 and 11,000 pounds of milk extending over a period of years. Such records as these demonstrate the real value of the pure-bred sire even in the grade herd, and reacclaim the old saying that the "bull is more than half the herd."

It is impossible for even a dairy farmer to "hide his light under a bushel basket." Soon after Mr. Wait started in this work, and demonstrated the results possible by the use of intelligent methods, the neighbors followed suit. The community about testifies to the value of herd improvement. There are a half dozen other farms within sight of the Wait barns where demonstrations may be seen of the increased production due to selection, feeding and use of pure-bred sires, and these farmers have been guided in their work by the milk record sheet and Babcock tester. They have been testing for some years and can show results.

In 1919 the average production of the 61 cows in six herds was 8,623 pounds of milk and 302.4 pounds of fat; in 1921, the average production of 53 cows in four herds was 9,413 pounds of milk and 335.6 pounds of fat, showing a decided increase in the past two or three years, and an average production fully 100% greater than that of all the dairy cows in Ontario, Canada, the United States, or in your and my neighborhood.

Such are the results that can be secured through a wise use of the knowledge obtained by keeping a record of milk and fat production. These farmers are not situated any more favorably than many others, and have to build as they go along. They have, however, built on sane lines and have worked to reach a standard that they set for themselves.

Nor have these dairy farmers worked blindly and by guess or by gosh, as too many farmers are doing. They know each individual cow, feed her according to production and use only such sires as they know come from stock that is able to improve their herds.

When such improvement can be contained in one herd—just an average dairy herd, without glitter, gold or pull—surely cow testing is worthwhile to all dairymen who are anxious to improve their herds, and make more money, easier, with the same amount of work involved. Cow testing will pay if you will use it intelligently.—E. W. G.

Champion Guernsey Three-Year-Old for 305 Days

TUSCARORA Ledyard Blossom's Esther 167601, owned by Marion Lewis, Cameron Mills, New York, takes first place in class EEE witth her production of 10758.4 pounds of milk and 581.5 pounds of butter fat. This record was made on two milkings daily for a period of ten months, and the cow gave birth to a calf shortly afterward. Although made as a junior three year old, the record is the second highest in the breed for any age class of the 305 day division. She becomes the New York State champion for her class, as well as breed champion.

Lockport Jersey Has Six Notable Records

SOPHIE'S Emily, owned by W. R. Kenan of Lockport, N. Y., is one of two Jersey cows that have won four Gold Medals. She was first started on test as a Junior two year old and recently completed her sixth official test.

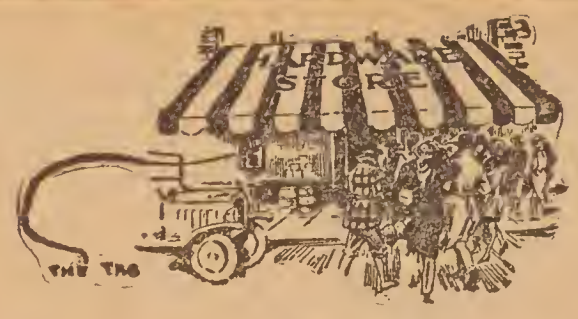
Her records are as follows:

DAYS	MILK	FAT	AGE	
365	13792	723.56	2-3	XX
365	14762	728.05	3-6	
365	15945	809.77	5-1	X
365	15148	724.49	6-5	X
365	16615	800.59	7-8	X
365	16538	798.55	8-10	

X-Gold Medal XX-Gold and Silver Medals awarded by The American Jersey Cattle Club.

It should be noted that the average for these tests is 764.17 pounds of fat and that the majority of the records were made "with calf."

Sophie's Emily is by the "Old King of Dairy Sires" Pogis 99th of Hood Farms. This Gold and Silver Medal bull has 112 Register of Merit daughters and 33 proven sons to his credit. The dam of Sophie's Emily is Lass 66th of Hood Farm, a Gold and Silver Medal cow which has one record of 910 pounds of fat made in the senior three-year-old form.



HOW WELL *do you know the Hardware Man and his store?*

IF YOU could spend a week in a "Farm Service" Hardware Store you would get the surprise of your life. You would find many things you never saw or heard of before. To learn all the different items, know their names, uses and sizes is a life time study. Your Hardware Man is constantly seeing and inspecting new materials and inventions, using his long training to pick out the good and discarding the worthless so that he can have just the right things to offer you—those adapted to your climate, your working conditions, and your modes and desires of living.

Go to a "Farm Service" Store and look around—you are always welcome. Go there when you want a good tool, a repair part for the stove or mower, a piece of pipe, new kitchen utensils, or the best paint or material for some odd job. You'll get what you want right then and there and you can be sure the quality and price will be right.

A Farmer's Store

NEXT WEEK

Will be the first of a series of messages about seasonable Hardware you need.

"Farm Service" stores specialize on the farmer's needs and problems. They offer you more for your money than you can buy in any other way by giving merchandise of established value at a fair price. In these stores you will discover short-cut ways to do things, articles that will save your time, your temper, your money, and make your life more comfortable. Make a practice of going to your "Farm Service" Hardware Store. It pays!

BUY WHERE YOU SEE THIS TAG

It's a pledge of better storekeeping for everybody's benefit

Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

MILK PRICES

THE following are the August prices for milk in the basic zone of 201-210 miles from New York City.

Dairymen's League and Non Pool prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield prices are based on milk testing 3%.

Class		Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers	Non Pool Co-op.
1	Fluid Milk	$2.95	$2.80	$2.90
2	Fluid Cream		2.15	2.35
2 A	Fluid Cream	2.36		
2 B	Ice Cream	2.46		
2 C	Soft Cheese	2.41		
3	Evap., Cond., Milk Powder, Hard Cheese		1.80	
3 A	Evap. and cond. milk	2.05		2.05
3 B	Milk Powder	2.00		2.00
3 C	Hard Cheese	2.00		
4	Butter and American cheese	Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American cheese.		

The Class 1 price for August, 1925, League and Sheffield, was $2.80; Non-pool $2.70.

The Dairymen's League announces that a butterfat differential of 4 cents a point applies to classes 1, 3a, 3b and 3c and that a differential of 5½ cents per point will apply in classes 2a, 2b and 2c.

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average.

Interstate Producers

The Interstate Milk Producers Association (Philadelphia Price Plan), announce the receiving station prices or the price to the farmer in the 201 to 210-mile zone from Philadelphia for 3% milk is $2.19. In the 101 to 110 mile-zone, the price is $2.29.

BUTTER WORKS HIGHER

CREAMERY SALTED	Aug. 17	Aug. 10	Aug. 17 1925
Higher than extra	42½-43¼	41½-42	43¼-43¾
Extra (92 sc)	42 -42½	-41	42⅜-
84-91 score	35 -41½	33½-40½	40 -42¼
Lower G'd's	33 -34½	-33	38½-39½

The butter market has continued to work higher since our last report so that now it is over a cent above prevailing quotations at that time. The predominating influence responsible for the stronger sentiment is the continued shrinkage in the arrivals and advices that the make in the producing sections is running lighter than at the same time last year. In addition to that, the extremely warm weather that the metropolitan district experienced had its effect upon qualities, putting a premium on the fancier marks.

Another factor that was responsible for an upward turn and stronger sentiment was the August 1 government report which showed that the excess over last year was not as great as was expected and speculators immediately got busy.

The middle of August finds the market gaining in strength, due principally to the fact that there is such a small proportion of real top qualities. Obviously the medium and lower grades are not as firm. It is interesting to note that values of top qualities are almost on par with last year, while lower grades are 5 or 6 cents below 1925 figures.

CHEESE SLIGHTLY HIGHER

STATE FLATS	Aug. 17	Aug. 10	Aug. 17 1925
Fresh fancy	22½-24	22-23½	24½-25½
Fresh av'ge	21½-	21-21¼	23½-
Held fancy	—-—	—-—	—-—
Held av'ge	—-—	—-—	—-—

The opinion we expressed in last week's columns, namely, that we would not be surprised to see prices take an upward turn, was borne out in the market during the past week when the whole range of values on State whole milk flats advanced. Advices from upstate are very firm and prices have strengthened on practically all marks. Fancy Junes have been selling for 24c and some lots have turned at 25c. For a while the inquiry for fresh whole milk flats was actually dull, but an improvement of late has been observed and most of the business has been at 23c and 24c, almost a full cent over the market of a week ago. Some average runs have been obtainable at 21½c, but there is not a great deal of business advance higher.

The firmer tone is principally due to the fact that receivers have advanced prices because of higher replacing costs. In spite of the advance, however, the New York market is relatively lower than country markets.

It was expected for a while that the government report would have a bearish influence on the market, showing as it did that the August 1 holdings of American cheese totalled 73,579,000 pounds compared with 66,634,000 pounds on August 1, 1925 and a five-year August 1 average of 55,240,000 pounds. This surplus is more than was anticipated.

FANCY EGGS HIGHER

NEARBY WHITE	Aug. 17	Aug. 10	Aug. 17 1925
Selected Extras	48-51	45-49	49-52
Av'ge Extras	44-47	41-44	46-48
Extra Firsts	40-42	39-40	41-45
Firsts	37-39	36-38	39-40
Gathered	34-41	33-39	36-44
Pullets	23-37	24-26	30-40
BROWNS			
Fancy	40-44	38-42	40-45

Strictly fancy white eggs from nearby points have again worked to higher levels, principally because of the short supplies. The greatest scarcity exists in the fanciest selections of Jersey eggs, and there are occasions when pet marks are working out at a slight premium over the highest quotation. The market is also better on average extras and extra firsts, and some firmness is in evidence on those lines. However, the ordinary run of current arrivals has not been meeting a very active demand, due principally to the fact that most of them show the effects of hot weather.

The cold storage situation is a little more favorable than it was last year, although there was not enough difference to be of any great consequence. Cold storage holdings are only about 200,000 cases below those of last year, while they were approximately 300,000 cases above the five-year average. On this basis it looks as though the egg market will move about the same as it did a year ago. A great deal will depend of course on the lay this fall and winter.

LIVE POULTRY MARKET HIT BY BOARD OF HEALTH RULING

FOWLS	Aug. 17	Aug. 10	Aug. 17 1925
Colored	27-28	25-26	26-28
Leghorns	22-24	21-24	23-24
BROILERS			
Colored	29-31	26-30	28-30
Leghorns	26-28	22-25	26-28

The live poultry market suffered a severe relapse since our last report, because of a ruling issued by the Board of Health, based on a regulation adopted by the Board in 1923, which states that live poultry shall be sold only to those holding permits to handle. No live poultry in crate lots shall be sold to any person unless such person is authorized to handle or deal in live poultry by permit granted for that purpose by the Board of Health.

It develops that this ruling is being exercised on all poultry shipments and although a dealer may come from New Jersey or Connecticut, with his own trucks, he cannot obtain any live poultry. Shipments are permitted only through the American Express Co. and now the express company is refusing to receive shipments for a dealer unless they know the dealer to whom the shipment is consigned has a permit to sell live poultry.

It is the contention of the live poultry dealers that the Board of Health has no jurisdiction over live poultry jobbers or retailers in any communities outside of the city limits. The ruling has cut off from New York dealers all of the out of town trade. Local slaughter houses do their buying in the freight market. Jersey dealers have been obtaining their supplies at the freight terminals on the other side of the river. It was quite obvious therefore, that the ruling is a direct injury to nearby shippers who ship in by express.

An interview with a representative of one of the largest receivers of express poultry, brought out the fact that this ruling has caused him alone a loss in direct cash sales amounting to something like $5,000 a week.

On the 18th, the market showed some improvement. Broilers were from one to two cents higher than the previous week and indications that fowls would also improve accordingly. The quotations given above are those obtained by direct questioning of buyers and sellers.

From now on poultrymen will begin to cull their flocks and throw out those hens that do not show egg laying capacity. Right now the fowl market is none too good. However, during the second week in September we will have the Jewish New Year to point to. This holiday falls on the 9th and 10th and the best market days will be the 7th and 8th. Shipments should arrive in New York on either of those days and not later than the morning of the 8th. At that time fancy fat fowls will be in demand. It should be borne in mind that any undergrade will go begging, for the holiday spirit prevails and only fancy qualities are wanted.

FEEDS AND GRAINS

FUTURES (At Chicago)	Aug. 17	Aug. 10	Aug. 17 1935
Wheat (Sept.)	1.34⅛	1.40	——
Corn (Sept.)	.79¾	.85½	——
Oats (Sept.)	.38⅞	.42½	——
CASH GRAINS (At New York)			
Wheat No. 2 Red	1.43	1.48¾	1.69½
Corn, No. 2 Yel.	.93⅝	.99	1.24⅝
Oats, No. 2	.49½	.51¼	.50
FEEDS (At Buffalo)	Aug. 14	Aug. 7	Aug. 8 1925
Gr'd Oats	30.50	31.50	35.00
Sp'g Bran	26.00	25.75	28.50
H'd Bran	27.50	27.25	32.00
Stand'd Mids	26.50	26.50	31.00
Soft S. Mids	32.50	32.00	39.00
Flour Mids	31.00	30.50	37.00
Red Dog	37.00	36.50	44.50
Wh. Hominy	33.75	34.00	——
Yel. Hominy	33.75	34.00	39.00
Corn Meal	34.00	35.00	47.00
Gluten Feed	37.75	37.75	43.25
Gluten Meal	47.75	47.75	——
36% C. S. Meal	34.25	34.25	46.00
41% C. S. Meal	37.00	37.00	50.00
45% C. S. Meal	38.50	38.50	53.00
34% O. P. Linseed Oil Meal	47.50	47.50	49.00

Above feed quotations taken from weekly grain and feed letter issued weekly by New York State Dept. of Farms and Markets.

The wheat market has fallen away considerably because of the strong, bearish influence in the market. The opinion was expressed in these columns at the time the August government report was issued, that with the indications of an extremely heavy crop we could look for a reduction in futures and this has materialized.

The reducetion in corn is not due so much to the statistical condition of the market as the reaction of the wheat market, as well as weather reports and crop reports indicating more favorable conditions in the corn belt. The corn market is now entering a very critical period. Everything hinges on frost. If it comes soon, things will boom. The market will be determined on how early or how late killing frosts come.

According to the most recent information available there will be something like 200,000,000 bushels of wheat available for export. However, private estimates are almost unanimous in the opinion that the exportable surplus will be closer to 225,000,000. Business houses do not give much credit to the crop reports of the Canadian government.

LATE POTATO PROSPECTS

Potato crop estimate issued on August 1 by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, shows that in the six late producing states—Maine, New York Pennsylvania, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota—the crop will be approximately 4,500,000 bushels below that of 1925. Maine, Michigan and Wisconsin show increases, while in New York, Pennsylvania and Minnesota the prospects are that the crop will be lighter than in 1925. The government figures for these six states are as follows:

	Estimated 1926 Production	1925 Production
Maine	34,133,000	32,467,000
New York	30,078,000	35,932,000
Pennsylvania	24,578,000	25,328,000
Michigan	27,564,000	26,629,000
Wisconsin	26,643,000	24,600,000
Minnesota	25,187,000	27,880,000
	168,183,000	172,836,000

The report shows that the crop has gained considerably over the July forecast. However, the estimate for the total national crop falls about 8,000,000 bushels below the crop of last year. This of course includes the early crops from the south and middle Atlantic states.

Just what effect this report will have on the market and prices is impossible to determine. The report varies considerably from the private reports made by members of the trade.

The present market shows some improvement of late, most of the receipts coming from New Jersey and Long Island. The prolonged rainy period has had some effect on the market in the form of lighter shipments and these have been responsible for stronger sentiment. Prices are showing some improvement, F. O. B. sales advancing from 25c to 50c a barrel.

The weather from now on until digging time is going to have a very direct effect upon prospects. Some sections have had the kind of weather that is particularly favorable for the development of blight. As yet no reports have been received as to its presence in any appreciable amount.

HEAVY APPLE CROP FORECAST

According to the August 1 report of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, covering the commercial apple crop, the estimated production in 1926 will exceed that of 1925 by approximately 9,000,000 barrels, which is something like 2,000,000 barrels more than was estimated a month ago. Washington leads all the other states in an estimated crop of 10,000,000 barrels, an increase of approximately 1,200,000 over last year. New York comes second with a crop of 6,400,000 barrels, approximately 2,500,000 over last year's crop.

Private estimates are not in harmony with government report, especially in New York State, where grower organizations have been conducting surveys which indicate that although the crop will be heavy, it does not show the increase over last year that is indicated by the government report. Those interested in the apple market are referred to the comments of M. C. Burritt, on page 2, which give a very comprehensive survey of the crop in Western New York.

MEATS AND LIVESTOCK

The live calf market has improved considerably since our last report on the 17th. Real prime calves brought as high as $16.50, although most of the nicest arrivals brought $16. Medium to good stock brought anywhere from $14 to $16. Poor stock has been selling as low as $6.

Live lambs are about on the same level as we reported live stock, although top prices have been more difficult to obtain. Stock has got to be unusually fancy to bring better than $14 per hundred, most of the best marks bringing that figure.

Live hogs (Yorkers from 100 to 150 pounds) have been selling from $14 to $14.50, with heavier weights at the 200 bringing generally 25c per hundred less. Anything over 200 have been selling around $13.

Very little country dressed veal is coming in and that which has been strictly fancy has been selling from 21c to 22c, although most of the best lines have been bringing nearer 20c, others selling downward to 15c for the common marks.

Rain Holds Up Work

(*Continued from page 2*)

The International Apple Shippers have had their annual meeting at Buffalo. Opening prices are usually set at this meeting by initial sales arranged between producers and buyers. This year there is reported to have been very little buying and price talk owing to the big crop. Some cooperatives in the Northwest, where there is a very heavy crop this year, are reported to have sold Jonathons at $1.15 per box or about 50c per box under the usual price, with the intent of moving this crop rapidly on to the market and getting it out of the way. The general idea seemed to be that New York Dutchess would not bring over 50c to 60c per bushel F. O. B. This price will give the grower hardly enough to warrant picking. Yet this early stuff of which there is a superabundance must be moved out of the way early.

—M. C. Burritt.

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Among the Farmers

Secretary Jardine to Speak at State Fair

VISITORS to Farm and Home Bureau Day at the State Fair on Tuesday, August 31, will enjoy one of the big features of the week—address of U. S. Secretary of Agriculture, William M. Jardine.

Secretary Jardine will speak at Empire Court at 1:15 P. M. He comes at the invitation of the New York State Farm Bureau Federation.

Prior to the Secretary's address he will attend a luncheon at the Club House on the Fair Grounds as the guest of the State Fair Commission. Other guests will be leading farmers, farm women, and the officers of state farm organizations.

The subject of the Secretary's address has not been announced. According to his assistant, F. M. Russell, the Secretary

WILLIAM M. JARDINE
U. S. Secretary of Agriculture

will probably speak informally as this is his usual custom at large gatherings.

As this is the first large farm gathering which the Secretary has addressed in this state since he became a member of Coolidge's cabinet in 1925, it is expected that great numbers will turn out to hear him.

The speaking program will be opened by Lieutenant-Governor Seymour Lowman who will introduce Mr. Ten Eyck as chairman. Mr. Ten Eyck will present the speakers. The Secretary will be followed on the program by Mrs. Edward Young of Milton, president of the New York State Home Bureau Federation.

The presence of a member of the cabinet, the man who represents agriculture at Washington, will doubtless attract a great many city persons as well as a very large audience of farm people. The latter will, of course, be particularly interested to hear the Secretary's message.

W. H. Kehoe, Another Milk Grafter, Sentenced

WILLIAM H. KEHOE, former assistant corporation counsel of New York City and the so-called "attorney-general" of the milk graft ring, has been sentenced to an indeterminate term in the penitentiary. The most Kehoe may serve according to law is three years as his conviction was for a misdemeanor, that of conspiring to obstruct justice by accepting a bribe. Kehoe was immediately taken to Blackwell's Island to be held there pending the establishment of his term by the Municipal Parole Commission.

Immediately following the disposal of Kehoe's case, Assistant Attorney Pecora moved for the joint trial of T. J. Clougher, now serving a term in Sing Sing, and J. W. Kautzman, one time head of the Health Department's special service squad, on a charge of conspiracy. Counsel for these two objected and the court granted separate trials.

Kautzman's trial began on the 16th with the selection of a jury. The charges against him included accepting bribes while in office to allow the importation of bootleg milk and cream from unauthorized sources. The first count charges Kautzman with asking and agreeing to receive from one Samuel Doner, a confessed illegal dealer in cream, the sum of $2,000 for fifty-six cans of cream from a source unauthorized by the Health Department. A few days previous to this offer of a bribe, Kautzman had seized the cream.

The second count charges that Kautzman illegally received gratuities. The maximum sentence on the first count is ten years imprisonment and $5,000 fine, while the second count carries a maximum sentence of ten years and a fine of $4,000.

Heavy Rains on Long Island

LONG ISLAND farmers have been experiencing one of the longest drawn out rainy spells in years. During the first week in August the weather was extremely hot and sultry. There was not a great deal of sunshine and the humidity was unbearable.

On Thursday, the 12th, one of the worst storms in the history of the weather bureau swept Long Island. Practically every night for a week brought severe thunder showers. On the night of the 13th, three different storms did an enormous amount of damage. On the 14th there were two heavy electrical storms. On the 17th, a cyclone struck the north shore of the Island and did a vast amount of damage, particularly a water spout in the vicinity of Glen Cove, where many homes were totally destroyed. In one case an automobile was lifted bodily over a fence along the road and in another case a house was moved completely from its foundation.

Potatoes May Suffer

Some apprehension is felt about the potato crop. We have had so much water and so little sunshine that it is feared that rotting might soon start if sunshine does not come soon to dry things out.

Farmers are busy digging early potatoes, which are generally bringing from 90 cents to $1.10 a bushel, depending upon where they are being sold. Sweet corn has been selling over a range of 3 to 5 cents an ear, depending upon method of disposal. It is quite noticeable that the ears have not filled particularly well and the ears are small. It is expected that the second and third pullings will show up much better. The first pulling was considerably below normal.

All the other crops are doing particularly well. Rains have come just in time to supply the needed moisture and we have had a great deal of warm weather. In fact, at times it was so extremely hot that it was impossible to work in the fields.

League Planning Ten-Year Anniversary Celebration

AT a recent meeting of the Board of Directors of the Dairymen's League a committee was selected to formulate plans for the ten year anniversary celebration on October 1. It was ten years ago on that date that the now historic milk strike of 1916 took place, an event which marked the beginning of real cooperative marketing among the dairymen of the New York City milk shed.

The celebration will be unique in that it will not be held at one place but will take the form of local celebrations in the various districts of the League. Local committees are being appointed and preliminary plans for the celebration in many League localities are now under way.

League dairymen of central New York counties including Madison, Onondaga, Herkimer, and Oneida have already designated Syracuse as the place where they will hold their celebration on October 1.

Many localities will have as one of the features of the program a review of League history in that section, especially during the trying days of 1916-1921. Pageants depicting in dramatic form these earlier historic days of dairying in the territory will also be a feature on the programs.

Gossip From the Barns

Lee's Hill Farm, formerly the Kinnelon Herd of Butler, N. J., but now located at Morristown, N. J., is one of the best known herds of Brown Swiss in the eastern states. Mr. and Mrs. Warren Kinney, owners of the farm, have remodeled the barn and constructed a new dairy for the proper handling of the herd products. The herd sire, Nelle Stassis, is not only of show caliber himself, but is the sire of show material. Among his get which have won ring honors is the grand champion at the Dairy Cattle Congress in 1925, and at the National Dairy Show. The junior herd sire, Illads College Boy, is the producer of some of the highest testing daughters of the breed. The herd expects to be represented on the show circuit this fall.

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The Carolinian—*By Rafael Sabatini*

MYRTLE was standing by the window, with little Andrew at her side, when he entered. Both turned, and, whilst Myrtle gave her husband a wistful smile from out of a wan, white face, Andrew came bouncing toward him, with joyously excited cries, to embrace his dust-stained knees.

Never in his life had Latimer felt nearer to tears than at that moment as he lifted his little lad up until the chubby, laughing face was level with his own.

More slowly Myrtle crossed to his side. 'Set him down, Harry,' she urged gently. 'You are scarce fit to carry your own self, my poor boy.'

Knowing what he knew, her solicitude was almost an insult in its insincerity. He kissed the child, and set him down, then suffered himself to be drawn to table, and sat there his chin on his breast while Myrtle ministered to him, poured him coffee to which she added a tablespoonful of rum, deeming him in need of the stimulant, and piling a plate for him with slices of venison and ham.

Quiet she sat there, quieting their son, making no attempt to disturb him, not even attempting to address him. And he, eating mechanically and stealing ever and anon a glance at her pale face, finely featured, spiritual face, was indulging thoughts that at first were very bitter, but into which gradually there crept a doubt. A trite old saying to the effect that appearances are deceptive and not to be trusted had occurred to him at first as he contemplated her own gentle, almost angelic countenance. Who, he asked himself, could believe that one so fair and sweet to behold could be so canker-hearted as was she? And then, just as he persuaded himself that here was proof of the truth of that old adage, its other application to her case also occurred to him. What if, in spite of all appearances, she were innocent, at least of part of that which he imputed to her? What if, after all, her love for him were no such pretence as he had yesterday been persuaded?

Then he remembered the lies into which he had led her last night, and the glib smoothness with which she had uttered them. Oh, she was false, through and through; false to him, false to his cause, a shameless betrayer of both. It was no wonder Rutledge bade him see that her visits to her father ceased. For that insult he had all but struck Rutledge, had warned Rutledge he would require satisfaction when the country's present demands upon them both should be at an end. There was an apology due to Rutledge, who out of mercy and compassion had no doubt said far less than he actually knew.

Latimer pushed away his plate, drained the cup of hot coffee with its stimulating addition, and sank back in his chair with a sight of utter weariness and dejection. She was instantly at his side with a pipe already filled with tobacco. He took it with a word of thanks mechanically uttered; and, not perceiving that she also brought a lighted taper, he groped in his picket for his tinder-box. His fingers closed upon a folded piece of paper, and it was almost as if they had touched a coal of fire. For instantly he knew this for the letter Mandeville had yesterday written; the letter which was to prevent Carey from carrying out what had been concerted between Mandeville and himself in the event of the former's not returning. In the turmoil of mind that had subsequently been his own, Latimer had forgotten that letter until this moment. It had remained undelivered, and yet Carey had made no move. Why was that?

Asking himself the question, he took the taper Myrtle proffered. Still asking it, he lighted his pipe, and smoked awhile with knitted brows. Very soon the answer, the only possible answer, came to him.

Carey had not moved because Myrtle had conveyed to him what he himself had last evening told her: that Neild was detained as a precautionary measure, but in reality there was nothing against him. Naturally, then, Carey dared not move, lest by doing so he should destroy Mandeville.

That was the entire and the only possible explanation of Carey's inactivity. And it was also proof that she carried news from headquarters to her cursed father. Rutledge was more than right; Latimer's wife was a spy in his own household.

'Have you been out to-day, Myrtle?' he asked her as a test.

'No, dear. The streets are so crowded, and the people so excited. I would rather not go amongst them.'

He took a pull at his pipe, and then, with his eyes upon her, he asked her abruptly: When did you last see your father?'

That the question startled her he must have preceived even had he been watching her less closely.

'Why do you ask?'

'Many?' she inquired.

'A thousand or so.'

Her face lighted. 'You infernal hypocrite!' he thought.

'That's a great many, isn't it?'

'A goodly number.'

Again there was a pause, at the end of which she asked him: 'Are our numbers very inferior to the British?'

For a moment he smoked in silence, deliberating his reply.

'You are asking me State secrets,' he said at last, with a touch of sternness.

'Oh, Harry!' her tone was one of gentle remonstrance. 'Surely you can tell me. You understand my anxiety.'

'I think I do,' he said, and she thought his tone was curious. Then he lapsed again into his gloomy abstraction without giving her any further answer. Repelled by his manner she fell silent.

Resentment of her impudent attempt to draw information from him smouldered in his heart. He was within an ace of rising, denouncing her for a treacherous, faithless creature, and taking her by the throat

What Happened in the Story Thus Far

HARRY LATIMER, a wealthy young tobacco planter of South Carolina is a leader in the Colonial party. His political leanings are responsible for the breaking of his engagement to Myrtle Carey, the daughter of Sir Andrew Carey, a staunch Tory. Because of his rebellious activities in Charles Town, Latimer faces arrest. Myrtle relents and her love rekindled, she consents to marry him if he will leave Charles Town. Their marriage infuriates Sir Andrew who forces Latimer into an unfair duel. Carey's fury is further aroused by Captain Robert Mandeville, a distant relative of Myrtle's and the British Governor's aide. Latimer foils the plot by not returning Carey's shot in the duel, thereby preventing further challenges and attempts on his life by Carey. Under these circumstances Myrtle and Harry leave for his plantation in the back country.

War Breaks out. The Governor and Mandeville flee. Latimer returns to Charles Town and is commissioned in the army of South Carolina. Rutledge, the Colonial governor, warns Harry to insist that Myrtle discontinue her visit to her father's home because of the presence of a mysterious visitor by the name of Jonathan Nield and especially since the British forces are near Charles Town. Harry ignores the warning. Myrtle penetrates Nield's disguise, discovering that he is Mandeville. Nield promises to leave Charles Town if Myrtle will not report him as a spy. However, Mandeville breaks his promise and again returns at which time he is held for questioning this time by Latimer who also penetrates his disguise. In the meantime another spy has been captured and a secret code was found on his person. In confessing his identity Nield (Mandeville) tells Latimer that Myrtle knew of his identity all along which leads Latimer to question his wife's trustworthiness.. He orders Nield's detention and determines to put Myrtle to test. Meanwhile the Colonists have opened negotiations with the British to gain time.

'From interest, of course. I'm wondering how he's taking the present situation.'

'Oh! Why, just as you would expect him to be taking it.' She seemed relieved. 'He is confident that Charles Town cannot stand against the British.'

'And jubilant in that confidence, I suppose?'

She sighed. 'I suppose he is.'

'But you haven't said when you last saw him.'

'Two or three days ago.' Her tone was casual.

'Then you haven't seen him since Neild's arrest?'

After a momentary pause she answered: No,' and at once asked: 'Why?'

He shrugged. 'I should have thought it natural that you should wish to reassure him about his friend; to tell him that the Quaker has come to no harm and is really in no danger. But it doesn't matter.' He lapsed into thought again, and pulled steadily at his pipe.

She not only lied, she lied unnecessarily, from which he argued that her conscience must be uneasy, indeed. And how calm she was, how brazen that hypocritical, saintly look of hers!

He roused himself from the train of thought following upon this to answer a question she was putting him.

'Harry, is father right in his persuasion?'

'I hope not,' he answered grimly.

'But what do you think? What do you believe? Are we strong enough to repel the attack? Have the reinforcements arrived?'

'Reinforcements?' he stared at her. 'What reinforcements?' He had uttered the question before the dreadful suspicion crossed his mind that she was pumping him for information.

'I thought you were expecting reinforcements.'

'Oh, those,' he lied in turn. 'They came in yesterday. Last night.'

to make an end for all time of her deceit and lying. Then again there came a doubt. After all, if she were loyal, such questions would not be unreasonable at such a time. If she were loyal! Inwardly he laughed in wicked mockery. If she were loyal! What a fool he was, after all that last night he had learnt beyond possibility of doubt, after all the lies he knew her to have told him, still even for a moment to suppose a possibility of her loyalty! All that remained was but to ascertain the extent to which she was disloyal, the extent to which she would betray her husband's, that she might serve her lover's, cause.

Into his mind floated in that evil moment the substance of words spoken long ago by Rutledge—words of which Rutledged had lately reminded him—uttered in connection with Gabriel Featherstone. When a person is suspected of spying, two aims may be served at once. That person may be lured to complete self-conviction, and the side for which he spies into defeat by false information given him under the cloak of a complete faith in his integrity.

Inspiration stirred in him. Abruptly he put down his pipe, pushed back his chair, and rose.

'I must be going,' he said. 'There is no rest for me just yet.'

He took up his hat and sword from the chair where he had placed them. He went over to Andrew, who presented for his kiss a face that was smeared with honey.

Myrtle had risen. She was agitated, on the verge of tears which she bravely strove to repress until he should have departed. To the anxiety of the time was added an anguish of doubt regarding Harry. Did he suspect her? His manner had been so odd since yesterday. And yet, since clearly he had not discovered Neild's identity, what was there he should suspect? Relief could lie only in complete confession. Yet this confession must trouble him, and how could she trouble him at such a time? Thus her unselfishness, her very regard for him drove her at every step to tangle herself still further in this hateful coil.

'My dear!' she said, and put her arms about his neck.

Had Andrew been older, the gleam in those eyes of his father that looked at him over his mother's shoulder, the mocking set of that mouth, might have given him something to think about.

Harry's hand stroked his wife's dark hair.

'You are full of fears, Myrtle, I know. But you have been very brave. Be brave a little longer; only a little longer. Listen, dear. I'll tell you something...something that you must forget as soon as you have heard it. It is a secret known only to myself besides Moultrie, who is responsible for the plan. Its success depends upon utter secrecy. If it were known, all would be destroyed.'

'Ah, don't tell me, then, Harry. Don't! I can be patient.'

She was afraid, he thought, as, indeed, she was, but not for the reason he supposed.

'Nay, but I want you to know. It will allay all your fears. We have Prevost's army in a trap. He believes that Lincoln is beyond the Savannah. But the truth, the tremendous truth, is that Lincoln is close upon his rear. By tomorrow Prevost will find himself between two armies where he thinks to deal only with one. Let him but remain where he is for another twenty-four hours, and his destruction is as certain as that the sun will rise tomorrow. Now, my dear, a little more patience, and all will be well. I tell you this to give you peace. I shouldn't. But...well, I know how true and stanch you are, and how discreet.'

He kissed her, and was gone, leaving her reassured and happy in that tremendous proof of his implicit trust and love.

CHAPTER XIII

The Strategy of Rutledge

IT was not later than eleven o'clock that morning when Latimer rode out by the Town Gate into the lines, and there met Moultrie, returning from an inspection of the works at the point where he had ordered Cambray to see them reinforced.

The General's rugged, bony face wore a sly smile as he greeted his aide.

'The Council did not sit very long,' he informed him. 'Though, egad, they might still be talking if I hadn't shown my teeth. I told them they might save themselves from debating surrender, because I'd never consent to terms so dishonourable as those proposed by Prevost. There were enough of them on my side. As for the others, they knew that if it came to open rupture between us the town would be solidly behind me in my determination to defend it.'

'We are to fight it out, then?'

'Sooner or later. Meanwhile, at the instances of Rutledge we are still temporising. I've sent another message to say that, whilst I cannot possibly accept the terms proposed, I shall be happy to discuss less rigorous conditions if Prevost will appoint officers for the purpose.'

'Then if less rigorous conditions were proposed...'

'No, no. We do not surrender on any terms. Not as long as I am in command. But whilst we are parleying time is gained.'

'To what purpose?'

Moultrie permitted himself a wink. 'To strengthen the lines. We continue meanwhile our preparations, and every hour gained is an advantage.'

They had come abreast of the tent of Colonel Beekman, who was in command of the artillery. Standing by this, they beheld a knot of men, most of whom wore the blue uniform of the Continental Army, whilst a few, and of these was Rutledge, were in civilian dress.

(*Continued on opposite page*)

Lone Scouts of America

How to Make Woodchuck Stew

Editor's Note: Now that we are in the midst of the woodchuck exterminating contest, some of you scouts may want to try Henry's recipe for a woodchuck stew. There is no cleaner animal than the woodchuck. While I must admit that I have never tasted woodchuck stew, I will agree to overcome my early prejudice against them and try the first stew offered to me by a Lone Scout—IF he gives it to me right off the fire. I guess I am safe, but seriously, I would be willing to try it. Why don't you? Be sure to write and tell us the results.

I AM very fond of woodchuck stew, I prepare it myself, this way: Under the front legs is a mushy brownish substance which must be carefully removed, otherwise the meat will have a strong taste. This substance is taken out after the hide has been stripped off. Then the meat is cut up about like you would prepare a chicken for fricassee. I let the meat remain in cold water (changeing it often) for half a day, then place it in a kettle over a slow fire after covering meat with fresh cold water in which a pinch of saleratus has been dissolved. The meat boils slowly for two or more hours, according to the age of the woodchuck, this water is poured off and fresh water (hot this time) is put over the meat. Now the meat is allowed to boil one hour longer, then I add sliced potatoes, onions, a small piece of horse radish root, and sliced or diced carrot, and a few sprigs of parsley and celery, and then it is ready to salt and pepper to taste.

While the stew is cooking, I make a "pot pie" or dumpling dough with a pint of flour, a pinch of salt, half a teaspoon of baking powder, and wet it sufficiently with sweet cream to make a stiff dough, these I drop by the spoonful into the boiling gravy, cover the kettle tightly, push it to the middle of the stove and let the "pot pie" rise. This is a mighty fine dish, and boys can make it over their camp fires, by carrying all the material except the "chuck" (which they can get while on their way to a favorite spot) and prepare the whole "mess" in camp.

Some of you boys are wondering what the dog gets out of this business, well my dog fares exactly as I do, he has gotten so he wants cooked woodchuck in place of the raw product, and I believe the cooked meat is much better for him.

By L. S. Henry Adriance (15 points)

New Members

George F. Graham, Pedericktown, N. J.
Carlton Green, Alfred Station, N. Y.
Fred Gauthier, Chateaugay, N. Y.
Wallace Fish, Sabael, N. Y.
Kenneth Fish, Indian Lake, N. Y.
John Scott Fish, Indian Lake, N. Y.
Harsen Fish, Indian Lake, N .Y.
Loris B. Emerson, Gilbertsville, N. Y.
Wenzel Duval, Bellaire, Ohio.
Loren Drake, No. Lawrence, N. Y.
Seymour Devick, New York City.
Carroll Dalzell, West Sullivan, Me.
Nelson Crowell, Walker, N. Y.
Harold Clayton, Sandy Lake, Pa.
Ray Clayton, Sandy Lake, Pa.
John Clayton, Sandy Lake, Pa.
Richard L. Burdick, Alfred Station, N. Y.
Andre A. Bregand, Highland Park, Mich.
Arthur C. Benington, Mt. Vision, N. Y.
Willam Bell, Cochranton, Pa.
Gerald James Beecher, Whitney Point, N. Y.
Joseph D. Bauer, Peconic, N. Y.
George Barnhardt, Cassadaga, N. Y.
Henry Barden, Barton, N. Y.
Abram Ahl, Middleburg, N. Y.
Harry C. Pettes, Orwell, Pa.

The Menace of Wild Game

(*Continued from page* 5)

hat has been fed on the farmer's own ops. Then, too, in some sections, wild ame has increased so and become so ld during the closed season that, as indicated by the above letter, it is causing griculture thousands of dollars' loss very year. Deer cannot be kept out by ences and we know of many instances here they have actually destroyed or nearly destroyed young orchards which farmers have spent years in getting started.

In New York State there are communities where the wild pheasant are now so numerous that they are making very damaging inroads upon the farmers' grain crops. On the other hand quail need every kind of protection for they are extremely beneficial.

Possible Remedies

What can be done about it?

First, I believe that a farmer should have a perfect legal right to kill any wild game on his own farm at any time. I know that this proposal will bring a howl from some of the sportsmen, but nevertheless, I believe that this game which feeds upon the farmer's crops is just as much his property as are his hens or his cows.

I do not believe that the great majority of farmers who had this privilege would abuse it by unnecessarily destroying wild game if it were doing little or no damage to their crops or orchards.

In the second place, another remedy that is needed is more teeth in the game and trespass law which would make it really dangerous business for sportsmen to invade the farmer's property without that farmer's consent.

In the third place, as I have already suggested, when the wild game which the state protects destroys the farmers' crops or his orchards, the state itself should be liable for damages upon proof of such damages.

Discussion Needed

In the state of New Jersey, these losses have now been occurring for years. Farmers have been able to get little help out of the Conservation Law of that state chiefly because the farmers themselves have not been united on what should be done. We suggest that this subject has become serious enough so that there should be attention given to it in the Grange, Farm Bureau and other farm meetings and that farmers should agree upon a constructive program which will be fair in that a reasonable amount of game may be conserved and at the same time protect farmers from such heartbreaking losses as are stated in the letter at the beginning of this article. As a matter of fact, this is a very opportune time to discuss this subject, for during the latter part of September the legislative conference of the Board of Farm Organizations will be held in Trenton, at which time this subject will be discussed and should be finally threshed out. At that legislative conference a discussion will be held of the proposed legislation which has been the subject of conferences between the State Federation of County Boards of Agriculture and the State Fish and Game Commission. These two organizations have agreed to a bill which will permit two open days at Does in December 1927. This is the first time that the Farm Organizations and the Commission have been able to get together on any proposed legislation and the proposition was looked upon more or less as an experiment to be tried in 1927, with future legislation pending the outcome of those two open days when it will be permissible to shoot Does.

We believe also that it is a subject which should have discussion in order to bring out all of the points and American Agriculturist will be glad to pay one dollar each for such letters as we can publish, especially from the experience and observation of our readers on the problem of wild game.

America is living too fast and not taking time to enjoy the quiet, homely times of the past and the rush wears out life too fast.—C. E. D.

Your State Fair

A STATE FAIR is an arena for friendly competition. It is an educational opportunity. It is a medium of exchange for ideas and property. It is a social event. It is a reflection of agricultural optimism. It is an annual census of progressive agriculture. It is a pageant of progress.

The crop and livestock products of a great commonwealth are on display. The best grains, the most nutritious grasses, and the finest farm animals on exhibition give evidence of man's progress in soil husbandry.

Ever keeping pace with the progress of the world's basic industry—agriculture—has been the development of the Nation's arteries of transportation. Interdependent as are agriculture and transportation, it is becoming more and more evident that the prosperity of one depends upon the success of the other.

Always in the lead to recognize the needs of the country, the New York Central Lines have spent millions upon millions of dollars in providing livestock cars, box cars for grain and refrigerator cars.

When visiting the State Fair, consider also the fact that the progress reflected there is, in a large measure, possible through the foresight and progressiveness of the builders of our great railroad systems.

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At the New York State Fair a loss and damage prevention exhibit and many safety appliances used by the New York Central Lines will be shown.

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The Carolinian

(*Continued from opposite page*)

A mounted officer rode forward to halt, hat in hand, before Moultrie.

'A message, sir, has been sent in by Colonel Prevost that, unless work on the lines is suspended during the passage of the flags, he will march in his men at once.'

For an instant Moultrie's face turned glum. Then he laughed outright. 'They've seen through the trick. Faith, there are moments when the British almost display intelligence. My compliments, Captain Dunbar, to Colonel de Cambray, and will he order his engineers to cease work.'

Moultrie would have continued on his way, but an officer of foot now advanced from the tent.

'His excellency's compliments, sir, and he will be glad to have your presence at a meeting of the Privy Council in General Beekman's quarters to discuss the reply from General Prevost.'

'It has arrived already? Egad, they lose no time.' Moultrie at once dismounted. 'Come along, Harry. On my life, it should be an interesting meeting.'

They left a man from the trench tethering their horses to one of the projecting beams of the abatis.

Within the tent they found the eight Privy Councillors already assembled, and with them Colonel John Laurens, the son of Latimer's old friend Henry Laurens. He was an accomplished and enterprising young officer, widely beloved by the men for his conspicious gallantry, but rather mistrusted by Moultrie for his almost equally conspicious want of discretion. His recklessness in exceeding his orders had been the occasion of a severe and unnecessary loss of life in an engagement undertaken at Coosohatchie in the course of Moultrie's retreat from the Savannah.

Nevertheless, Moultrie was glad enough of his presence now, assured that here was a stout ally against the unaccountable pusillanimity which Rutledge was displaying.

The General sat down on the edge of Beekman's camp-bed. Rutledge already occupied the only chair, at a square deal table, furnished with writing-materials. Three or four others had found seats of various descriptions, Gadsden being perched on an ammunition box, whose contents were not more explosive than his own humor.

(*To Be Continued*)

Good Coffee—Why Not?

Yet Getting a Cup of It is Almost Like Finding the Needle in the Haystack

WHEN coffee and coffee-making come up for discussion, immediately there is a division of opinion. Tastes differ as to what is good coffee and it seems to be a matter about which most people practically say "Hands Off!" They have a favorite brand of coffee, make a drink of it according to the way of their mothers before them and there the matter rests.

Others constantly change from one brand to another, get every kind of coffee pot or percolator that comes on the market, and wonder why in the world it is never possible to have decent coffee any more.

It is not our purpose to answer all these questions—if indeed we were able to do so!—but recent scientific investigations of coffee itself and ways to make good coffee have brought out some very interesting facts. Home practices have taught much about how to get a palatable product, but it has taken laboratory methods to get at the actual constituents of the coffee berry and the effects of cooking upon ground coffee.

Coffee was formerly known as Mocha or Java, according to the country from which it came. Coffee-growing spread to other tropical countries and now the bulk of our supply comes from Brazil. The coffee output of the world is so nearly controlled by Brazilian growers and government that within the last two years the retail prices of coffee here jumped tremendously and the consumers can only pay or go without.

Because of the increased price of coffee, which after all is not a food in the true sense of the word, people using it should know how to get the best possible results from its use. The sugar and cream used with coffee are foods, but coffee itself is only a stimulant, but a very popular one and, when made rightly and used moderately, a harmless one for healthy adults.

Most coffees on the market are a blend of the strongly flavored with the milder berries. Any variety may vary in quality from season to season due to differences in climate, soil, or cultivation. But one is wise to find a blend which satisfies and stick by it. Fortunately for thin pocketbooks, it is not always the high priced coffees which make the best drink. The making is the important part.

The old-time way of buying green coffee-berries, roasting a panful or so, and then grinding each day's supply as needed is hard to improve upon as far as getting a good drink is concerned. But all these processes mean extra work and modern industry has gradually taken them over. Coffee deteriorates after roasting and being ground especially if not well protected. It should be kept tightly covered, preferably in a glass, crockery, or enameled container.

Coffee can be bought roasted and, if you are lucky enough to own a good mill, it may be ground as needed. There are family size coffee mills on the market which are adjustable and make it possible to grind the coffee either coarse or fine, or even pulverizing it for the drip coffee-pots. If you are not familiar with hand coffee-mills, we can give you a list upon request.

The history of coffee-drinking is interesting within itself. The story goes that a goatherd in Arabia noticed that his goats became very active, jumping and leaping about after eating the berries from a certain shrub. He tasted the berries himself and felt exhilarated. He passed on his information and his neighbors took up the habit. It was discovered finally that roasting improved the flavor and that the drink made from the berries was even more palatable.

Early English literature gives this gem "And sip of a drink called *coffa* in little china dishes, as hot as they can suffer it."

The ideal coffee, according to American tastes, is a clear, dark brown, and gives off a delightful aroma. Boiling coffee drives the aroma into the air instead of keeping it in the coffee where it belongs. Boiling also draws out the tannin which gives a bitter taste. The old hospital pioneer habit of keeping the coffee pot (usually tin) filled and boiling all day must have required cast iron stomachs to stand that potent liquid.

Metal coffee pots are apt to affect the coffee flavor, imparting a sort of metallic taste to it. Porcelain, glass, enameled ware and crockery are best for coffee making. Slightly less than the boiling temperature is best for infusing and even that should not be too long—about two minutes. One tablespoon of coffee to one cup of water is the usual rule for breakfast coffee although as much as three tablespoons to the cup may be used for the after-dinner coffee.

The following recipe is good for making large quantities of coffee where an urn is lacking. Estimate one tablespoon of coffee to each cup of water. Tie the finely ground coffee loosely in a cheesecloth or muslin bag to allow room for expansion. Bring to a boil (do not boil over 3 minutes), remove bag, set back on stove and let stand 8 minutes to "ripen" before serving. Keep closely covered.

Coffee pots should be emptied, washed with clean water and aired after each using. There are drip pots which have a perforated top piece allowing the water to drip through the grounds. The liquid can be poured through until the coffee is strong enough. An ingenious coffee machine has a rounding glass flask above a spirit lamp. Above the flask is a glass funnel with a perforated disk through which the water rises from the lower flask and trickles back after the lamp is put out. This process can be repeated until the coffee is of sufficient strength. There are other devices of making good coffee. Whatever is used, the grounds should not be left in long enough to develop unpalatable and undesirable flavors or effects, and the spouts should be stopped with soft, clean paper to prevent losing the aroma.

If for any reason one *must* boil coffee, try doing it this way: allow one tablespoonful of coffee to each cup of water and one extra tablespoon "for the pot"—just for good measure. Bring to the boil, set back until quiet, bring quickly to the boil again, pour a little cold water through the spout to clear it and settle the grounds. Let stand 8 to 10 minutes to settle the coffee and strain before serving. Egg whites may be mixed with the coffee to clear it, but some object to its flavor. If using a percolator, "perk" ten to twelve minutes; or even five minutes will be enough.

Hot Pack in Home Canning Improvement on Older Methods

THE hot pack in home canning, advocated by the Bureau of Home Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture, is just what the name implies. It is a method of packing fruits and vegetables in the containers ready for processing in boiling water or under steam pressure; it is not a complete method of canning. The hot pack helps to cut down the chances of spoilage, but it is the processing which follows that destroys the most troublesome bacteria. The hot pack is recommended by the department for some fruits and all vegetables.

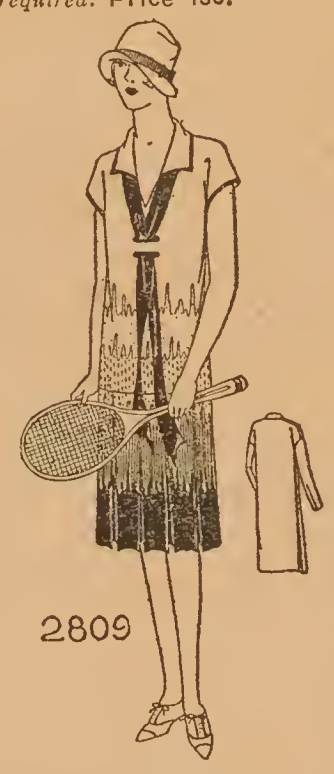
The hot pack is in no sense a revival of the old-fashioned open-kettle canning. By that method the food was cooked until tender and supposedly free of bacteria in an open vessel, then filled into sterilized jars, sealed air-tight, and stored. Unfortunately into the jars with the food went bacteria from the air, from ladles used in filling, and sometimes from hands or cloths that accidentally got in the way. Sometimes these bacteria were sufficient to cause spoilage, sometimes not. It was chiefly a matter of luck.

The hot pack followed by processing in water-bath or steam-pressure canner is an essentially different and much surer method. The food is packed hot, then it is processed in sealed containers. This heat of processing kills the bacteria that were in the food when it was packed, and the air-tight seal prevents any more bacteria from entering. Complete directions for home canning fruits and vegetables by the latest scientific methods will be supplied by the department on request.

Suitable For Sports Or School

Pattern 2809 *is fine for the bordered materials so popular this season. The long scarf collar passes through slashed openings, giving a touch of color and charm. It comes in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. In the 36-inch size 2⅜ yards of 54 inch bordered material with 2 yards of 3¼ inch ribbon is required.* **Price 13c.**

Pattern 2816 *shows a new note in its yoke-effect in waist front while the ever-popular plaits in the skirt give ample freedom for walking. It cuts in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3½ yards 40 inch material with 1 yard of 32 inch material for camisole.* **Price 13c.**



Pattern 2664 *is extremely suitable for late summer and early fall wear. It has the flared skirt, the boyish collar and straight long waist which mark the season's styles. It comes in sizes 14, 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust. The 36-inch size takes 3 yards of 40 inch material with ¾ yard of 32-inch contrasting.* **Price 13c.**

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern numbers and sizes clearly and correctly and enclose with correct remittance in stamps or coin (although coin is sent at own risk). Add 12c for one of our new Fall fashion books. Send all orders to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 461-4th Avenue, New York City.

Home-made Ice Cream

What can better please the men folks upon a hot summer day when returning from the hayfield than to be given a generous dish of homemade ice cream? As my ice cream has met with much approval I am going to pass along my method to other farm women who may feel some doubt in regard to their ability to make ice cream.

There are many recipes, but I find that the recipe used in our family is seldom given. We use rich milk but no solid cream, for as dairy farmers we never rob our city friends of the cream due them by taking "just a little cream" from the top of the can. Before giving my recipe I will give a few suggestions for cooking and freezing.

Use a double boiler. If necessary, a large kettle, closely covered, may be placed in a wash boiler also closely covered and containing water four inches high. Do not let the kettle stand directly on the bottom of the boiler.

Cook thoroughly. The coarseness of some ice cream is due to its not being "done". Smoothness is also due to proper turning of the freezer. Turn slowly at first.

A quantity of six quarts should be steamed nearly half an hour after the milk is hot and ingredients have been added.

It is best to cook and chill the cream over night, thus making only a few minutes of actual freezing necessary.

We find it simple to break ice by putting a piece in a burlap bag and pounding with an axe. Alternate layers of ice and coarse salt, and if previously chilled, the freezer will scarcely require a second helping of ice.

Recipe

Five and one-half quarts milk.
Heat to boiling point. Add:
4 cups of sugar mixed with 3 tablespoonfuls cornstarch and beaten with 6 to 8 eggs and 2 teaspoonfuls salt.
3 teaspoonsful flavoring, added when cold.
Experience has taught me that the manner of mixing is important. Stir once, about five minutes after addding all the mixed ingredients to the hot milk.—D. M. D.

Should Men Help with the Inside Work?

MANY farm women help with the outside work, then why should not the men help with the inside work? Marriage is supposed to be a fifty-fifty proposition in these days of equal rights. If this be true, then why not make the jobs break more evenly?

Most men get their "trial by dishwater" in the early housekeeping days and when they balk at it, Mrs. Young Bride realizes that the honeymoon is about over. But she usually keeps on doing the outside jobs that she started in her enthusiasm to please Mr. Young Husband.

If men do help, why should they? If not, why not? And what should they help with? No doubt our men readers will have somewhat to say on this subject as well as the women and we should like to hear from both.

For the best letter of not over 250 words on this subject, the A. A. will pay $3.00, and for the next best $2.00. For all other letters which we can find room to publish we shall pay a dollar. Letters should be addressed in care of Aunt Janet, c/o AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

Colored magazine covers mounted on stiff paper or cardboard make inexpensive and fascinating pictures for children.

* * *

Time is worth consideration when the children's clothes are being planned. Simple garments take less time to make and to launder, and may be equally attractive.

Co-operation At Harvest Time

Solves a Trying Problem and Helps Sociability

ARE you one of the women who nearly faint when they are told that the thrashers, or bailers will be here Wednesday. If so, why not organize as one community has and be saved a sick spell, and have a jolly good summer.

Send an S. O. S. to your good neighbors. Mrs. Jones can make the best noodles, Mrs. Brown the best baked beans and tomatoes, Mrs. Cook lovely hot slaw and biscuits, and so on down the list of the nearest neighbors. One then at her own home prepares her "special." Perhaps your special is corn custard and lemon pie. Early on the appointed day, the friends arrive, the bushel—more or less—of potatoes are prepared. The long table is covered with an oil cloth, of light design, dishes are neatly placed, with knife, fork, and spoon for each. Big dishes of sliced tomatoes, cottage cheese, pickles and fruit butter. Some kind of a salad is usually found as men are learning more and more to relish them.

This was designed especially for a small lad's handkerchief which must be a size larger than mothers, and a size smaller than dad's. Robin has a black hat and eye, red breast, orange bill and feet; a green scarf and green letters. The outline stitch is black. Without the cornerwise lettering he is excellent in design for romper yoke. Use carbon paper and transfer directly on to the article which is to be embroidered.

Literally quarts of coffee, iced tea, milk or lemonade are consumed.

The home lady prepars roast beef with gravy and cold boiled ham surrounded with deviled eggs. The motto of these ladies is not too much work but all dainty and tempting. They have a dish of carrots, and some other vegetable that is in season. The lady who makes the biscuits usually comes to the home where dinner is to be served and adds the milk to the dry ingredients, thus having the biscuits done just as the men arrive—hungry—oh no!

The last man has been "filled clear up," and then the women eat at their leisure. Plans are made for the supper, but as a rule most of the men go to their own homes, for chores must be done. Plans are made as to the serving for the next day, as the dishes are washed.

Soon a pilgrimage is made to the machine, and we hear "What did it make?" Or some one says, "That silage does smell good." Or what a lot of wood they have."

Thus all work together, making it easier for all, and in a way having a pleasure and vacation time. Perhaps it takes two days at some houses, then they furnish more, but the ladies still gather together, and the friendship is more closely bound.—MABEL FERN MITCHELL.

Books You Shouldn't Miss

EXCITING books like William Beebe's *Arcturus Adventure* at the bottom of the ocean, practical books like Samuel Fraser's farm manual on *The Strawberry*, romantic books for those who enjoy a good love-story like Temple Bailey's *The Blue Window* are suggested by the American Library Association for summer reading. The fifteen books described below are chosen from *The Booklist*, the A.L.A. monthly guide to the new books.

Bailey, Temple. The Blue Window. Phil. Penn, 1926. 334p. $2.—A young girl brought up on a Missouri farm goes when she is eighteen to live with her dead mother's divorced husband, an aristocratic southern gentleman. She finds happiness at last in her marriage with Crispin, her country sweetheart.

Beebe, William. Arcturus Adventure, an account of the New York zoological society's first oceanographic expedition. N. Y. Putnam, 1926. 439p. illus. $6.—Albatrosses, giant sharks, scarlet snappers, star fishes, changing ocean currents, and volcanoes figure in this vivid narative of a naturalist's adventures on and under the sea.

Brown, Rollo Walter. Dean Briggs. N. Y. Harper, 1926. 322p. illus. $3.50.—The wide sympathies and warm heart of the retiring dean of Harvard, his never-failing interest in youth, ready, wit, sincerity and unpretentiousness are recorded here in one of the most charming biographies of the season.

Carhart, George S., comp. Magic Casements; comp. by George S. Carhart and Paul A. McGhee. N. Y. Macmillan, 1926. 727p. $2.—A poetry anthology intended for boys and girls of high school age but adults also will like it.

Concerning Parents; a symposium on present day parenthood. N. Y. New Republic, 1926. 284p. paper, $1.—The articles are grouped under six headings; The family of today—The family and the community—Parents and the new psychology—Teachers and changing education—Leisure and recreation—The parent's outlook on life.

De La Roche, Mazo. Delight. N. Y. Macmillan, 1926. 232p. $2.—Delight Mainprize is an English servant girl whose beauty is of such disturbing quality that she comes as a blight upon the small Canadian town which serves as background for the story.

Fraser, Samuel. The Strawberry. N. Y. Orange Judd, 1926. 120p. illus. $1.25 "Containing practical directions for the propagation, culture, harvesting, and marketing of strawberries for profit."—Subtitle.

Jessup, Elon. The Boys' Book of Canoeing; all about canoe handling, paddling, poling, sailing, and camping. N. Y. Dutton, 1926. 191p. illus. $2.—Many diagrams, drawings, and photographs add to this book's interest and value.

Jones, Rufus Matthew. Finding the Trail of Life. N. Y. Macmillan, 1926. 148p. $1.75.—The simple unaffected story of a Quaker boy's search for truth, wisdom, and spirituality.

Mims, Edwin. The Advancing South; stories of progress and reaction. Garden City, N. Y., Doubleday, 1926. 319 p. $3.—Not by denying or concealing her shortcomings but by recognizing and abolishing them will the South regain her place as the mother of leaders.

Pricilla Publishing Company, Boston. Modern Pricilla Home Furnishing Book. N. Y. Sully, 1925. 340p. illus. $2.—Includes directions for making household articles such as hooked and braided rugs, tapestry embroideries, slip covers, etc., and suggestions for effective cleaning and repairing.

Russell, Bertrand. Education and the Good Life. N. Y. Boni and Liveright, 1926. 319p. $2.50.—The first part deals with the aims of education. The education of Mr. Russell's two small children forms the basis for most of the second part, dealing with the education of character, fear, play, selfishness, sex education ,etc. The third deals with intellectual education.

Smith, Cicely Fox. Full Sail, more sea songs and ballads. Bost. Houghton, 1926. 119p. illus. $1.75.—Most of the poems are racy and vivacious, and full of the invigorating salt flavor of sea air.

Vogt, Paul Leroy. Introduction to Rural Economics. N. Y. Appleton, 1925. 377p. illus. $1.80.—Intended to meet the need of those students who cannot pursue their studies in a four-year agricultural college. Covers a wide field, including production, consumption, labor and wages farm organization and management, marketing, taxation, tariff and so on.

Wembridge, Mrs. Eleanor (Rowland). Other People's Daughters. Bost. Houghton, 1926. 333p. $2.50—Sketches of working girls, each sketch founded upon a real case and an actual girl. The book is an important social study and is good reading as well.

3-A Tested Recipes

Here are pie recipes particularly suited for use at this season. More of Mrs. DeL's. recipes will follow in a later issue.

Peach Meringue Pie

One quart of peaches, pared and quartered, three eggs, whites only, three tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar. Stew the peaches, sweeten to taste and mash to a smooth compote. Fill a pie plate lined with paste and bake until done. Beat the whites of eggs to a stiff froth, then beat in the sugar until it will stand alone, add this on the pie and return it to the oven to brown.—R. C. DL.

Yellow peaches give a very attractive color to this pie and meringues are always popular.

Sour Cream Pie

One cupful of thick sour cream, one cupful of sugar, one egg, one cupful of chopped raisins, one teaspoonful of cinnamon, one half teaspoonful of salt. Beat the egg thoroughly and add to it the sugar. Then stir in the cream thoroughly. Then add the raisins, cinnamon and salt. Bake in a moderate oven. Just before serving spread over top a cupful of whipped cream which has been slighly sweetened and flavored with vanilla. —R. C. DL.

This rich pie should be used to top off a meal when few rich dishes have been eaten. It is a delicious pie but the cream makes it suitable for cool weather.

Blackberry Custard Pie

Line pie plate with crust, and place a layer of blackberries on bottom of crust Beat three eggs, add one half cup of sugar, one half teaspoonful of salt, and two cupfuls of milk, pour over berries and bake in a moderate oven. Any kind of berries, cherries and peaches make a delicious pie made in this way.—R. C. DL.

Grated Apple Pie

Five large apples, peeled and grated, two eggs well beaten, add four tablespoons of melted butter, and two cupfuls of sugar, one half cupful of cream or rich milk. Add this to the apples and flavor with one half teaspoonful of cinnamon. Bake slowly.—R. C. DL.

If you are looking for something a little different but made from materials at hand, by all means try grating your apples.

Plain Pastry

A very good general rule for pie crusts is from ¼ to 1/3 as much fat as flour. Use salt in the proportion of ½ teaspoon to 1½ cups of flour. Use ice cold water enough to make a rather stiff dough. Handle as little as possible, using a spatula to prevent warming the dough too much from the heat of the hands. Roll just enough to shape. A very hot oven is necessary to make the pastry light.

A Toiler's Prayer

My labor begins in the morning,
And lasts till the sun goes down,
Irksome and wearisome often,
Yet I may not fret nor frown.
For I'm here on a mission of courage
And my task I may never shirk,
So I pray each morning and evening
"God help me to sing at my work."

There are toilers all around me,
With burdens as heavy to bear.
My song may make life seem brighter,
May save some from dark despair.
So even when worn and weary
My mission I dare not shirk,
But I pray, when the way seems hardest,
"God help me to sing at my work."

There are little children about me,
Whose lives are barren and sad,
I would teach them faith and courage
I would make their young lives glad.
So I pray, "God bless them always,
And guard them from evils that lurk,
And to keep them brave and strong-hearted
Still help me to sing at my work."

The days stretch out long before me
The toiling is never done,
Yet my message of cheer I carry
To each weary sorrowing one.
And I pray, "Let me never falter,
Let me never tire nor shirk.
Till my task on earth is finished,
God help me to sing at my work."

—Marcia Jordan.

Keep Rid of Flies

FLIES mean danger to health, besides being most disagreeable to have around. Old houses that have sagged or pulled out of alignment make a greater problem in this respect for the folks who live in them.

Flies follow food—just the odor of food is sufficient to attract them. For this reason, Professor G. W. Herrick of the State College of Agriculture advises making a screened porch at the back door and then having a single screen door between the kitchen and porch.

Some flies may get past even this double barricade of screens. If they do, strips or spools of fly paper hanging from the ceiling are especially attractive to them. Pyrethrum powder sprinkled on window ledges or door sills at night stupefy the flies so they may be swept up in the morning and burned.

One teaspoonful of a 40% mixture of formaldehyde in a cupful of milk and water sweetened with brown sugar may be used in a room where there is little food. Put this poison mixture into shallow saucers about the room. Use bits of bread in the saucers if you wish to make the bait most attractive to the pests.

More than soap!
Fels-Naptha combines unusually good soap and plenty of dirt-loosening naptha.
Extra help for easier washing!
FELS-NAPTHA
THE GOLDEN BAR WITH THE CLEAN NAPTHA ODOR

Let Cuticura Soap Keep Your Skin Fresh and Youthful
Sample Soap, Ointment, Talcum free. Address: Cuticura Laboratories, Dept. M, Malden, Mass.

Five Windows Sash-curtained For a Dollar

I HAVE just provided five windows with sash-curtains for a dollar, less one cent! Ten yards of unbleached muslin cheese-cloth cost 79 cents, and one yard of pale pink Princess crepe was 20 cents. A yard of the cheese-cloth did for each of the ten curtains, allowing for a nice broad bottom-hem, 6½ inched in depth.

Then circles of the pink crepe (4½ inches in diameter) were cut out, and four circles were sewed on to each of the curtains, in a single decorative style, at the bottom corner next to the middle of the window. I feel quite happy now, as I look at the gay, airy, summery-looking windows—and achieve at so slight a cost.—H. MacF.

Keeping Berries Fresh

I WONDER how many have discovered a handy way to keep the fruit fresh. Our family like them fresh as long as possible so when looking over any kind of berries, I spread them on platters and plates and set them in a cool dry place if possible. In this way they do not rot or mold nearly as quickly as if they were heaped together.

It is very amusing to me to hear the same question from all my friends who happen in and see the platters of berries. "Oh, are you drying berries?" They all inquire and then I laugh and tell them my valuable secret. It may mean a little more work to use this plan but the returns are fresh dividends of deliciousness.—L. A. C., New York .

Read These Classified Ads

Classified Advertising Rates

ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in this department at the rate of 7 cents a word. The minimum charge per insertion is $1 per week.

Count as one word each initial, abbreviation and whole number, including name and address. Thus "J. B. Jones. 44 E. Main St.. Mount Morris, N. Y." counts as eleven words.

Place your wants by following the style of the advertisements on this page.

The More You Tell, The Quicker You Sell

EVERY week the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST reaches *OVER* 140,000 farmers in New York New Jersey, Pennsylvania and adjacent states. Advertising orders must reach our office at 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City, not later than the second Monday previous to date of issue. Cancellation orders must reach us on the same schedule. Because of the low rate to subscribers and their friends, cash or money order must accompany your order.

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS—NEW PLAN, makes it easy to earn $50.00 to $100.00 weekly, selling shirts direct to wearer. No capital or experience needed. Represent a real manufacturer. Write now for FREE SAMPLES. MADISON SHIRTS, 566 Broadway, New York.

CATTLE

STOCK CATTLE AND FARMS—Cattle in car lots, 500 to 800 lbs., Herfords, shorthorns and angus. Write before you buy; as to breed and size wanted. Get prices on real bargains in Iowa land. CHAS. R. EDDY, Bloomfield, Iowa.

FOR SALE—Registered Milking Shorthorn bull, 14 months, weight 1,000. Sired by Glenside Roan Clay, weight, 3,305, Price $125. Also heifers from heavy producing dams. E. E. LAFLER, R. D. No. 8, Penn Yan, N. Y.

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN Service bull, a dandy, $150. Certificates accepted. JOSLIN BROS., Chemung, N. Y.

DOGS AND PET STOCK

FEW CHOICE certified pedigreed bloodhound pups. The hound you have often wished for, strongest scented hound in existence, suitable for any game, natural hunters, hole-diggers, tree-howlers. Few coon hound blueticks, 6 months old; one pointer, one spaniel, not gushy. GEORGE BOORMAN, Marathon, N. Y.

THOROBRED COLLIE PUPS. Male, spayed females, All ages. ARCADIA FARM, Bally, Pa.

A FIVE DOLLAR CHECK mailed W. W. Norton, Ogdensburg, N. Y., will buy a Shepherd pup; $25 check a trained dog. Some started, $20. W. W. NORTON, Ogdensburg, N. Y.

COCKER SPANIEL puppies, any color, $15 up. Also brood bitches and studs. Champion pedigrees. LAKEMOUNT KENNELS, Odessa, N. Y.

REGISTERED ENGLISH BEAGLES. 2 males. 2 females. Whelped October 6, 1925. Ready to train. Prices very reasonable. DR. PAUL M. PARKER, Moravia, N. Y.

SALE, trade setters. Sire, Major Kid's Pal. Pups, $15. Want guns. LUTHER FALKEY, Phelps, N. Y.

FOR SALE—1 yr. old Rabbit Hounds. H. KANDEFER, East Otto, N. Y.

EGGS—POULTRY—TURKEYS

CHIX C.O.D. White, Brown, Buff Leghorns; Anconas, 100-$8.50. Reds, Barred, White Rocks; Black Minoreas, $9.50. Mixed $8.00. CAPPER HATCHERY, Elgin, Iowa.

BABY CHICKS—Prices are for lots of 25, 50 and 100 chicks: Reds, $3, $5.50, $10; White Leghorns $2.50, $4.50, $8; Rocks, $3.00, $5.50, $10.00; heavy mixed, $2.50, $4.50, $8.00; light mixed, $2.25, $4.00, $7.00. Free range, 100% delivery. Circular. W. A. LAUVER, McAlisterville, Pennsylvania.

CHICKS—S. C. Buff Leghorns, $8-100; Barred Rocks, Reds, $10-100; White Rocks, $10-100; light mixed, $7-100; heavy, $9-100. All No. 1 of Free Range Stock. 1c added if less than 100 lots. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Circular free. JACOB NIEMOND, McAlisterville, Pa., Box A.

CHICKS—S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS, 7½c; Large English Leghorns, 8c; Barred Rocks, 9c; Mixed, 7c. 100% guaranteed. Order direct. Circular. HOWARD STRAWSER, McAlisterville, Pa.

FOR SALE—Wykoff Strain select White Leghorn hens, one year old at $1.25 each. Also cockerels and pullets. E. E. LAFLER, R. F. D. No. 8, Penn Yan, N. Y.

ANCONA COCKS. Sheppard Mottled Strain. Large, vigorous, beauties, $2.50-300. BELLE McDONOUGH, Pennellville, N. Y.

POULTRY SUPPLIES

FOR SALE—Buckeye No. 8, 4608 eggs. Used two seasons, fine condition. CHAS. TAYLOR, Liberty, N. Y.

FARM IMPLEMENTS

RICH MAN'S Corn Harvester, poor man's price—only $25.00 with bundle tying attachment. Free catalog showing pictures of harvester. Box 528, Salina, Kans.

FOR SALE—8 H. P. Portable International Kerosene Engine. Cylinder Corn Sheller, nearly new. SMITH BROS., R. D. 6, Penn Yan, N. Y.

WHY will the Ferguson plow harder ground than any other plow? Ask your nearest Ford dealer for the answer.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—Single men to work at least one year as testers in New York Cow-testing associations. Experience in feeding and in operation of Babcock test essential. Give age, school training, dairy or farm experience, names and addresses of former employers. Write G. W. TAILBY, JR., Animal Husbandry Department, Ithaca, N. Y.

WANTED—Single man for large modern farm. Must be good milker and teamster. Wages $60 month and board. BOX 382, care AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

SUPERIOR man with auto license wanted. Experienced farmer only. BOX 381, care of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

MISCELLANEOUS

CASH PAID for Dairymen's League Certificates of indebtedness, all series. L. F. THORNTON. Dimock, Pa.

CORRUGATED PADS for fruit packages, 19 inch $9.50; 16½, $7.50; Protect O Liners, $14.00. Cash with order. C. E. BROWN, Bridgeville, Del.

CASH PAID for Dairymen's League Certificates of indebtedness. All series. GEO. H. PHELPS, 450 Broad St., Oneida, N. Y.

10 GALLONS Pure Asphalt Roof Paint and 5 Gallons first quality automobile oil, delivered, F. O. B., $7.50. STANDARD R. CO., Union Springs, N. Y.

LOOK HERE! Ten pounds extra good mild smoking tobacco, $1.45. Pipe free. Chewing 5, $1.00. Quality guaranteed. FARMERS' CLUB, 160 Hazel, Kentucky.

EXTENSION LADDER—34 to 40 ft., 27c ft. Freight paid. A. L. FERRIS, Interlaken, N. Y.

GUARANTEED TOBACCO; Chewing or smoking 5 lbs. $1.25; ten $2.00; cigars $2.00 for 50, pipe free, pay when received. FARMERS ASSOCIATION, Maxon Mills, Kentucky.

BILLY GOAT with harness. Some fun boys! Write BOX 8, S. Otselic, N. Y.

OUTSIDE PAINT $1.50 per gallon, 5 gallon cans. Satisfaction guaranteed. BOTTING, Marathon, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE

INVESTIGATE SOUTH GEORGIA FARMS Write for book on opportunities. Truck, corn, fruit, hogs, cattle dairying. CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, Thomasville, Ga.

FOR SALE—105 acre farm in Central New York, 50 acres tillage, balance in wood and pasture. Concrete stables, 16 cows, 5 horses, stalls, about 50 fruit trees, 200 hen house and other buildings, all tools. Price $3,000, part cash, balance easy terms. Owner's health poor reason for selling. No agent. M. A. YOUNG, Andover, Conn.

SEEDS—NURSERY STOCK

HARDY PERENNIAL FLOWER PLANTS for summer and fall planting. Oriental Poppy, Hollyhock, Anchusa, Foxglove, Bleeding Heart, Hardy Carnation, Siberian Wallflower, Phlox, Columbine, Delphinium, Canterbury Bells, Sweet William, Hardy Sweet Pea and 75 other varieties of perennial flower plants, all perfectly hardy, living outdoors during winter. Also Strawberry, Raspberry, Blackberry, Grape, Gooseberry, Currant, Barberry, Privet plants; Roses, Shrubs, Tulips, Hyacinths, Crocuses, for September and October planting. Catalogue free. HARRY E. SQUIRES, Hampton Bays, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED

A FARMER, Stockman, Fruitgrower long experienced in both production and marketing is open for engagement. Practical man, capable, reliable, salary or share in big proposition. BOX 380, care AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

REFINED AMERICAN, Protestant, Middle-Aged woman, (widow), seeks position with elderly couple or one on farm alone, as housekeeper-companion. Practical nurse. References. BOX 383, care AMERICA AGRICULTURIST.

WOMEN'S WANTS

PATCHWORK. Send fifteen cents for household package, bright new calicoes and percales. Your money's worth every time. PATCHWORK COMPANY, Meriden, Conn.

LADIES' BROWN LISLE STOCKINGS, large legs, ribbed tops, 3 pair $1.25, cotton vests 38 to 44, four $1.00. Union suits two $1.25. Men's cotton socks five pair $1.00. Big line for agents. GEO. B. TALBOTT, Norwood, Mass.

ALL WOOL YARN FOR SALE from manufacturer at bargain. Samples free. H. A. BARTLETT, Harmony, Maine.

Old Home Days

(*Continued from page* 1)

Then followed the "fusileer" section which put all former fusileers to shame. A perfect storm of applause greeted one section of this whose banner was inscribed, "Courting Through Five Generations." There were five couples, each garbed in the dress of the period they represented. The bridal pair of 1826 trudged on foot; those of 1856 jolted over the paving on a springless two wheeled vehicle drawn by a sleepy ox; a road sulky propelled by mule power carried the 1876 newlyweds; a smart rubber tired runabout with a proudly stepping roadster fell to the lot of Mr. and Mrs. 1900, while a small motor car bore a one armed sheik of 1926 with his petting partner.

The Siamese Twins, with ingenious costumes, Leaping Katie, a mechanical wonder from a well known farm, the village tractor and road machine, gaily decorated and carrying the road mending crew, the new (?) Virgil fire truck, followed by the tooting, prancing band of Gas-O-Line Alley were some of the features of the fusileer section.

Boy Scouts Attend

A big addition to the parade and to the sports of the day was made by a group of 25 Boy Scouts of America from Los Angeles, who were touring from ocean to ocean and who three days before in Ithaca, had heard of the celebration, and who, though scheduled to spend the day in Washington, stopped over for this event. They won some of the races. They furnished a wrestling match between a Japanese member and another, and took the cord tire which had been offered to the one who came the longest distance.

There was a big and original list of prizes offered. These were donated by local people, by former residents, and by business men of Cortland. These were widely advertised and included liberal cash prizes (some as high as $25) and appropriate merchandise for the following: the best decorated home in the village; the best looking woman over 50 who wore bobbed hair; the best looking girl wearing long hair; the tallest man; the largest family; the youngest baby; the best decorated bicycle in the parade; three prizes for the best floats; for the funniest couple; for the best costume; for the couple who had been longest married (12 registered) and so on, including prizes for a long list of sports.

The parade over, a full program of sports was put on. These included a tug of war with a neighboring town, a barn yard golf tournament (12 teams entering) and a variety of races and contests.

The crowds lunched from baskets, lunch stands and at the Grange hall where a hot dinner was served.

At 1:30 the speaking program was given on the green. Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, R. L. Davis, a former Virgil boy, presided. Addresses were given by former Senator C. R. Lusk, Judge James P. Hill of Norwich and by Horace Bronson, in whose law office Judge Davis and Senator Lusk got their start, and who spoke at the celebration 50 years previously.

An Old Time "Fiddler"

Other numbers included music by "Jack" McDermott, the state champion old time fiddler, who played and "called off" the figures for a number of old time quadrilles, reels, and other square dances.

An old fashioned square dance was later demonstrated, the most graceful couple winning a prize. A young girl then gracefully demonstrated the Charleston—all to the magic music of "Jack's" fiddle.

Then at twilight an Ithaca minister led the throngs in community singing of old hymns and folk songs in an impressive manner. This was followed by fireworks and later by a dance in the Grange hall.

Some of the stories of the pioneers as given by speakers were too significant to pass over without notice. Senator Lusk stated that all the first settlers of this section were all veterans of the Revolutionary war to the number of fifty-two. These men were patriotic, conscientious, sturdy citizens, which accounts for the large number of men and women who have gone out of this section to hold responsible positions in the world.

The first settler, Joseph Chapman, a veteran came into this wilderness in 1794. He had obtained a contract to construct a "state road" from Oxford to Cayuga lake through this section. He had been able to get as far as Virgil at that time and later blazed a trail through to what is now Ithaca, clearing a road for horseback travel.

Early Settlers

The second settler, John Frank, followed the blazed trail to Virgil and came in 1795 with his family, six sheep and seven cattle. The cattle browsed that winter, one died and the wolves got the sheep.

The next settler was John Gee who also came from Wyoming in 1795 following the blazed trail. He took up his land and erected a log cabin. His only tool was an axe. He had no nails and the cabin had no windows.

The fourth settler, John Roe, came from Ulster County in 1797 with his wife and possessions consisting of a team of horses, a sleigh, one cow, a small amount of the crudest utensils and three chairs. He came over the Oxford road to Messengerville, where he was faced by the Tiongnioga river. The river was high and there was no boat. His wife was ferried across in a hog trough, and the live stock had to swim. It took him all the rest of the day to break his way through the forest to his land, where he had the year before partly completed the construction of a cabin. This was without doors, windows, or fireplace. They found two feet of snow on the floor which they cleared out and they put up a blanket for a roof. That night the cow and the horses occupied one corner and the owners the other, while the grass bottoms, so the tale runs, were cut from the three chairs to feed the animals for supper.

These four settlers were the only ones in the town until 1798 when the farm on Gee Hill, named for John Gee, and now owned by the writer was settled and a grist mill was built on it. The mill stones remain to this day. There was no other grinding mill nearer than Chenango Bridge—now Binghamton—and to get there and back was a long and perilous journey. For many years grists were brought to this mill on horseback from long distances, the riders sleeping on the ground in the forest at night.

A Pioneer Cemetery

Near the writer's home on Gee Hill is an old pioneer cemetery which the community, led by the local Home Bureau, has restored. Near it lies the remains of John Gee. There are several groups of tiny graves, marked only by field stones set on end. No one knows who they are, but they were in all probability placed there before the first stone that was inscribed—which bears the date of 1811. They, with the tragic preponderance of the graves of little children are mute reminders of the days when self denial and almost superhuman effort and hardships were the rule.

Log churches and schools were early built, as these settlers felt an imperative need of religious teaching. Later a large number of small industries arose in the town and slowly the country became peopled and prosperous.

Thus were the foundations of our Republic built. Can we do less than to tarry awhile and do these early heroes and heroines honor, not forgetting that our sincerest tribute should be honest and industrious daily living that shall reflect loyalty to high purposes?

—MABEL G. FEINT.

Service Bureau

More "Stanley Egg" Checks Refused by Bank

IT appears that our report and write-up of the operations of the Stanley Egg Company, in our issue of July 24 was hardly severe enough. Since that time we have received any number of letters from our subscribers who have been shipping to that firm with no returns forth coming, to say nothing of the large number of checks returned by the bank marked "Account Closed" or "Insufficient Funds." The Hamilton National Bank, on which institution the checks were drawn, has informed the Stanley Egg Company that it does not wish to continue their business any longer and has closed the account.

We have been successful in getting a number of the complaints settled, the checks in these cases being made out by the Irving Butter and Egg Company. It appears that the Stanley Egg Company is run by one Irving Goodman, who is also intimately connected with the Irving Butter and Egg Company. Irving Goodman is said to be a brother of A. & S. Goodman of Nagel Avenue, against whom complaints have been registered. AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST readers are urged to register any complaints they have against these firms at once, in order to settle them at the earliest possible date.

Their Kind Have Known Before

We have repeatedly warned our readers not to ship eggs to a firm which is unknown to them and which does not have the recommendation of the trade. It is usually the custom of receivers of this type to broadcast throughout the country letters of appeal promising extraordinary returns which the letters claim are possible because the receiver sells direct to the consumer. Invariably firms of this type promise a cent a dozen above the market quotations. As an example of how these promises usually turn out, we quote from a letter from one of our subscribers who has just received a check from the Stanley Egg Co. for eggs which were shipped a considerable time ago.

"I received the check which you collected from Stanley Egg Co. and I wish to express my appreciation of your services. I considered it a dead loss. The eggs were perfectly fresh, worth 33c and he paid from 22c up and I hope you will advertise him well. What are your charges in this case?"

Obviously we are only too glad to have been of service to our subscriber and quite naturally there is no charge for this service, as it is part of the service that goes to subscribers of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

To come back to the price factor, however, it will be observed that our subscriber received anywhere from 22c up for the eggs shipped. Apparently the Stanley Egg Company made a practice of going over every case and picking out the very minutest defects, in order to warrant a price reduction and the average price of each case of goods was far below the quotations on the market. The experience of our subscribers who literally "fell" for the strong appeal of the Stanley Egg Company's solicitations by mail should be a sufficient warning to others to be on the lookout for similar operators.

We recently received a letter from one of our subscribers in Delaware, inquiring about a receiver in a downtown district. Our subscriber wrote as follows:

"I am writing you to know if you can help me to collect pay from M. Hein, Inc., 7 Harrison Street, New York City, for two cases shipped August 2nd and two cases shipped August 4th. Please see what you can do for me. A fellow came here and talked so nice that I thought I would try him. I have heard nothing and I thought you might catch him before he got away. I am sending you one of his cards. See what you can do."

Up to the time of going to press our market reporter had not had an opportunity to personally call upon M. Hein to determine the facts in the case. However, the *Red Book*, one of the official credit guides of the trades and published by The Packer Produce Mercantile Agency, gives the following information about M. Hein: He has been in business since 1925. His net worth is $4,000 and his methods reported are just fair. It may be that in this case the shipments were lost and the responsibility may rest with the express company. A subsequent investigation will establish that fact. However, the outstanding lesson to be drawn from this request for aid is that our subscriber was "taken in" by the nice talk of the solicitor. There is no excuse for this, for there are certainly enough agencies at the farmer's command to ascertain the reliability of individuals in the trade.

Investigate Before Shipping to Unknowns

Our warning is just the same as it has always been, to ship only to those individuals who have a good credit standing in the trade, and commission men who are licensed and bonded. Well established and old reliable receivers do not have to use the meaningless phrase "a cent above the market," to get enough business. They have been in business long enough to assure their shippers that they are reliable. Those old houses have been in business for years and expect to be in business for a long, long time and they are not going to jeopardize their reputation by making false returns. It is the crier who tries to belittle these old standard houses and who promises more than the market will pay, who is the man to look out for.

INSURANCE INDEMNITIES PAID IN JULY

1st—	Amy VanClief, Seneca Falls, N. Y.	$ 20.00
2nd—	David White, Brasher Falls, N. Y.	20.00
	Mrs. Elizabeth Wright, Wayland, N. Y.	20.00
	Lynn Devereaux, Clyde, N. Y.	20.00
10th—	Fry Darling, Leon, N. Y.	30.00
	Edward Chaffin, So. Dayton, N. Y.	130.00
	John R. Pratt, Wellsburg, N. Y.	130.00
	Leslie Brown, Bemus Point, N. Y.	14.28
	Chas. F. Jones, Vail, N. J.	77.14
12th—	Chas. Humphrey, Smyrna, N. Y.	14.29
19th—	Mott Tracy, Alpine, N. Y.	42.86
	E. L. Munson, Portland, N. Y.	107.14
	Samuel J. Walker, Rome, Pa.	40.00
21st—	Larry Loombardo Est., High Falls, N. Y.	1000.00
	Dan Harte, Marathon, N. Y.	20.00
	Zemphy Huntley, Sauquoit, N. Y.	30.00
22nd—	Elliott H. Main, Locke, N. Y.	50.00
28th—	Chas. C. Scott, Waterville, N. Y.	32.86
30th—	Frank Wood, Trumansburg, N. Y.	70.00
	James Procter, Corry, Pa.	60.00
	Sprague H. Record, Box 6, Stittsville, N. Y.	30.00
		$1958.57

"Show me the way to go home." —JUDGE.

Radio Company Fails to Make Good

My daughter purchased a Death Valley Crystal for her radio from the Pacific Radio Company of 17 S. Oriana Street, Philadelphia on March 10. It holds a guarantee if not satisfactory it can be returned and another will be sent in its place until you do get results. It was tried repeatedly but she could get no results from it so we returned it on May 1 asking that they test out one and return to her. She has written them twice since and they pay no attention to her. I wonder if you could stir them up and have them either return a good crystal or send back her money.—G. K. W., Pennsylvania.

WHEN we received the original letter from our subscriber we wrote several letters to the Pacific Radio Company and have been unable to get any reply whatsoever. In view of the fact that our subscriber also wrote several letters, it looks as though the Pacific Radio Company is either out of business or does not wish to live up to their published promises. Our subscriber's experience will be sufficient to others who may have had dealings with this firm and they can act accordingly. It is very evident that the Pacific Radio Company cannot get into the advertising columns of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Either Or Both Must Be Cheap

I have been receiving your magazine for the past three years and I always read with interest the Service Bureau page. So I thought I would ask for some help. I received a letter from a company in Boston called the Universal Lock Tip Company. They offer an opportunity to me if I buy one pair of shoes for $6.50 they give me 25- 8% preferred and 250 common shares of stock and guarantee to mail dividend checks within three months of starting production. They have invented and obtained a patent for a new shoe lace and haven't got the money to increase production. So they are selling 1000 pairs of men's shoes which they paid for with the patented laces instead of money. They claim it is a profit on the shoes they sell that will supply the capital they need which is $2500. They require no money extra only the price paid for the shoes. I am anxious to know if the opportunity is worth while or not.

THIS inquiry came to us unsigned, otherwise it would have received an *individual reply* immediately upon its receipt. There are hundreds upon hundreds of letters that go into the wastebasket and are never answered because our subscribers fail to sign their names. Only one out of a large number of inquiries reaches our columns. All the rest are handled by individual mail. Any inquiry that is used in our columns never carries the name of our inquirer.

The proposition in our inquirer's letter is on the face of it a speculation, nothing more, nothing less. These people want to make $2500 on 1000 pairs of shoes. In other words they want to make $2.50 on every pair of shoes they sell. This leaves the price of the shoes $4.00. On the face of that you can see what kind of a shoe you get when you pay $4.00 for it. With the $4.00 shoes you get 25 preferred shares and 250 common shares of stock so that when you come right down to brass tacks the stocks cannot be worth much if the shoes are wearable at all. Our advice to farmers who have a little money to put aside is to put their money in rock bound securities that are long established and are of known earning power and reputation.

Questions About Investments

I have started to invest in a company known as the Investors' Syndicate at Minneapolis, Minn., of which I know very little. I wish your advice as to what to do and what you know of the company. They give 5½% interest. C. A. Abbett, is the State Manager at 330 National City Bank Bldg. 17 East 42nd St., New York. I am taking a 21c a day plan, paying $6.30 a month or pay up ahead if I care to. In 10 years I am to receive $1000. It is a ten year investment. I am a poor girl and wish my money invested profitably.

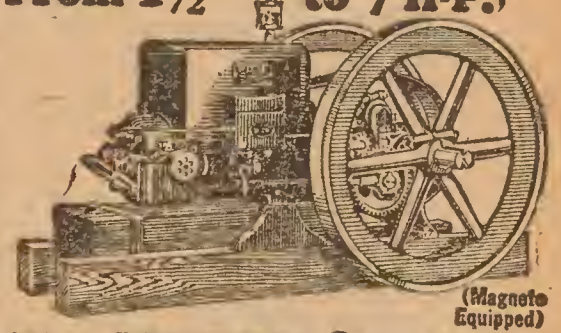
As far as we know there is nothing against this investment but we do not believe it a wise plan as a rule to buy securities on the installment plan. If one wishes to save money in this way they ought to either do it by using the savings bank until enough is accumulated to buy outright a bond or take out shares in a good local building and loan association. It is generally a very expensive form of investment to buy on the installment.

* * *

"I have some money in the bank at 4% interest which my father left me at his death and I have been wanting to invest it where it will bring more interest provided I can put it where it is perfectly safe. What do you suggest.'

You do not say how much you have to invest. Under the circumstances we can only advise high grade bonds or the very best of preferred stocks. For small sums there is nothing better than U. S. Steel preferred which sells around $126 a share and pays $7 in dividends annually. The yield at this price is 5½ per cent. It is as safe as any industrial investment can be and may always be sold on any business day in the year.

$5 Down NOW
Buys Any All-Fuel WITTE Engine
From 1½ to 7 H-P.



(Magneto Equipped)

This WITTE One-Profit ENGINE
Is Sold Direct from Factory To You on Your Own Terms—No Interest Charges.

HERE'S the engine that has revoultionized power on the farm—makes every job easy and cheap. Low priced—in all sizes 1½ to 30 H-P. Simple to operate and free from usual engine troubles. Over 150,000 WITTE Engines in use today.

Burns Kerosene, Gas-Oil, Gasoline, Distillate or Gas

Delivers power far in excess of rating on the cheapest fuels. Built to burn any fuel—no attachments necessary. Completely equipped with WICO Magneto, square protected tank, die-cast bearings, speed and power regulator and throttling governor.

Scrap Your Old Engine—Pay a Little of It Down on the New.

Save Your Money By Buying From the Maker

Write for my Big, Free, Illustrated Catalog and details of amazing Offer. No obligation. Manufacturers also of Log and Tree Saws, 3-in-1 Saw Rigs and Pumping Outfits. ED. H. WITTE, Pres.

WITTE ENGINE WORKS
1805 Witte Bldg., KANSAS CITY, MO.
1805 Empire Bldg., PITTSBURGH, PA.
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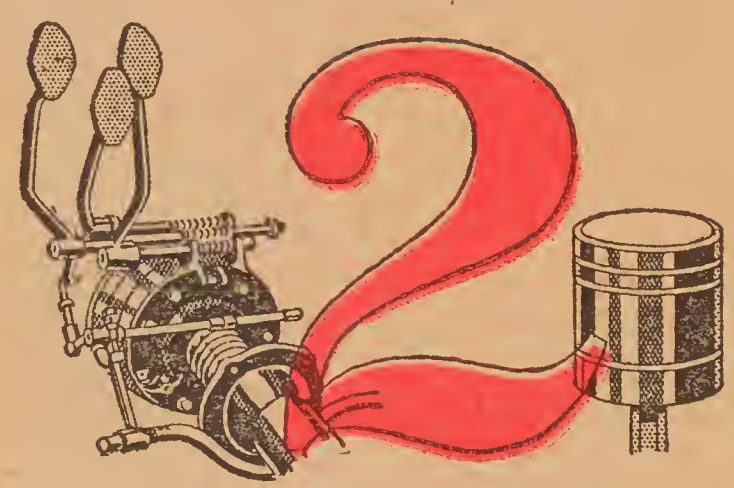
Quick shipments also made from nearest of these warehouses: Minneapolis, Minn., Atlanta, Ga., Trenton, N. J., Richmond, Va., Tampa, Fla., New Orleans, La., Dallas, Tex., Laredo, Tex., Denver, Colo., Billings, Mont., New York, N. Y., Albany, N. Y., Bangor, Me., Portland, Ore., and Los Angeles, Calif.

PAINT REDUCTION
25c per gallon
less on all products
Colbert Paint Corporation
Dept. D
23 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FOR 50 YEARS
MILLER-BEAN HARVESTERS
HAVE LED ALL IMITATORS
Write Le Roy Plow Co., Le Roy, N. Y.

PATENTS Booklet free. Highest references. Best results. Promptness assured.
WATSON E. COLEMAN, Patent Lawyer
644 G Street, Washington, D. C.

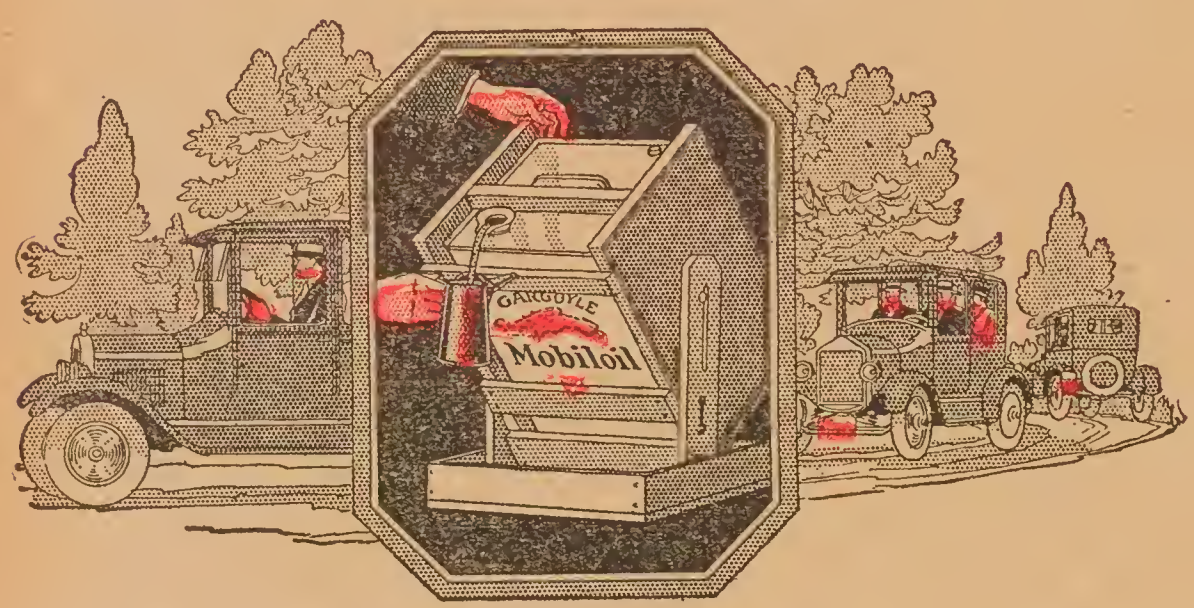
Expect two things from your Ford lubrication. Smooth starting alone isn't enough.



The smoother starting and stopping which follow the use of today's Mobiloil "E" in your Ford engine result from the ability of this oil to keep the transmission bands soft and pliable. The band surfaces do not become hardened and glazed. Thus jerky action in starting and stopping is ended.

Even more important: *The life of the bands is greatly increased. Thus replacement cost is lowered—a very substantial saving.*

You should get the greatest obtainable freedom from carbon, too ·· because ··



Only such an oil will give you quiet operation, fullness of power, free valve action, clean spark plugs and general smooth running.

To *combine* this freedom from carbon with freedom from glazed bands in Ford lubrication has taken years of study on the part of the Mobiloil engineers and chemists.

In this combined effect, we sincerely believe that the Mobiloil "E" of today stands alone.

Prove it yourself

A nearby Mobiloil dealer has the improved Mobiloil "E" in 5-gallon cans and in steel drums. These packages offer real convenience and economy in handling oil on the farm. For your Ford car or truck use Mobiloil "E." For your Fordson tractor, use Mobiloil "BB" in summer and Mobiloil "A" in winter. See the Mobiloil dealer today.

Vacuum Oil Company, Headquarters: 61 Broadway, New York. Division Offices: Chicago, Kansas City, Minneapolis.

Make this CHART *your guide*

THE correct grades of Gargoyle Mobiloil for engine lubrication of prominent passenger cars are specified below.

The grades of Gargoyle Mobiloil are indicated by the letters shown below. "Arc" means Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic.

If your car is not listed here, see the complete Mobiloil Chart at your dealer's.

NAMES OF PASSENGER CARS	1926		1925		1924		1923	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Buick	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Cadillac	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A
Chandler	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Chevrolet	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc
Chrysler 4	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	....	....	....	....
Chrysler 6	A	A	A	A	A	A	....	....
Dodge Brothers	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc
Essex	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Ford	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Franklin	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
Hudson	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Hupmobile	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Jewett	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Maxwell	....	....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Nash	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Oakland	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A
Oldsmobile (4 & 6)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Overland	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Packard 6	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A	A	A
Packard 8	A	Arc	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Paige	A	Arc	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Reo	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Star	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Studebaker	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Velie	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Willys-Knight 4	B	Arc.	B	Arc.	B	Arc.	B	Arc.
Willys-Knight 6	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	....	....	....	....

GARGOYLE

Mobiloil

Make the chart your guide

Mobiloil "E" *for* Fords

VACUUM OIL COMPANY

FOUNDED IN 1842

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

SEPTEMBER 4, 1926.

Harnessing a Runaway

Unlimited Possibilities in New York's Wasted Water Power

By ROY G. FINCH

State Engineer of New York

ELECTRICITY, through increasing knowledge and inventive genius, has developed within a century from curious phenomena into an indispensable servant of man. At present, in a peaceful and progressive way, it is revolutionizing the conditions under which we live to an extent only comparable with results of the earlier discovery of the power of steam. Since electricity is a mobile force, it is available for innumerable purposes in the home, on the farm, in the factory, in the mine, on works of construction and in transportation, with this advantage over steam; that it can be used at a considerable distance from the place where it is generated.

In those localities where its generation in quantity and at a fairly low price to consumers has been possible, great and prosperous industrial centers have developed. For a concrete example of this, it is only necessary to point to Western New York, particularly to the cities of Niagara Falls, Tonawanda and Buffalo, where electricity generated from the use of water at Niagara Falls is available.

The demand for power in this State at present requires an installed capacity of machinery in plants of nearly 6,000,000 horse power, of which slightly less than 2,000,000 horse power is produced by water, and about 4,000,000 horse power is secured by the burning of coal at the rate of 40,000,000 tons per year, as it requires ten tons of coal to produce one horse power for one year. If all the water powers in the State which are feasible and economic of development were developed, we would still fall short of meeting present day requirements by substantially 1,000,000 horse power, which is contrary to the generally accepted understanding of our water power problem. It is possible to increase the hydro-electric development in New York State by about 3,000,000 horse power.

The three sources to which we must look for additional water power are, the interior streams, the Niagara and St. Lawrence rivers.

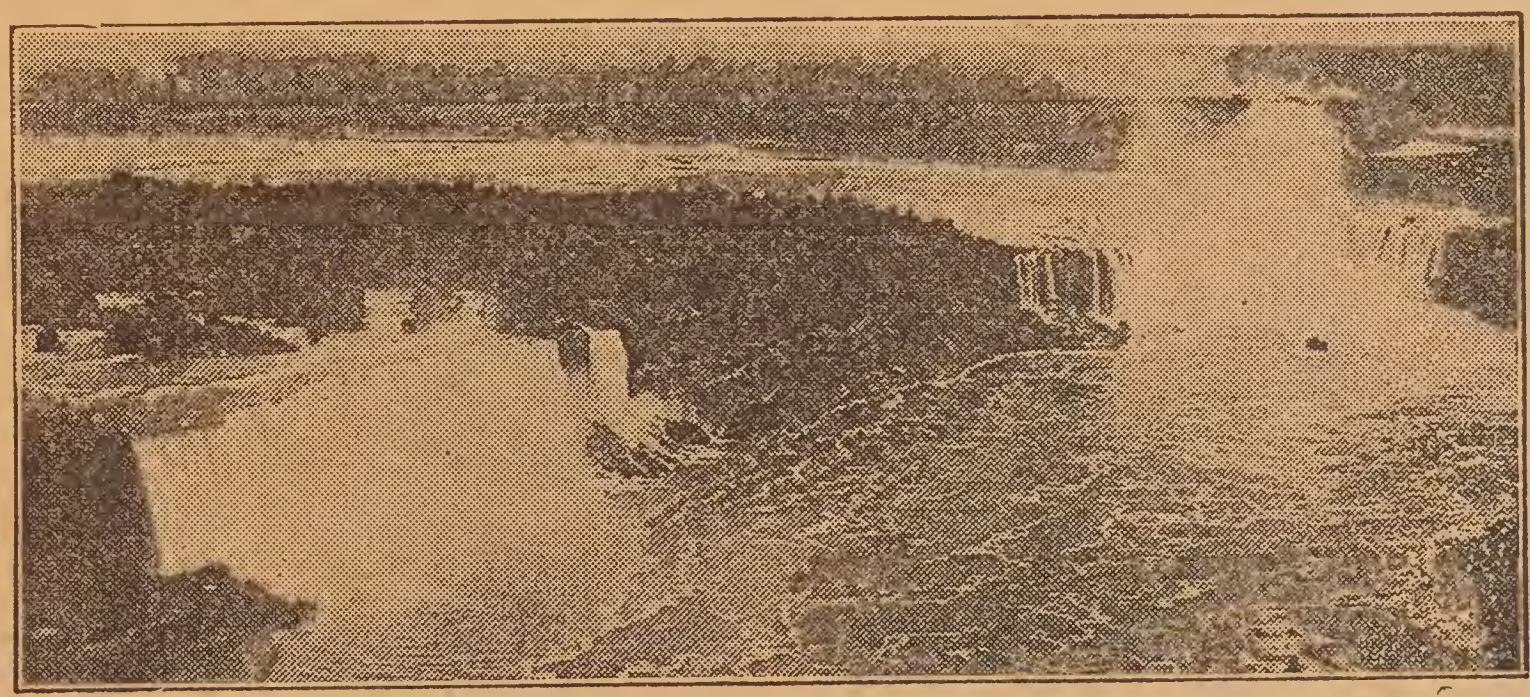
There are many inland streams in the State of New York where additional power could be developed if the natural flow of the stream were regulated. This requires the building of many large and expensive storage reservoirs in which flood waters are impounded and released during periods of low water. The building of these reservoirs would probably increase the amount of power produced on the inland streams by something less than 500,000 horse power.

At Niagara, the securing of any large amount of additional power requires an amendment to the treaty increasing the amount of water that may be diverted above the falls and used for power purposes. There has been for the past few years considerable agitation for this increased diversion and the construction of low dams or islands above the falls to permit not only of an increased development of power but also to effect a better distribution of the water over the crest line of the falls and particularly to prevent the very serious erosion which is now taking place at the rate of about six feet per year at the Canadian or Horseshoe Falls. If an increased diversion were secured, and in an amount that would not detract in any way from the scenic beauty of the Falls, it might permit of an increase in the production of power on this side of the International boundry line amounting to substantially 1,000,000 horse power.

The third source is along the international section of the St. Lawrence river. Here the river flows freely to the sea unharnessed for the benefit of man. It is an enormous waste that should be conserved and utilized. Unfortunately a majority of the people of the State have not the slightest conception as to the magnitude of this wonderful resource or a realization that the harnessing of these waters could provide four times the power that can be generated at Muscle Shoals and nearly twice that now produced at Niagara Falls. Power that could be developed would probably warrant an installation of machinery capable of producing nearly 2,500,000 horse power, one-half of which would belong to Canada with the other half of on our side of the international boundary, and the total cost of the project would be at least $225,000,000.

The State of New York for over twenty years has been studying water power development but during all of these years millions of tons of coal have been consumed to produce power required in this State which could have been produced by water. The main reason for the delay in progressing power development has been due to the fact that there have been two schools of thought, one maintaining that the State should own, develop and distribute the current and the other contending that the State should forever retain ownership and control of the natural resources and under a lease properly safeguarded for the protection of the people that private capital should be permitted to

Continued on page 18



An airplane view of the American (left) and Horseshoe Falls at Niagara, where power is now being generated for Western New York.

Good word tonight
—and crops move in the morning!

MINUTES are almost measured in money when crops get up toward top prices. You hear your market reports tonight over the radio—you catch the top of the market tomorrow—*if your truck is ready for quick action, on sturdy Silvertowns.*

Thousands of farmers are equipping with new Goodrich Silvertown Heavy Duty Cords for winter hauling. It takes the husky strength of these big Silvertowns to stand the gaff—they can wallow through heavy roads—pound their way through ruts—stand up against all the wear and tear of farm duty.

That's the kind of a tire you get at new low price levels. It puts new buying power into your dollar. Go to a Goodrich dealer now, and let him put your truck on a safe, sure-footing for the worst months of the year.

THE B. F. GOODRICH RUBBER CO.
Akron, Ohio

Goodrich
Silvertown
Heavy Duty Cords

"Best in the Long Run"

Fairs are Getting Better

A Western New York Farm and Home Talk

By M. C. BURRITT

AUGUST 16 to 21 was anything but a good harvest week. It was cloudy every day, with only an occasional few minutes of sun. Most of the time, too, there was no wind. The air was saturated with moisture and it seemed as if it would surely rain in the next hour. Yet the rain somehow held off until Saturday in spite of the weather bureau predictions every day for showers. On Saturday, the 21st, however, Western New York got an inch or more of rain and is soaking wet again — without getting dry after last week's rains.

M. C. BURRITT.

During the week practically all the oats and barley in this section were cut and are soaking in the shocks after this heavy rain. Those who still had wheat in the fields managed to get it in the barns, and a few fields of oats are cleared. We were able to secure a second cutting of alfalfa in fairly good condition. The crop of oats and barley are generally good and the yield will be heavy, if it is not spoiled by the rain. A few days of bright sunshine and wind would be a great blessing, in fact are almost a necessity.

Our Experience with Seeding Alfalfa.

The rain has helped new seedings in the wheat and spring grains and these now promise well for next year. We have a very good stand of alfalfa in eight acres of Alpha barley seeded on May 11. About half of this field was sowed with barley at the rate of seven pecks per acre, and the other half at the rate of five pecks per acre, the idea being that the seeding of alfalfa would be better in the lighter seeding of barley. With plenty of moisture, however, it did not turn out that way, and the alfalfa is full better in the heavier seeding of barley. This is, no doubt, due in part to the much heavier growth of weeds—principally quack grass and rag weed—in the lighter seeding of barley. In a dry season the outcome might have been different.

Weeds Are a Big Factor.

I am convinced that weeds are a big factor in starting alfalfa. A neighbor sowed alfalfa in early June. By August 1st it was out of sight in weeds, although conditions were otherwise favorable. The weeds were clipped and the alfalfa may overcome the handicap. In our own case, partly from intent and partly because we did not find a favorable occasion earlier, we did not seed a two acre piece to alfalfa until July 23rd. The ground like my neighbor's, was plowed early and worked frequently, but mine was worked a month or six weeks longer. Now the new seeding is four or five inches high, with almost no weeds in it. This result was, of course, under favorable moisture conditions.

Fair Time Is Here Again.

Fairs always make one think of fall, and I do not like to think that the summer is gone yet. But Town and County Fairs are with us again, several having been held in this section already. It seems to me that these fairs are undergoing a gradual evolution for the better. Younger, progressive men are coming into positions of control and management. Financial conditions are being improved and premium lists revised so as to give more desirable emphasis. Physical equipment is being repaired and added to, and new educational features introduced. The process may seem slow to some who would like to see more drastic changes, but the mixture of old and new men and ideas in the fair associations probably makes for a saner and sounder development. Last fall I pointed out the need of developing these local associations. The further progress of local fairs depends, in my opinion, upon the introduction of plenty of new vigorous blood into the associations.

Boys' and Girls' Exhibits a Big Feature.

One of the newest and most worthwhile new features of the fairs is the boys and girls exhibits from the schools and the Junior Project or Four H. Clubs. These exhibits bring in a large number of real amateur competitors and multiplied interest, because not only is the boys' and girls' interest stimulated, but that of their fathers and mothers (if they are good ones) as well. Any one who has witnessed the enthusiasm and impetus to work an achievement, engendered by the winning of a ribbon and a little money by his boy or girl, should have been impressed with the value of these exhibits.

—M. C. BURRITT.

Delaware County (N. Y.) Farm Notes

ALTOGETHER the season has not been a very favorable one for dairymen. The latter part of June, July and the first part of August the weather was very hot and dry. As a result, farmers have had to feed a great deal of grain to keep up the milk flow. Hay was very light in some sections, but on land that was heavily fertilized and held the moisture well it was nearly normal. Although some have finished buying, many have not. We are now, August 19th, on our second week of wet weather and much hay that was cut will be nearly if not quite spoiled. On a trip over the hills into the Charlotte Valley, August 18th, we saw hay in all stages of harvesting where it had been left over a week before. At Meridale Farms a great deal was lying on the ground as well as much that was standing.

Buckwheat is in bloom, many oats ready to be harvested, millet and corn looking fine. Corn, though late, has made a heavy growth in the last weeks. Ayer and McKinney paid $2.10 per hundred for June milk and $2.22 for July. Eggs for the boarding trade 43c; broilers 27c a lb.; old hens 24c; potatoes $2.00 a bushel.

Cornell Extension Bulletin 134—The Clovers in New York by L. A. Dalton. What is "Clover sickness?" What causes it and what can be done to remedy it? Send for this bulletin and learn the answer.

"You say you're a lover of peace, and then you go and throw a brick at Casey?"
"Yes, sir—an' 'e was wery peaceful, too, after I throwed it."
—HUMORIST

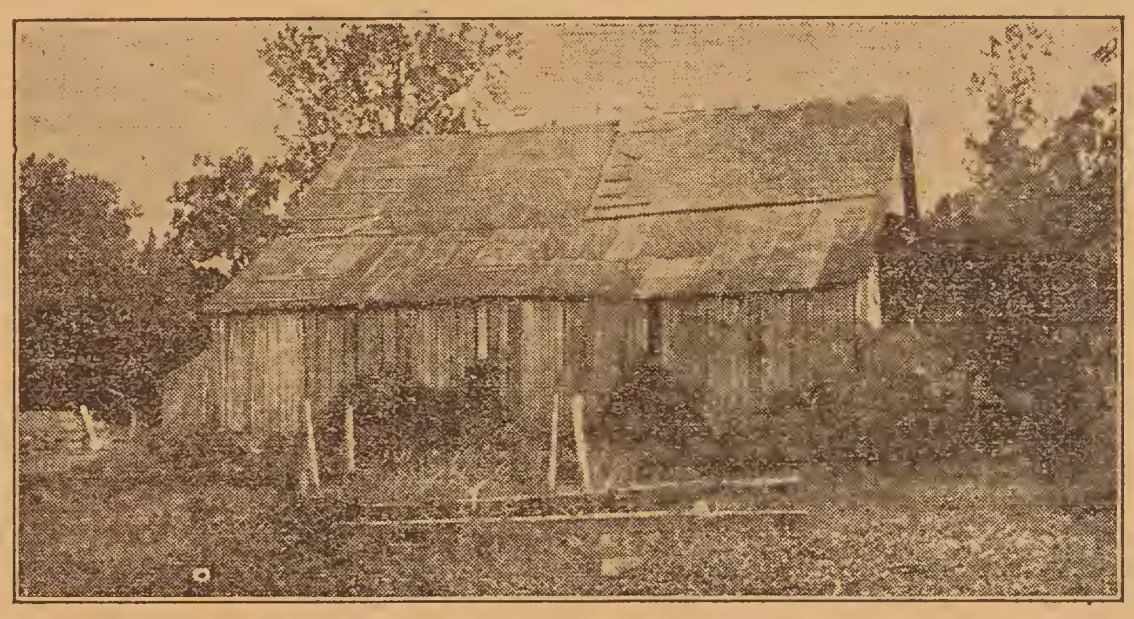
What Measures the Value of Manure?

The Part Played by Humus, Its Proper Storage and Spreading

ONE distinct advantage of using manure is in its permanent and continuous effect on the soil. This is shown very conclusively by an experiment that was conducted at Rothamstead, England, covering a period of forty years. Two plots of ground were used—one of which received no manure at any time, while the other received manure annually for the first twenty years. During the next twenty years neither plot received any manure, and both were planted to barley each year. The comparative results at the end of the second twenty years show that the average production of barley on the ground that had never been manured was 13.25 bu. per acre, while the plot that had been manured during the preceding twenty years produced an average of 30 bushels per acre during the entire last twenty years of the experiment.

Manure is a compound of fertilizing materials, a part of which are immediately available in the nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium compounds, the remainder consisting of vegetable and animal matter known as "humus." The *immediate* results from the use of manure come from the nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium content. The continued effects are due largely to the "humus," which is of equal or even greater importance than the mineral compounds contained in the manure.

Soils are rich or poor, depending upon the amount of humus they contain. Nature provides humus for soils that are not cropped by placing a covering of decaying plant and animal substance on the surface each year. This method of fertilizing is long and tedious and, of course, is not practical on the farm. Virgin soils are rich in humus, but continued cropping without replacing the humus reduces the productive power of the soil from one-third to one-half during a period of not more than 15 years. It has been shown by careful analysis that the worn out soils of the abandoned farms of the east contain practically the same amount of mineral plant food as the rich prairie soils of the west. The poor soils are poor because the humus has been exhausted, while the rich prairie soils are rich because they still contain an abundant amount of this important element. Remove the humus and plants actually starve in the midst of plenty.



The eaves of the barn furnish expensive storage for manure. It is best to spread by machine as soon as it is produced.

Thus it may be seen that the presence of humus is necessary for the unlocking of the plant foods in the soil. Millions of tiny bacteria are at work in this substance during its decay, forming compounds that break down the insoluble foods in the soil, making them available for use by plant life.

But this is not the only important function of humus. The moisture holding properties of soil are directly dependent upon it. Humus acts like a sponge, absorbing moisture rapidly and retaining it a great length of time. In a like manner the response of the soil to heat is dependent upon the humus it contains. Soil rich in humus heats more slowly than sandy or clay soil, but retains its heat longer and its temperature is never as low as clay

(*Continued on page* 6)

An Experiment in Top-Working Kieffer Pears

And Some Experiences of Others Who Have Tried It

By W. A. BASSETT

CAN the Kieffer pear be successfully worked over to some other variety? That is what we are trying to find out, and we have an experiment under way with that object in view.

We have a block of about ninety Kieffer trees 18 years old which have proved to be unprofitable. We decided to work over to Seckels. That the Kieffer is somewhat uncertain stock on which to work other varieties is brought out in the following discussion which took place at one of our horticultural meetings in 1924.

Question: Will Bartletts grafted on Kieffer stock make a good union?

Mr. Morrell: The result is a heavy foilage. We find on the start the union seems to be good, but as time goes on they blight horribly, they do not make the growth, and have not the vigor. But the Seckel does pretty well. We have pretty good results and get a larger pear.

Question: Are Bosc pears well enough known to warrant grafting on Kieffers for commercial investment?

Professor Hedrick: I should say that the Bosc pear is well enough known to warrant grafting on Kieffers. It is a delicious and attractive pear and if you satisfy yourself that it will thrive on Kieffer stock well and good. Anything to get rid of the Kieffers.

Mr. Bell: I wouldn't do it. It doesn't make a good union. I will qualify this by saying I never have grafted the Bosc pear on Kieffer stock. I have on other varieties and it has proved unsatisfactory. There seems to be a ball formed at the union, and after a few years decay sets in in that ball and in a few years after that the tree commences to go back.

Chairman Hedrick: I know of a splendid orchard in which Kieffer has been worked over in Seckels, so with some varieties it can be done; but I have yet to see any orchard in which Bartlett has been successfully worked on Kieffer.

A Member: It is very difficult to graft any pear upon the Kieffer successfully.

In our experiments thus far we have not found it a difficult matter to get scions to take on the Kieffer stock. But the matter of whether the resultant union will be a good one is yet to be decided.

We began in the spring of 1924 grafting a few trees working over from one-third to one-half the tree the first year. Results seemed so good, we continued the experiment the next year. On each tree a number of limbs up to two inches in diameter were sawed off to stubs and left to form suckers. By August many of these suckers were just the right size for budding, so we budded all we could in 1925. The buds took very readily and helped out in completing the top working. Moreover, the buds seemed to form a more perfect union than the grafts.

All the buds do not grow equally well. In fact we prefer them not to do so as some of them are getting top heavy, and a few have been broken off by winds. Some of the grafts have broken off likewise by getting too top heavy.

The picture shows a block of 50 old Kieffer trees set 30 years ago. We dehorned them last winter and they are now fast forming new heads. We are going to bud the best of these shoots next August as an experiment. No grafts will be set whatever on these. We may fail, but the trees were unprofitable and the experiment will be worth something.

There is just one thing about which we are a little bit apprehensive and that is fire blight. If this should ever get started in such a rich succulent growth I fear it would end in disaster. So, then, the question we started out with yet remains unanswered. That Kieffers can be easily worked over to some other variety we have no doubt, but whether that transformation will prove profitable is yet to be decided.

Kieffers that were dehorned during the winter of 1925-26. The best of the shoots have been budded since the picture was taken. The work was done in August as an experiment.

Sayings of Dr. John W. Holland

"Moon-shine" is taking the sunshine out of the hearts of many women and children.

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST
Founded 1842

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America Has No Room For Those Who Do Not Appreciate Its Privileges

ONE of the finest things that is being done for the right training of American citizens is the work of the United States government each summer with boys at the Citizens' Military Training Camps. Boys in good physical condition of a minimum age of eighteen are accepted, if they apply early enough, for a month's training in either July or August at these camps. All expenses, including railroad fare to and from the camps, are paid. Food and living conditions are excellent. The discipline is strict, but fair, and young folks are not getting any too much discipline in these days. In the morning there is military drill and training, and in the afternoon there is opportunity for athletics and recreation. At the end of the month the boys come home in splendid health, with increased weight, with an erect bearing, and above all, with a greater respect for their flag and for the greatest nation in the world for which that flag stands.

This summer at the beginning of August, when the boys were leaving the Grand Central Station in New York City for the August camp at Plattsburg, a treasonable circular of propaganda was handed out to each of the boys. Space will not permit us to publish all of this propaganda, but here are some of the statements which were made:

"Instead of a vacation you receive four and a half hours of drill each day, and pretty hard drilling it is on hot sultry summer days. The food you get is not of the best. The saltpeter in the coffee and other foods is not at all pleasant to the taste. You have to attend services on Sunday whether you like to or not.

"You are fooled with many promises. These promises are a smoke screen to camouflage the hidden purposes and aims of the C.M.T.C. * * * At the same time, while preparing and training soldiers the camps are used to turn out scabs and strikebreakers. * * * You, young workers and students, do you want to be used against your brothers and sisters? Do you want to be used as scabs and strikebreakers? * * * Write the truth to your friends. Do not return to camp next year."

Nothing that we have seen in a long time made us as fighting mad as this lying propaganda. Our own son attended the Plattsburg camp in July so we know that these statements were absolute falsehoods. Our boy returned with a lot of enthusiasm for this camp and for his country and is determined to go another year.

It is insidious treason like this propaganda that, if allowed to continue, will surely eat the heart out of and destroy this nation. It is time that traitors of this kind were either placed in jail or driven from the country which they do not appreciate. It is time that loyal American citizens made it plain that America has no room or time for those who have no appreciation of the privileges which we enjoy because of the work and the sacrifices of our fathers who have made this great nation possible.

We Visit The Van Wagenen Farm

ONE of the pleasantest experiences we have had in a long time was a personal visit to the home and farm of Jared Van Wagenen, Jr., whom the thousands of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST readers know so well from his writings in our columns. We were invited to speak at the annual picnic of the Schoharie County Farm Bureau and this gave us the chance to spend a half day with Mr. Van Wagenen on his farm at Lawyersville, not far from the Cobleskill fair grounds where the picnic was held.

Lawyersville is only a little country hamlet, but it has a trio of public institutions which have done much to make America what it is today. They have a fine old country church, a good school, and a community Grange hall for farm meetings. Any community with these three institutions well patronized is safe.

Although Mr. Van Wagenen is a very busy man and has always given of his time to the community and to the public needs of agriculture in the State, he has found time also to be a most excellent farmer. It was a rare pleasure to walk over his great fields and woods which have been tended so well by generations of Van Wagenens back to the early settler who located on this same farm more than a century and a quarter ago. When we were there, the men were busy with the oat harvest. There were more than fifty acres of oats standing as heavy on the ground as they could without lodging and promising a fine crop. Then, too, there were great fields of silage corn, fine clover pastures, where prodigious labors had been performed in the past to underdrain them, and generous gardens filled with almost every variety of vegetable that can be grown in this climate.

But to us the most striking and beautiful evidence of good husbandry was the big fields of green alfalfa, where alfalfa or clover is found there you will find good crops, profitable animals and successful farming. We have forgotten how many acres Mr. Van Wagenen told us were in these fields, but we know there must have been at least fifty, so much, in fact, that the barns are filled to overflowing with it every year with more than enough to feed a large dairy through the long winter.

Mr. Van Wagenen himself, his family, his farm, and his history are a demonstration of the possibilities of real happiness that can come from life in the country when it is properly organized under right conditions.

Good Things Grandma Used To Make

HONESTLY, now, how many of you would recognize good old rye and Injun bread if you were privileged to have some put before you? How many of you know the joys of eating samp and milk? Probably more are familiar with hulled corn. Yet there are thousands who have never tasted this good old-fashioned dish.

Those who make a business of studying foods say that we moderns take chances with our health in eating many manufactured foods which have lost their best parts in the process of manufacturing. A food refined by manufacturing might look a little better, perhaps it will taste better; but from the standpoint of health, it likely has lost something in the process of being refined.

No one of us wants to go back entirely to the "ways of our father," either in food or in anything else. Yet we believe that we have gone too far to the other extreme and that we might well use to advantage some of the simple ways and simple foods which were used by the pioneers.

The New York State Agricultural Society, in its work calling attention to the farm history of New York State, among other things, is emphasizing the qualities of some of the best old-fashioned foods. At the coming New York State Fair, the Society will have many of these old time foods served free of charge at the Society booth by maidens dressed in the costumes of their great grandmothers and there will be a recipe book called "Good Things Grandma Used to Make" given away.

But you do not have to go to the Fair, or wait for the Fair, to find out how good some of these foods are. In our Household Department, on Page 16 of this issue, you will find recipes for some of the old dishes which our ancestors ate and called good.

Water Power Through Electricity Will Bring A New Era

THE past twenty-five years have seen the most remarkable mechanical development of all history, and the basis of this tremendous progress has been the application of power through the means of the gasoline engine. The next twenty-five years will see mechanical progress greater still, but the power for the foundation of this progress will be obtained from electricity instead of from gasoline.

We are just beginning to wake up to the possibilities of cheap electrical energy developed from water power. Every river, every stream, even the tides themselves are potential sources of energy which will drive machines of every kind and description in the not distant future. In this development the greatest progress will be made in the country and the time is not far distant when electrical power will be available at low enough prices so that it will be used on practically every farm.

During the next ten years the electric light and power industry is planning to spend the immense sum of $750,000,000 annually in the construction of zone superpower projects, each covering several states, and the extension of facilities to give service to eight million prospective customers, including farms now only two and a half per cent electrified. Great outlays will also be made to utilize water power as well as to provide railroad electrification.

Because of these facts, every one of our readers will be interested in the feature article on the first page of this issue written especially at our request for AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST by Roy G. Finch, State Engineer of New York, on the possibilities of electrical power to be developed from the great water power of the State.

Eastman's Chestnuts

JOHN B. GOUGH was fond of telling of a Scotch laird and his servant, Sandy. The two were on their way home on horseback late at night, and both were much muddled by drink. At a ford where the bank was steep, the laird fell head first into the creek. He scrambled up, and shouted to his servant:

"Hold on, Sandy! Something fell off—I heard it splash!"

Sandy climbed down from the saddle, and waded about blindly in the shallow water, with groping hands. At last, he seized on the laird.

"Why, it's yerself, mon, as fell off!"

"No, Sandy," the master declared stoutly. "It can't be me—here I am." Then he added: "But if it is me, get me back on the horse."

Sandy helped the laird to the horse, and boosted him up astride. In the dark, the rider was faced the wrong way to.

"Gie me the reins," the master ordered.

Sandy felt about the horse's rump, and then cried out, clutching the tail:

"It waur the horse's head as fell off—nothin' left but the mane!"

"Gie me the mane, then," the laird directed stolidly. "I must een hae something to hold on."

So, presently, when he had the tail firmly grasped in both hands, and Sandy had mounted, the procession began to move. Whereat, the laird shouted in dismay:

"Haud on, Sandy! IT'S GAEIN' THE WRANG WAY!"

Some Things Farm Women Want

As Expressed by the Women Themselves in A. A.'s Recently Closed Contest

"MONEY may be the root of all evil, but there's no danger of a farmer's wife being contaminated with it." So writes Mrs. S. in her letter replying to the A. A. contest "What Do Farm Women Want." In fact the one want most often recorded in the contest letters was money, more money, a bank account, money for better clothes, for more conveniences, for radios, for automobiles and so on. Many said that more money would solve all their troubles, but one woman from a dairy farm writes that she has plenty of means, and no time to enjoy it because of the 60 cows which keep her and her husband "tied". As Mrs. L. T. H. asks in one of the letters, "would money solve the problem?" As soon as one coveted article is achieved, another "want" comes immediately to take the place of the one just satisfied. Undoubtedly the comfort of a sufficiently large bank balance to meet emergencies would make life easier for everybody, and the contest letters indicate that some spare cash would please the great majority of those who wrote.

Good rural schools with good teachers; school transportation with proper drivers; a traveling library; a community laundry; a set of matched-up dishes in the community hall for general affairs or for individuals to borrow when threshers come, and doctors make up the stated list of community wants or needs.

Some other things which money can buy and which the letter writers desire are these: hot and cold running water with kitchen sink and bathroom fixtures, electric current at a reasonable price with all the labor-saving devices that implies, washer, ironer, vacuum cleaner anl lights; good drinking water; good floors; kitchen cabinet and high stool; a cistern that does not leak; and an oil or gas range.

Again and again did the radio feature as the "heart's desire". That is not hard to understand since the world is brought to one's very door by that magic instrument. "Good clothes and time to wear them" was the way one woman expressed it, but she had plenty of company in wishing it, both for themselves and for the rest of their families. The idea of farm people being conspicuous because of their clothing galls more than one proud spirit.

Money may buy the automobile, but it cannot buy the "nerve to run it"—one woman wanted both. A chance to mingle with friends and acquaintances at the various women's societies, a trip to town, and occasional entertainments are suggested as the relief needed from daily tasks. Then, too—and money will not buy these—a "kind and considerate" husband, a husband who still recognizes that his wife has social charm, and children who will take pride in making beauty spots of the farm. A good clean community—with no bootlegging — is the expressed want of another. Here she could have a better chance of bringing up good temperate citizens. But read some of the letters for yourself.

* * *

First Prize Letter

"WHAT do farm women want?" We want about the same things that off-the-farm women want. Things of the spirit, things of the mind, things of the body.

1. Things of the spirit? Yes, we want the old-fashioned neighborhood prayer-meetings, the Sunday school which used to be held in the little school house. We want the ministers who are willing to come out into the "open spaces". We are as wicked as city people. Our boys and girls are growing up without church services. Our hired men (some of them just grown up) know of no reason for lacking "booze," save the bootlegger's exorbitant price. We need radio sermons that can be understood without the aid of a dictionary. Not baby talk, tho. We want BIG THOUGHTS IN SMALL WORDS. The Sermon on the Mount affords an example. We want religious, educated men and women to realize that their living in the country is not a curbing of their forces, but an opportunity to use God-given talents where they are most needed.

A comfortable and attractive home and surroundings, with conveniences to go with them—farm women want these.

2. Things of the mind? Education: amusements. Consolidated schools when conditions are favorable; public transportation. High School education must be provided for. During the past bitter, long winter, girls in our district walked five miles to high school. Must a girl be deprived of a high school education because her daddie does not own a car?

Speaking of education, I wish to "start some fireworks" by remarking that we need BETTER EDUCATED MEN. Oh, they may have been to college; they may have taken agricultural courses; they are "read up" on the markets and current events. They can cite balanced rations for a chicken or a cow, but when they are told that the farm child needs a balanced ration they do not grasp the fact, and hence they fail to co-operate. THEY HAVE NOT BEEN EDUCATED IN THAT TOPIC. When men's magazines give articles on child-feeding as well as pig feeding, we may not have to fight a lone fight in the interest of healthier children.

As for amusements they constitute a necessity. There is a music-hunger, as well as a bread-hunger. Some of us are starving for a good healthy portion of laughter. Some of us lonely women have the "rickets" for the lack of a "racket". We're "drooping" for the lack of a handshake with right jolly good folks. Our rations are overcharged with work and care: we lack the vitamine, Good Cheer. Let's get a radio as soon as possible and TUNE IN.

3. Things of the body? Clothes,—well, an A. A. pattern, plus a little ingenuity should solve the problem. The feminine urge will help us to obtain clothes if we have to "dye" in the effort, but more do we need TIME for sewing. Yes, TIME and STRENGTH we need, and this brings us to the ever-present labor-saving problem. Everything, from the smallest kitchen device to the porcelain bathtub is "of the body" and for it. A tired body means a drooping spirit. A fagged woman is an inefficient housekeeper, an irritable wife and mother, a narrow citizen. The most UNSELFISH THING a mother can do is to acquire labor-saving devices. Our men, too, lack many tools. Let us not demand the impossible, but work in co-operation to obtain those things which will make the farm home THE BEST PLACE IN THE WORLD TO LIVE IN.—Mrs. J. H. M., N. Y.

* * *

Second Prize Letter

MY reply to the contest query would doubtless raise a howl of protest. But, nevertheless, after being a farmer's wife for eight years with eyes and ears open and a mind unprejudiced, I believe that the two things counting most for personal and home happiness that farm women should have that a great many do not have are a *more thorough education and higher ideals.*

And these things should begin with the girls before marriage. A girl with not even a high school education and whose only interests in life are stylish clothes and the movies, will not make a success as wife and mother in the average farmer's home. If stylish clothes and the movies do not materialize, discontent, nagging and unhappiness will. All the modern conveniences in the world would not make such a woman and through the woman her home—happy. Some thing beside froth is needed for the foundation of a happy home.

But even a girl with sufficient education to form sensible concepts of the material and spiritual things of life and to desire the highest and best, and you have three-quarters (the husband's being the other quarter) of the nucleus for a contented, peaceful, happy home.

All the ancient inconveniences in the world, and then some, couldn't make such a woman—and through the woman her home—unhappy.

The soul of the mother more often than not makes the spirit of the home and, conversely, on the spirit of the home depends very largely the happiness of the mother.—Mrs. R. W. R., N. Y.

(*Continued on page* 8)

Three Squares a Day

DR. JOHN W. HOLLAND

RIDING down Riverside Drive last Sunday afternoon, I chanced to sit beside a young man who showed quite a degree of intelligence.

I asked him which was Grant's Tomb and which was the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument, and he said he did not know.

I asked him the name of the heights across the Hudson, and he said he did not know.

I asked him the location of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, and he said he did not know.

I asked him if he lived in New York, and he said he was born there; and then I asked him what he lived in New York for, and he said, "For three squares a day."

He then retired behind the smoke screen from his cigarette, and let his mind rest.

I cannot help thinking of that young man, and am glad to believe that his ilk is scarce; that there are not many people in America like him. I had a vision of that young man living to eat. By the time he is forty, he will have so much paunch that he will have no punch. The literature that his wife will have to read most often will be the cook-book.

Blessed is the man who eats in order to live, but who does not live simply to eat. I thought of the Master of us all, who, when urged to take food, said: "I have meat to eat that ye know not of." Those words were read occasionally, during my childhood, at family worship. I used to wonder what they meant, until one day I heard my mother praying aloud, alone in a room upstairs. Then I understood what our Master meant.

The fundamental physical fact of existence is nourishment. We must eat. Much of our labor, as the Scripture says, is for our mouths. I thought of the many masters whose paintings I had seen in the galleries of Europe. Some of them starved to death that they might imprison a dream of beauty upon a canvas, or carve it upon Parian marble. I thought of the millions today who choke down their own hunger that they may give a crust to a child; and I came to the conclusion that while the body must have food, the mind must have beauty and truth, and the soul must live by love and self-sacrifice.

The body certainly needs three squares a day; but the soul needs its three prayers a day. "It is written, Man shall not live by bread alone, but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of God."

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PENNSYLVANIA
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What Measures The Value Of Manure

(*Continued from page 3*)

or sand. Humus is also necessary for the "tilth" of the soil. That is, it is needed to make the soil work easy. Such soil is porous, does not lump or bake and is soft and easily pulverized.

No matter what may be the method of increasing or maintaining the fertility, nothing plays such an important part as humus. Every function of plant growth, the healthy condition of the soil, the liberation of plant food, the development of nitrogen, all are dependent more or less directly on the presence of this substance.—E. F. VanDyke.

* * *

Editor's Note: The foregoing facts that Mr. VanDyke has enumerated about the value of humus, is really the first half of the story. To make it complete, we should add those two great factors, its proper storage and application to the land. A former assistant Secretary of Agriculture startled the country several years ago with a statement that "our billion-dollar manure waste is the world's greatest economic leak". Not many farmers deliberately neglect farm produced plant food. There are a lot of factors that make it a difficult job. But those who have studied a few bare facts are beginning to realize that the more they allow the rain and the sun and the drying winds to wash and waste away real dollars, the more they are inclined to watch out for its proper care and storage. As an example, there is more attention being paid to the proper handling of manure. It can be safely said that the old familiar manure pile standing under the eaves of the barn is not as familiar a sight as it was 20 years ago. Of course our health regulations have had some effect, but then again our colleges of agriculture and experiment stations have been successful in convincing farmers that the eaves furnish a very expensive means of shelter.

Then comes the factor of applying it to the land. The economic value of the manure spreader is generally an accepted fact. Lots of men have a spreader merely to eliminate the back-breaking job of spreading it by hand. However, this is only one advantage. It has been proven in a most conclusive manner that a light, even application of manure, put on by a spreader, is of infinitely greater value than twice a greater amount spread by hand. In Indiana a series of experiments were conducted, and the result showed that where a manure spreader was used the value of the crop per acre was approximately 20% greater than where the manure was spread by hand. A man who has once used a spreader and has had an opportunity to see the manner in which the beaters and distributors tear the clods to pieces and spread the manure evenly and uniformly over the land, would never go back to the old method of "throwing it off" by hand and then going around breaking up the unusually large clods.

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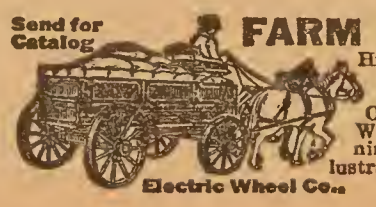

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Rye For Cover Crop

Every year we find it more difficult to get enough stable manure to meet our needs, and it has been suggested that we use some crop to plow under. What kind do you recommend?

THIS inquiry came from Long Island It has been the experience of the farmers both in Nassau and Suffolk Counties that rye lends itself best as a green manure crop. It makes rapid growth in the fall farming, good cover in the winter. It starts to grow early in the spring and makes an appreciable mat before plowing commences. Rye does not add a large amount of plant food to the soil, but it does increase the humic content, as well as it improves the tilth.

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Offer for sale Registered Guernsey bull calves out of prize-winning A. R. dams with 600-lb. to 700-lb. records at prices farmers can afford to pay and on terms to suit the purchaser.

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* * *

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Breeding Stock for Sale
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Reg. Jerseys of Oxford Breeding. Herd sire grandson of OXFORD YOU'LL DO
Cows, bred heifers, and young bulls at farmers prices.
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GUERNSEY BULL CALVES for sale, sired by Woodland's Golden Prince of Sunnygables (send for pedigree). Federal accredited Herd. Prices from $50 up.
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An Ad This Size
Will Help Sell Your
SURPLUS STOCK

What Readers Want to Know

Keep the Pullets Growing---Timothy Not Good for Ewes

THE laying qualities of the pullets that are put into winter quarters this fall will be largely determined by the care they get this summer. Of course heredity is important and pullets from high producing hens are always best but there is still time to give the pullets we have the best of care so they will be well grown when fall comes.

Several things may stunt the growth of the young stock. Improper rations, crowding, parasites, (either internal or external) and diseases are the most important.

The growing young stock needs plenty of food and water and they need the right kind of food if they are to make the best growth. A common mistake is to feed them whole grains only and depend on the pullets to get worms and grass enough to balance their ration. They will be unable to do this. They should have plenty of some good growing mash either home mixed or commercial. If they do not eat enough from the hoppers in the house it will pay to have some outdoor hoppers on the range. Skim milk is always a good feed.

Watch the Houses for Vermin

Houses should be watched and treated for red mites and the chickens should be examined to see whether they are free from lice. Plenty of used oil from the crank case of car or tractor will keep the mites where they belong. A pinch of sodium fluoride under each wing and in the fluff feathers will control lice. Intestinal worms cause loss, often before their presence is realized. Young stock should be raised on clean ground. If this is impossible plowing and a plentiful use of lime wil help to prevent infestation with worms.

Plenty of clean water is important. It is a good plan to teach the pullets to roost as soon as possible. This should have been done already but if it has been neglected put some low roots in the brooder house. It will help the pullets, to separate out the male birds if this has not already been done. This will give the pullets more room for growth. They need at least one square foot of floor space each. The house should be kept as cool as possible. Shade is important and a growing cornfield makes a fine range for the pullets.

Pullets Need Size to Produce Well

There is always a problem in the fall to get the pullets to the proper size before they begin to lay. If they begin to show signs of laying before they are well grown the amount of protein can be reduced by feeding less mash or a mash with less meat scrap in it. It will pay to give a lot of attention to the pullets. They cannot produce the eggs unless they have the growth and stamina to be heavy producers.

Timothy Hay Not Good For Ewes

Please tell me if possible what is the trouble with my lambs. When they come they are so smart as can be for a day and then suddenly get down and after an hour or two of struggle they die. For about a month I have been compelled to feed timothy hay to the sheep. I lost two sheep in one week as suddenly as the lambs go. Now I am feeding clover hay and did not lose any more sheep. Do you think it could have been the timothy hay that is causing the death of my lambs? They did not get chilled, I am sure and sure also that the sheep have milk. If you can help me by telling me the probable cause and what I could do to save the lambs that I am expecting to come very shortly, I will be very grateful to you.—J. K., New York.

WE are quite positive that the trouble with your lambs comes from the fact that the ewes have been fed timothy hay.

Recent experiments conducted at the University of Alberta, Canada, revealed a 50% mortality among lambs born by ewes on timothy hay. Even when the timothy hay was balanced with a laxative concentrate rich in protein, such as linseed oil meal, the results were not as satisfactory as where a legume hay was fed.

Some experiements have been conducted by D. S. Bell at the Ohio Experiment Station and these have also shown the superiority of legume hay, either clover, alfalfa or soy bean.

In the same experiments excellent results were obtained when silage was fed to pregnant or nursing ewes, when 2½ to 3 pounds of silage were fed for each pound of legume hay. However, when silage was fed as the sole roughage, ewes contracted weak lambs and gave little milk.

The experiments proved beyond doubt that there is nothing to replace legume hay in the ration of the breeding ewe.

Pneumatic Or Overhead Water Storage For Barn

"Can a pressure tank be economically used say for 20 odd head of cows and 4 horses and 50 hens. It seems one would have to pump water every day and this means an engine and pump or an automatic electric pump. Now what I am trying to find out is which is better and cheaper, a storage tank or a pressure tank for 20 cows and 4 horses, 50 to 100 hens, etc. I'll tell you what we have and our troubles. In the first place the windmill pumps greater share of water and it is cheap too. We have no hill high enough for cistern. If we put tank in barn, it makes waste hay and runs down on the cows. The one we have now is out doors up on a stand 14 foot post but it freezes in winter and is about rotted out. On this same line we have a spring that can be pumped by gas engine but every day and not much capacity at one time can be pumped. I have to let water out of the pump every time or it freezes. By building a large cistern above basement it would run but it would have to be above ground and I am afraid of freezing too. Would a windmill pump into a pressure tank enough to keep water going if the wind should not blow for two days. I hope you can help us in solving this question."—F. L. K., New York.

AN overhead storage tank is better than a pneumatic tank because it is cheaper. An pneumatic tank is better than an overhead storage tank because it can be easily protected from freezing. You can't get both advantages in one unless you can build an elevated storage tank in the ground on a hill. A windmill may be used for filling a pneumatic tank. If you used one to fill your overhead tank without running out of water when there was no wind, you can use it with a pneumatic tank for you can get them any size up to 9 feet by 40 feet, holding 19,000 gallons. With 20 cows, 4 horses and 50 hens you need about 350 gallons of water a day. How often you pump depends on the water used. I would not use a windmill unless I bought a tank to hold at least 3 days' supply or in your case 1100 to 1200 gallons. For this you would need a tank 4 x 18 feet. A tank 4 x 24 feet will hold about 1600 gallons. To sum up: If you buy a pneumatic tank you can bury it where it will not freeze and will not leak on the hay or stock. What size you buy will determine how often you must pump. If you use a windmill, you should buy a larger tank than necessary with a gasoline engine or electric motor. If you have a bath room in both houses, figure on 25 gallons per day per person.—F. G. B.

Questions About Radio

I am thinking of building a "B" battery eliminator for a 5 tube set and wish to employ a UV 201A tube in it. Will this give enough voltage?—O. L., New York.

PROBABLY not, unless you use a 3 or 4½ volt "C" battery in the "grid return" leads of all four of the amplifier tubes. Better make up an aliminator using a more powerful tube, or else make the type requiring two such tubes.

Some Things Farm Women Want

(*Continued from page* 5)

THE very fact that the question "What does the farm woman want?" is being considered indicates a demand on her part for equal recognition with other women. Surely the rural woman is just an individual working out situations such as the improvement of schools, etc., even as the city woman is battling with poor housing conditions, etc. Both want to be considered master of the situation, whatever it may be.

The farm woman humanly realizes that when she gets a radio, she will want a sun parlor and so on—an endless list of wants which promise illusive satisfaction and happiness. What are some of the "wants" which bring real satisfaction? Personally I want to understand the difference between a *want* and a *need* and to make wise decisions. I want the necessary love and courage to live successfully in the open country—enough love to appreciate the wonders about me—courage to stand for the highest right. I want to understand my neighbor's viewpoint, that I may co-operate with him in bettering our community.

Knowing that today's rural children are putting forth an honest effort for the education which equips them for leadership along various lines, I want a broader vision, a more youthful spirit, to work side by side with them that I may convince them that the country has much to give—in true values.

After all, the farm woman *really wants* what every other woman wants—the best good for the most people. Expressing high ideals and right motives, her surroundings cannot fail to improve and contentment is won.—Mrs. L. T. H., N. Y.

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QUALITY BABY CHICKS $10.00 per 100 up, according to breed and age. Twelve varieties. Thousands hatching daily—all year around with plenty on hand for immediate delivery. Better buy your chicks direct from our incubators. Postage prepaid. Live delivery guaranteed. Send for folder at once or call at our hatchery. Inspection invited.
SCHOENBORN'S HATCHERY,
335 Main St. - Hackensack, N. J.
Phone 1604 or 337.

HOW A BOY BUILT UP A GREAT SQUAB FARM is the title of a book which everybody should read. This boy started small in backyard when at school with no money, now has $30,000 plant, ships to N. Y. 150 barrels squabs yearly, paid $75-$100 bbl. You can do the same. Price of book is 50c but we will mail it to you for names and addresses of four of your friends and only ten cents silver or U. S. stamps. Write today. PLYMOUTH ROCK SQUAB CO., 434 A St., Melrose Highlands, Mass. Established 26 years.

QUALITY PULLETS We offer 10,000 three months old pullets from farm range, high quality stock. Leghorns $1.25 each, Rhode Island Reds, Barred and White Rocks, White Wyandottes, Anconas, Buff Orpington and Minorcas at $1.50 each.
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GLEN ROCK NURSERY AND STOCK FARM
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BABY CHICKS C.O.D!
Send no money. Just mail your order. We ship C.O.D. and guarantee live delivery of chicks. From pure-bred inspected and culled flocks.

Prices on:	25	50	100
S. C. Wh. & Br. Leghorns	$2.75	$5.00	$9.00
Bd. Rocks, R. I. Reds	3.00	5.50	10.00
White Rocks, Wh. Wyandottes	3.50	6.50	12.00
Broiler Chicks	2.50	4.50	8.00

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DOWN FLAT PALE-FACED HENS have intestinal worms; save your birds, use Happy Hen Worm Remedy; a great life saver; $1.10 postpaid; for large flocks $2.50 and $5.00 postpaid; satisfaction guaranteed. Write today.
HAPPY HEN REMEDY CO., Poultry Disease Specialists
Room 110, 36 So. Market St., Boston, Mass.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS
8 to 10 weeks old, ready for shipment, $1.00 each; 12 weeks, $1.25. Send check or P. O. money order with all orders, shipped express collect.
WILSON POULTRY FARM, FLEMINGTON, N. J.

LARGE STOCK Fine Poultry, Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Guineas, Bantams, Collies, Hares, Day Chicks, Eggs, low, catalog. PIONEER FARMS, TELFORD, PA.

A TB Question

When Does the Quarantine Rule Apply?

As a subscriber and reader to your paper, I have read with much interest the tuberculosis testing material. I wish to write you a question and have the answer appear in your paper.

A year ago a fellow came through asking each farmer to sign for the testing; if a farmer hesitated this man would come three to four times saying October 1, 1925, all untested farms would be quarantined and not be allowed to sell eggs or even a potato. All feared the quarantine, and all signed, but three. They were never put under quarantine and are selling milk, eggs, etc.

A signed to have his cows tested which were all taken. He was in debt and needed the milk check for payments. The cows were taken in September. He got the beef check soon but the rest never came till December 31. If A wanted to buy a cow he was to give a bank note, or else leave the cow. The note had to have a signer the bank and the seller approved of. This caused A three days to find the Note O.K. This note must be renewed and interest paid. The other outstanding bills must be kept unpaid as the cow money had not been paid and he could not keep buying cows under the conditions.

A lost all milk checks and besides could not replace his cows for lack of money and the cows he was buying were more than he was allowed for his cows. December 31, 1925, his checks came. He had waited for his money, put off outstanding bills till the checks had to be used to pay bills instead of replacing cows.

A had no way of getting his cows back. B buys cows, puts them on A's farm. B has never signed to have his cows tested. Can they come and test B's cows on A's farm?

WE referred the above letter to the State Department of Farms and Markets and have received the following reply, signed by Mr. E. T. Faulder, Director of the Bureau of Animal Husbandry, which sets forth in a very clear manner the answer to the above letter, and gives the conditions under which the campaign for tuberculosis is conducted.

"This will acknowledge receipt of your communication which refers to a letter received from a reader of your publication. I have read the letter from this party with much interest and am pleased to give you the following information:

"Educational work relative to the eradication of bovine tuberculosis is carried on by local tuberculosis committees and the farm bureaus. Local tuberculosis committees consist of interested parties representing breeders, granges, county health officers, members of the board of supervisors and members of other civic organizations. The policy of the department is for the work to be voluntary up to the point where 90% of the cattle or 90% of the herds have been tuberculin tested. Whenever a quarantine is placed upon a herd of cattle this quarantine does not affect the sale of eggs or potatoes but only affects the sale of products from the dairy. A section of the Farms and Markets Law covering the quarantine on animals or premises reads as follows:

"'The Commissioner may order any animal or animals affected with communicable disease or which have been exposed to a communicable disease, or which he believes to be suffering from or exposed to a dangerous communicable disease, to be put in quarantine and may order any premises or farm where such disease exists or shall have recently existed to be put in quarantine, so that no domestic animal be removed from or brought to the premises quarantined, and shall prescribe such regulations affecting animals, persons or property as he may deem necessary or expedient to prevent the dissemination of the disease from the premises so quarantined. Whenever ninety per centum of the herds of cattle or whenever ninety per centum of the total number of cattle in any town have been subjected to the tuberculin test for the purpose of ridding such herds of the disease known as tuberculosis, and the owner of any untested herd in such town refuses or neglects to have his herd tuberculin tested, then the Commissioner may order the premises or farm on which such untested herd is harbored to be put in quarantine, so that no domestic animal shall be removed from or brought to the premises quarantined, and so that no products of the domestic animals on the premises so quarantined shall be removed from the said premises.'

"After 90% of the herds or 90% of the cattle in any township have been subjected to the tuberculin test the remaining herd owners are required to make arrangements to submit their herds and cattle to the tuberculin test. The owners of such cattle are required to have tests made irrespective of what farm the cattle are located on or where the owner may reside.

"In a few brief words I wish to emphasize the fact that today all cattle have been tuberculin tested in more than 400 townships and this has been due to the splendid cooperation of the cattle owners."

Extra Milking Pays

IS it profitable for the average dairy farmer to milk three times a day during the winter months if he can find the time to do it? The State College of Agriculture, Rutgers University, says it is and offers two recent experiences to support the statement.

A few weeks ago, when the herd at the college farm failed to supply the demand for Rutgers Special milk, it was decided to milk nine of the cows three times a day, with the idea of making up the shortage. In spite of the fact that these animals had all been milking from three to six months, the average daily production per cow increased 4 quarts under the three milkings. If these cows had been fresh, the increase would have been greater, the collgee dairy specialist asserts.

The other example is that of D. Morton Davis, Marlboro, Cumberland County, a breeder of purebred Holsteins, who had the most productive herd in the Salem-Cumberland-Gloucester Cowtesting Association last year by milking three times a day. The average of his cows was 12,421 pounds of milk, and 415 pounds of butterfat for the year. Mr. Davis states that by milking a group of ten cows three times a day, instead of twice, he can ship an extra 40-quart can of milk.

When Holstein cows give sixty or more pounds of milk a day, Jerseys and Guernseys forty or more, they should, for humane reasons, be milked three times, continues the college of agriculture. When any cow is giving forty pounds a day, a 15 to 20 per cent increase can be expected from the extra milking. It is also thought by many that milking a two-year-old heifer three times a day tends to increase her future as well as her present milk-giving capacity. By feeding a balanced ration according to the amount of milk produced, the increase in feed cost will be very small.

Most dairy farmers now realize that the price of milk cannot be advanced very much without reducing the amount of milk consumed by the general public. With this idea in mind they realize that only through more efficient production can they get more profit per cow.

GOSSIP FROM THE BARNS

By H. W. BALDWIN

What is said to be the largest shipment of purebred cattle to cross the continent has arrived at its destination in New Jersey from a shipping point in Oregon. This shipment, consisting of 100 registered Jersey cows and heifers, was made for the Walker-Gordon Milk Company, one of the largest and best known producers of certified milk in the United States.

The Jerseys will be used as foundation stock in the Walker-Gordon herd, which at the time of the arrival of the Oregon cattle numbered 1371 head, and was made up almost entirely of grade stock. Greater and more economical production of high quality milk is expected from the new stock, and it is planned to gradually replace the grade cattle with a high producing purebred herd.

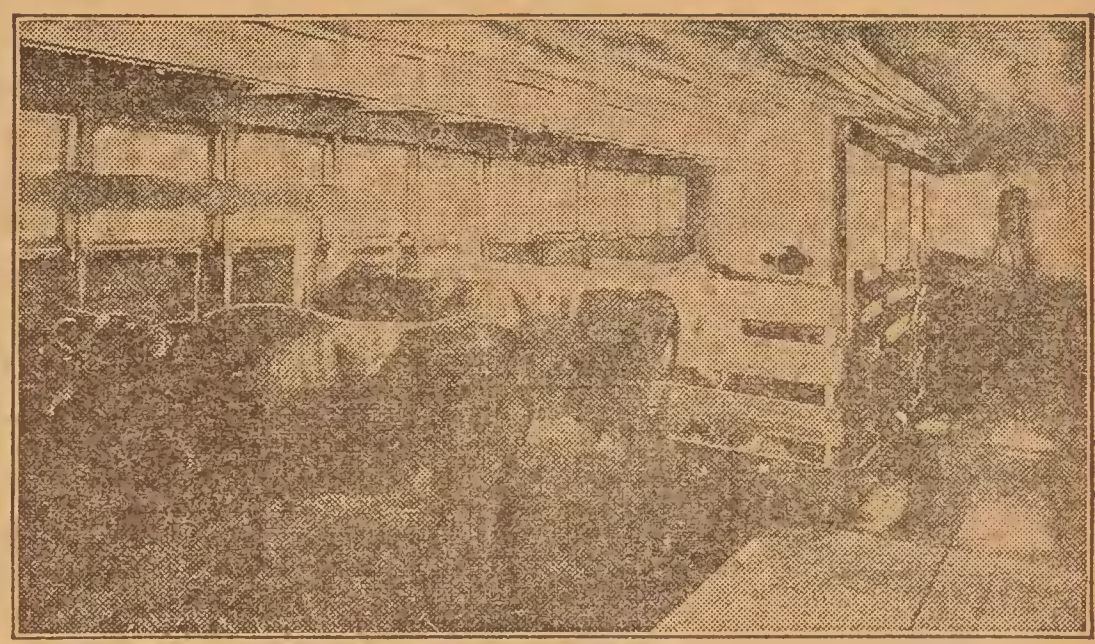
* * *

Fishkill farms of Hopewell Junction recently sold two purebred Holstein heifers and one bull calf to Mrs. Mary D. Miller of Factoryville, Pa. Fishkill Colantha Dichter Segis is a daughter of Toyon Galaxy Model Segis whose dam gave close to 26,000 pounds of milk.

Fishkill Loney Inka Segis is from a daughter of Dutchland Colantha Sir Inka. The bull is Fishkill Lilith Hengerveld Colantha who traces twice to the famous sire Dutchland Colantha Sir Inka.

I read in the A. A. a letter of inquiry for retained afterbirth from H. J. W., Penn., and decided to give my experience to others. 2 ounces of niter, 2 pounds of salts, 2 tablespoons of salt petre. If afterbirth does not come in 48 hours repeat the dose. Now I will not guarantee this but it has never failed me in the ten years I have been farming.—J. B., New York.

Inspect all flues, chimneys, stove pipes, etc., regularly and be careful of fire, indoors and out.—C. E. D.



Two Rules for A Successful Fall Feeding Program

1. Put your cows back in the barn before pasture gets very dry and short.
2. Start them off on a good grain ration carrying 20% to 24% protein, depending on the kind of hay you have, and containing at least 25% of

Diamond Corn Gluten Meal

as its chief protein ingredient.

If you'll put these two rules in force on your farm you'll be doing a great deal toward increasing milk production and decreasing feed bills . . . . . Write us for good ration formulas to feed with different kinds of hay and homegrown grains. This is free service.

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MAKERS OF THE FEEDS THAT ARE
In Every Live Dealer's Stock and Every Good Dairy Ration

FEEDING PIGS

FEEDING PIGS FOR SALE—Either Chester and Yorkshire cross or Berkshire and Chester cross, 7 to 8 weeks old, $4.50 each; 8 to 9 weeks old, $4.75 each. Also a handsome lot of pure bred Chester Whites, barrows, boars or sows, 7 weeks old, $6 each. We have an extra nice selection of pigs at present, either pure bred or cross breeds, and are prepared to ship from 2 to 50 C.O.D. on approval. If pigs are unsatisfactory on arrival at your depot, return at my expense. Safe delivery guaranteed—No charge for shipping crates—Ref. Tanner's Nat'l Bank.
A. M. LUX, 206 Washington St., Tel. Wob. 1415 WOBURN, MASS.

FEEDING PIGS FOR SALE
Yorkshire-Chester cross and Yorkshire-Berkshire cross, all large growthy pigs, weaned and eating pigs; 6 to 8 weeks old, $4.75 each; 8 to 9 weeks old, $5.00 each. Send in and get from 2 to 50 pigs. Also pure bred Chester White or pure bred Yorkshire Barrows, Boars or Sows 6 to 7 weeks old, $6.00 each. I will ship C. O. D. on approval. If pigs are not satisfactory at your depot, return at my expense. Safe delivery guaranteed. No charge for shipping crates.
WALTER LUX, 388 Salem St., Woburn, Mass. Tel: 0086.

GOOD PIGS FOR SALE
Chester White pigs 6 weeks old, $4.50 each. Berkshire and Yorkshire cross, 8 weeks old, $4.75 each. Barrows, Boars or Sows. We have an extra nice selection of pigs at present. Will ship C.O.D. You will not send them back. You will want more. Good eaters, best pigs this year.
CLOVER HILL FARM, R. F. D. BOX 48, WOBURN, MASS.

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Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

MILK PRICES

THE following are the September prices for milk in the basic zone of 201-210 miles from New York City.

Dairymen's League and Non Pool prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield prices are based on milk testing 3%.

Class		Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers	Non Pool Co-op.
1	Fluid Milk	$3.10	$2.95	$3.05
2	Fluid Cream		2.15	2.35
2 A	Fluid Cream	2.21		
2 B	Ice Cream	2.46		
2 C	Soft Cheese	2.41		
	Evap., Cond., Milk Powder, Hard Cheese	2.15	1.95	2.15
4	Butter and American cheese	Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American cheese.		

The Class 1 price for September, 1925, League and Sheffield, was $2.80; Non-pool $2.70.

The League announces that class 4 is being temporarily discontinued. Any dealer who buys milk for class 4 purposes will pay class 3 prices.

The League and Non-pool Co-op. have consolidated all of the sub-classes in class 3 into one whole group, as do Sheffield's, the same price applying to all.

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average.

Interstate Producers

The Interstate Milk Producers Association (Philadelphia Price Plan), announce the receiving station prices or the price to the farmer in the 201 to 210-mile zone from Philadelphia for 3% milk is $2.19. In the 101 to 110 mile-zone, the price is $2.29.

BUTTER SAGS SLIGHTLY

CREAMERY SALTED	Aug. 24	Aug. 17	Aug. 24 1925
Higher than extra	42½-43	42½-43¼	44 -44½
Extra (92 sc)	42 -	42 -42½	43½-
84-91 score	35 -41½	35 -41½	40¼-43
Lower G'd's	33 -34½	33 -34½	39 -40

The butter market suffered a slight slump during the latter part of the third week in August. This easier turn took place following our last report. The factor most responsible for it was the consumptive demand. It must be borne in mind that during the latter part of August consumptive demand is about at its lowest ebb, as that is the time when the exodus to mountain resorts and the seashore is usually the heaviest. Although receipts have been light, nevertheless during the week ending August 21st they were more than the market really needed. In view of the fact that storage holdings are heavy, receivers were satisfied to permit slight price concessions rather than try to hold the market up to previous figures and thereby strain the situation. Consequently, extras (92 score) were reduced to 42c. The Chicago market also was a factor in the situation. The midwest market showed considerable weakness and the difference between that and New York City was greater than usual. In view of all these facts buyers have restricted their purchases to their immediate trade needs. The speculators, during this easier period, withdrew their support and a great many of the jobbers worked into the stocks that they had accumulated rather than take on any new additions. However, when values were shaded to the 42c market on extras, a slightly better sentiment developed, particularly when word was received from Chicago that the situation there was showing a turn for the better. Some out of town trade developed unexpectedly and all in all the tone started to incline toward firmness. Up to the 25th there was no advance in quotations, operators being satisfied to maintain present levels at the moment, in order to keep trade and stock moving.

Some buying developed against early September needs, but as yet this has taken on no great significance. During the next week or two we will undoubtedly see an improvement in the market demand, when a large number of our city population returns from the summer resorts, as children will soon be returning to school.

Cold storage holdings show that the into-storage movement is considerably lighter than it was a year ago. During the third week in August only about one-third as much butter went into the warehouses, compared with the same time a year ago. However, the total cold storage holdings in our four largest markets are approximately ten million pounds greater than they were in 1925.

CHEESE CONTINUES TO GAIN

STATE FLATS	Aug. 24	Aug. 17	Aug. 24 1925
Fresh fancy	23½-24	22½-24	24½-25½
Fresh av'ge	22 -22½	21½-	23 -23½
Held fancy	—.—	—.—	—.—
Held av'ge	—.—	—.—	—.—

The cheese market has continued to work to slightly higher levels since our last report, although as yet top quotations have not been exceeded. Most of the improvement has been realized on average and fancy marks, while fancy specials have held to previous prices. However, it looks as though we will see some improvement in these pet descriptions if the present market is any indication.

The Wisconsin market is considerably above par with New York and there are very few up State flats coming forward, although the trade in these is somewhat restricted. However, we cannot help but feel that the statistical condition warrants an upward trend.

Cold storage holdings in the ten larger cities report approximately 1,500,000 pounds less in storage than at the same time last year. Furthermore, the into-storage movement is only about a half what it was a year ago. These facts would normally warrant an upward turn, especially when we consider that prices are lagging slightly behind those of a year ago. The market has been fairly active and the total movement of stock has been quite heavy. It is very evident that there is a greater feeling of confidence in the market outlook.

FANCY EGGS GO HIGHER

NEARBY WHITE	Aug. 24	Aug. 17	Aug. 24 1925
Selected Extras	51-53	48-51	51-53
Av'ge Extras	47-50	44-47	48-50
Extra Firsts	41-46	40-42	42-46
Firsts	38-40	37-39	39-41
Gathered	35-45	34-41	35-45
Pullets	25-37	23-37	29-40
BROWNS			
Fancy	39-44	40-44	40-46

Strictly fancy white eggs from New York and New Jersey have continued to advance steadily, since our last report. Some stores state that the very fanciest marks, which are few and far between, are bringing slightly higher prices than quotations indicate. However, this does not hold true for average receipts, which are generally on the same level they were a week ago, although occasionally a lot will bring a cent a dozen more.

Intermediate and lower grades are still in some accumulation and moving slowly. The demand is for strictly fancy, closely selected white eggs, showing good interior quality and uniform size. Those who are shipping mixed colors with some dirty eggs thrown in and occasionally a small one here and there will find that their returns compared with the white egg market are very disappointing. These lower grades are meeting too much competition from other sections and that is why they are idling around.

These strictly fancy marks that we mentioned, frequently go from first hand receiver directly to the retail stores, the demand has been so strong. In instances of this kind the farmer has realized a premium.

LIVE BROILERS LOWER

FOWLS	Aug. 24	Aug. 17	Aug. 24 1925
Colored	29-32	27-28	26-28
Leghorns	24-26	22-24	21-25
BROILERS			
Colored	28-32	29-31	26-30
Leghorns	23-26	26-28	26-28

The live poultry market, especially on broilers, has not been very satisfactory of late. The fowls have been selling fairly well and in some instances, fancy heavy fowls have brought as much as 32c including premiums. However, the market as a whole has not been showing the right spirit. On August 24th large leghorn broilers dropped to 26c with colored stock two or three cents higher. Even at that extremely low price, the stock was not moving as it should. The above quotations include premiums, on extra fancy colored stock.

The express market is still suffering from the ruling of the health department prohibiting the sale of live poultry, except to properly licensed buyers. It has been stated that the health department is about to grant permits to out of town buyers who can show the proper credentials from their local officers and who are buying within the metropolitan district. In some instances, however, this will be impossible, because not all outlying communities have regulating health boards. As it is now, the express market is established solely on the basis of freight quotations. Receipts are running very heavy to broilers and some are showing a large number of chickens, while fancy fowls are tending to become firmer in the market.

With all the investigations that have been going on, plus the rulings of the health board, the market has been pretty well shaken to pieces. It is hoped that before the Jewish holiday trade begins, matters will settle sufficiently to warrant the market proceeding under a normal condition. On the 25th the market began to show some life and business showed a little life, but it has got to be better to hold out. For one thing, New York has been having some extremely bad weather that has raised hob with the market on all lines.

FEEDS AND GRAINS

FUTURES (At Chicago)	Aug. 24	Aug. 17	Last Year
Wheat (Sept.)	1.35¾	1.34⅛	1.54⅞
Corn (Sept.)	.78⅛	.79¾	.92⅛
Oats (Sept.)	.38⅞	.38⅞	.38¾
CASH GRAINS (At New York)			
Wheat No. 2 Red	1.45¾	1.43	1.73
Corn, No. 2 Yel.	.91⅞	.93⅝	1.17¾
Oats, No. 2	.49¾	.49½	.49
FEEDS (At Buffalo)	Aug. 21	Aug. 14	Aug. 22 1925
Gr'd Oats	30.00	30.50	34.00
Sp'g Bran	25.50	26.00	29.00
H'd Bran	27.00	27.50	32.00
Stand'd Mids	26.00	26.50	31.50
Soft W. Mids	32.00	32.50	37.00
Flour Mids	31.00	31.00	36.50
Red Dog	37.00	37.00	44.50
Wh. Hominy	33.25	33.75	39.00
Yel. Hominy	33.00	33.75	38.00
Corn Meal	33.50	34.00	46.00
Gluten Feed	37.75	37.75	43.25
Gluten Meal	47.75	47.75	51.25
36% C. S. Meal	34.50	34.25	40.00
41% C. S. Meal	37.50	37.00	43.25
45% C. S. Meal	39.00	38.50	45.00
34% O. P. Linseed Oil Meal	47.50	47.50	49.00

Above feed quotations taken from weekly grain and feed letter issued weekly by New York State Dept. of Farms and Markets.

POTATO MARKET FIRMER

The potato market has gained considerable strength since our last report, some fancy Long Island stock selling as high as $4.50 a barrel or per 165 pound sack. The best Jersey Cobblers went as high as $4.25, although most of the business from both districts centered closer to $4.00. Anything under the best grade, however, has been finding a slow market, with values ranging from $2.00 to $3.50. The prolonged rainy spell that has prevailed over Long Island, is creating some apprehension lest rot get started. However, thus far no reports of it have been received. It is said that the top growth is not heavy enough over the potatoes to prevent the rapid drying after the rains. The greater danger comes when the moisture is held down by heavy top growth and weeds, which work against any rapid evaporation.

FANCY OLD HAY SCARCE

The fanciest grades of old hay, especially in large bales, have been quite scarce of late and the price of these marks has ruled very firm. Timothy No. 1 has steadily brought from $29 to $30 a ton, with No. 2 at $27 to $28. Undergrades are selling slowly. New hay is moving very well in a steady market. About the best that new hay has been bringing is $27 a ton. These is a very small percentage of it in large bales. Smaller bales are selling $3 or $4 below large bales. Fancy light clover mixed has been bringing from $27 to $28, with number two at $23 to $24. Alfalfa is still at $30 to $31 for Number one.

BEAN MARKET QUIET

The bean market has been extremely quiet of late. Slight price concessions have been necessary, in order to stimulate business. Marrows are selling from $6.50 to $7.25, peas from $4.50 to $5.00, red kidneys from $8.50 to $9.00, white kidneys from $6.50 to $7.25. Both white kidneys, as well as the red variety, have suffered slight reductions in order to stimulate trade during the past couple of weeks.

Follow Perishables Via Radio

The perishables, fruits and vegetables, are changing in price so rapidly due to the variable supplies and the whims of the market demands that it is impossible to interpret the market conditions or trend. The only way for producers to keep in immediate touch with the situation in New York is to use the radio to get the market reports which are broadcast every noon from WEAF and every evening from WJZ.

Expect Slow Export Sales for Apples

According to statements issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture it looks as though the English market for apples is going to be below normal. It is claimed that the British coal strike is primarily responsible for this, reducing the ability to buy on the part of the British workman. The industrial situation in England is very bad and the consumer is not in a position to buy heavily. There is one factor that may offset this rather pessimistic outlook, namely the extremely short crop of apples in England itself. However, with the coal strike still in existence it does not look any to promising.

MEATS AND LIVESTOCK

Live calves have been meeting an active and firm market that shows an advance over our last report. Prime and choice calves have been bringing as much as $16.50 and $17.00 per hundred, with fair to good marks from $12.00 to $16.00. The usual run of New York stock has been from $15 to $17.

Live lambs show no material change over a week ago. Prime states have brought as much as $14.50 and occasionally $15.00, where extremely choice stock was concerned. Most of the receipts, however, have been bringing from $12.00 to $14.00. Stock from Virginia has been bringing up to $16.25.

The hog market still holds very firm, Yorkers weighing from 100 to 150 pounds bring from $14.00 to $14.50 per hundred, stock up to 200 pounds bringing 25c to 50c less. Anything over 200 pounds has failed to bring more than $13.50.

Prime steers have been bringing from $9.00 to $9.25 per hundred in New York, with good to choice from $8.50 to $9.00. Most of the arrivals have been selling from $8.00 to $8.50, although commons have sold as low as $6.00 per hundred.

Very few country dressed veal calves have been arriving and in view of the fact that the demand is extremely limited and the market is quiet, prices have held with no change. Very choice stock has been bringing from 22c to 23c and anything that can be considered from common to good has varied from 15c to 20c.

HIGHEST PRICES FOR OLD BAGS

For shipments made on or before September 25, we will pay for:

100 lb. bags such as feeds, midds and bran 4c each
100 lb " " " chick feed and small feed 3c each
Large " " " brewers grain and larger 5c each
Sugar, oyster shell, etc., bags - - 2c each
Fertilizer and lime bags, all sizes - 1½c each
Worthless bags (unfit to repair) - ½c each

We take good and torn mixed, and PAY THE FREIGHT on lots of 100 bags or more. If you do not want to grade your bags—ship them as they are—we grade them, sending you report and check. Reference. Peoples Bank of Buffalo. Mail bill of lading, promptly.

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SHIP YOUR EGGS
WHITE AND BROWN
To R. BRENNER & SONS
Bonded Commission Merchants
358 Greenwich St., New York City

Among the Farmers

Grange for Prohibition---Kautzman Convicted

L. J. Taber, Grand Master of the National Grange, held a conference with President Coolidge on August 23rd at the President's summer camp in the Adirondacks, and at the conference told the President some of the things that farmers are thinking about at the present time. Mr. Taber's outstanding statement put the American farmer squarely behind the Eighteenth Amendment and its rigid enforcement.

Mr. Taber has just returned from Europe, and he stated to the President that he had "returned home drier than ever. I have seen the low wages and the low standards of living and long working hours of the European workingmen. If the American is to meet this competition and hold his own, he must stay sober and keep a clear head. I am convinced that the American has not the strength nor the judgment to drink. The agricultural regions of this country are in full favor of the dry law. I have spoken in every state but five and I have made it a rule always to appeal for observance and enforcement of the law. Invariably that portion of my speech has been received with the loudest applause. The farmer is back of General Andrews to the limit in his difficult task of enforcing the Eighteenth Amendment. We feel he is making progress.

Every law abiding farmer will congratulate National Master Taber for giving the President the straight truth about how the great majority of farmers feel on this question of law enforcement. Mr. Taber also told the President that the farmer is coming to realize the value of tariff protection for agriculture. He said that the increase in duty on butter has already helped the New England dairymen.

As to what should be done to help agriculture, the National Master said that the "farmer himself must do nine-tenths of the work of restoring agriculture to pre-war conditions." Mr. Taber emphasized the value of organization and said that after visiting the cooperatives in Denmark, he was more convinced than ever that the farmer could best help himself by cooperating with his neighbors on the marketing side of his business.

R. H. Watson Elected Director Fruit Association

At a recent meeting of the Board of Representatives of the Western New York Fruit Growers Cooperative Packing Association, Mr. R. H. Watson, president of the Clyde local, was elected director, to succeed R. P. McPherson. The association is laying its plans to do a very large business during the coming season.

Kautzman Convicted In Milk Graft Investigation

THE most recent development in the New York milk market investigation is the conviction of F. W. Kautzman, formerly head of the Milk Inspection squad of the Health Department. Kautzman was convicted on August 20th by a jury for accepting a two thousand dollar bribe from Samuel Doner, a dealer in bootleg cream. Kautzman faces a maximum penalty of twenty years imprisonment and a nine thousand dollar fine. This makes the third conviction since the traffic in adulterated dairy products and milk and cream from unauthorized territory has been investigated.

The first to be convicted was T. J. Clougher, secretary to the former Health Commissioner Monaghan, who is now serving a five to ten year term in Sing Sing, and the second was William H. Kehoe, formerly assistant Corporation Counsel for New York City, who is serving a sentence in one of the New York prisons.

The second trial of Clougher will take place early next month for his violations in Queens County.

Central New York Dairymen Hold Meetings to Study Production Problems

THE Dairymen's League is holding a series of meetings calculated to increase interest in the production of a little more milk during the shortage season of the fall and early winter months. These are under the charge of Director H. J. Kershaw of Chenango County. He is assisted by such men as Professor Savage of the College of Agriculture and H. E. Babcock of the G. L. F. Exchange. Information is given by Mr. Kershaw showing the danger to Eastern dairymen should the city health department make inspection of Western sources of supply, because once inspected that milk will be an added competitive factor all the year through. It is made clear that there are sufficient sources of supply if the production can be better distributed throughout the year. A little less milk in June and a little more in November will do the trick in good shape.

Winter Dairies Paying Best

Prof. Savage brings statistics to show the profitableness of fall and winter dairying and particularly of ample feeding to bring a good production. If a herd produces seven or eight thousand pounds of milk per cow, there is a profit from the sale of the milk at present prices. If production drops to 5,000 or, as in some cases, to 3,500, there is no way for the dairymen to get pay for his work after paying for the feed and other costs. Many herds have a low production rating simply because they are not fed for something better. Then such statistics as have been collected show that winter producers surpass those that freshen in the spring, both in total production and in the margin of profit. A shifting of some of the spring cows to fall freshening is likely to pay the dairymen who gives feed and care and it will aid in preventing the entrance of Western inspected milk. That takes time. Therefore the only method for the immediate future is that of a little more grain fed to the average herd of the territory. This should be a high protein content if the roughage is of the timothy variety but may be dropped from 24 per cent protein to 20 or even 16, if the roughage is largely or entirely clover or alfalfa.

The meetings are being well attended. Intelligent questions are asked and real interest is shown. They are not held for the purpose of holding membership, but in reality for better dairying. The work is not alone for League members although the League alone is supporting it, but for all dairymen in the New York City milk shed. Mill feeds are relatively low and milk is high in proportion to other farm products. *Good feeding this fall will pay.*

—H. H. LYON.

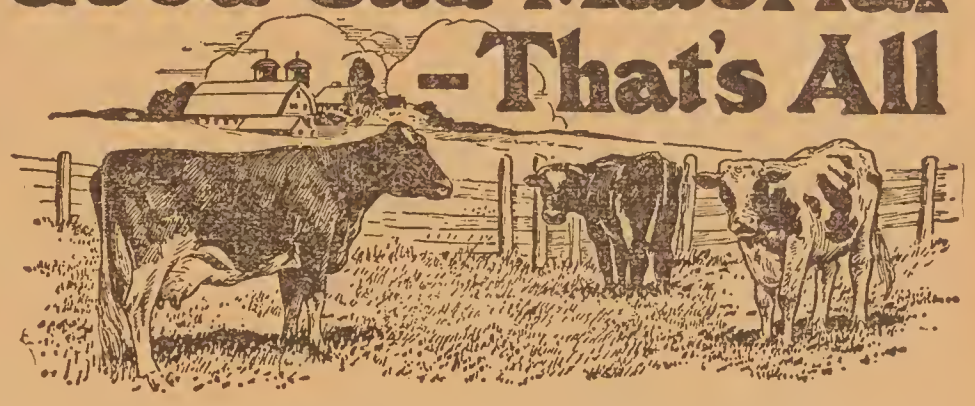
New Jersey Boys Will Go to National Dairy Show

THE Somerset County Calf Club team was recently chosen to represent New Jersey Dairy Club boys in the Judging Contest at the National Dairy Show. The state-wide elimination contest was held at the New Jersey State College of Agriculture. The winning team was composed of Donald Craig, Raymond Gunther and Isaac Stryker.

The boys of Mercer County finished second, Middlesex County third, Cumberland County fourth, Salem fifth, and Hunterdon sixth.

The winning team will be coached for the contest at the National Show by E. A. Gauntt, who is assistant dairy specialist at the college.

Good Cud Material -That's All



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When pastures fail, your valuable cows may also fail. It is then necessary to feed them at a loss until they freshen again.

Preventing failure prevents loss. Rations balanced with Corn Gluten Feed prevent failure.

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Corn does not balance corn, but Corn Gluten Feed does. Why?—

Corn Gluten Feed is a concentrated corn product. It contains 23% or more protein. It is nearly all digestible.

Whether you are feeding for milk, meat or eggs, Corn Gluten Feed will profitably balance your home grown rations.

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No. 54

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Kill them with

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"It's the gas that kills them".

Just as effective against rats, moles and ants. Simple, cheap and sure. Ask your dealer for Cyanogas A-Dust or send us $2.50 for a five-lb. tin, express collect.

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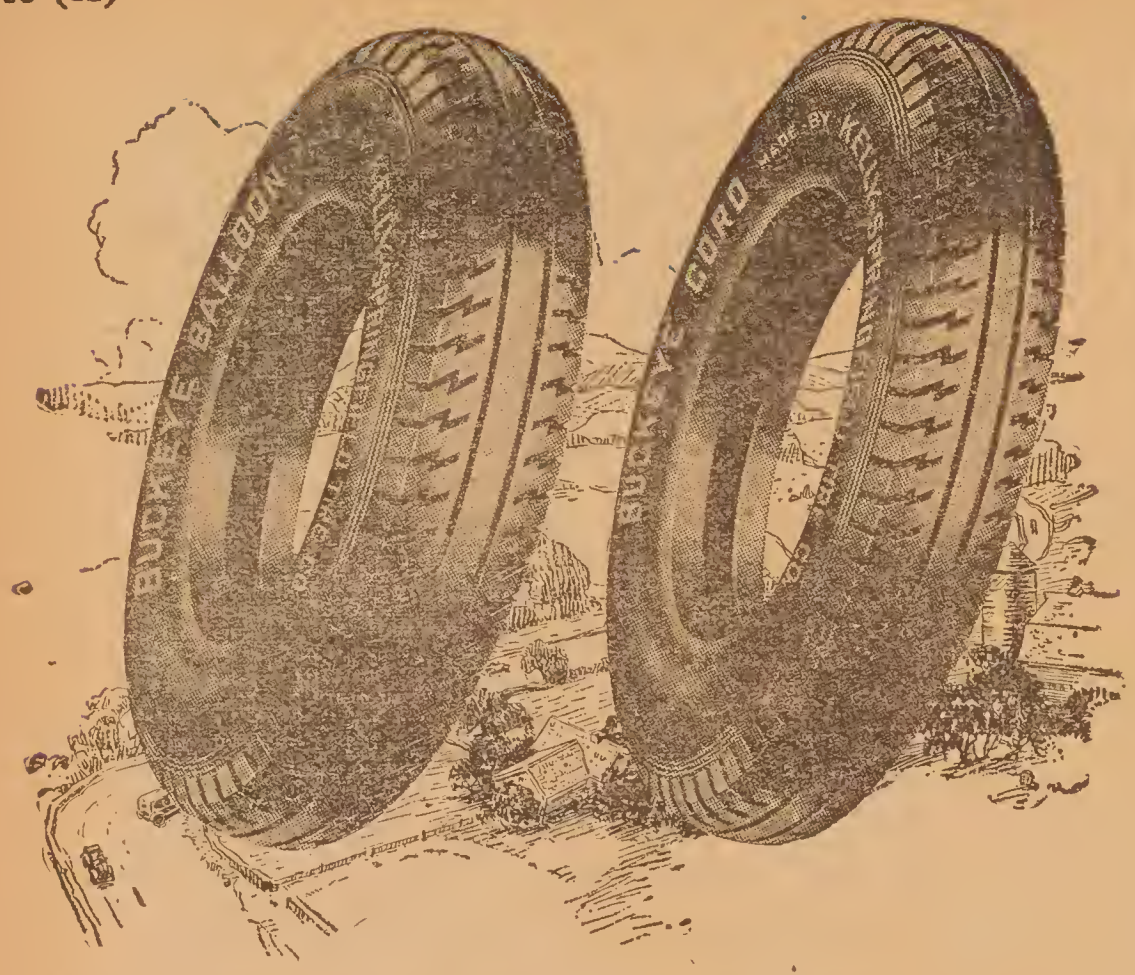

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Buckeyes represent real value. They will compare favorably with many tires sold at higher prices. If you do not feel that you need the extra mileage of the regular Kelly-Springfield tires, try Buckeyes.

They are sold by Kelly dealers everywhere, and are covered by the usual Standard Warranty.

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WM. J. BREW,
Bergen, N. Y.

We got good results from your paper and next season will be with you for a longer time."
H. M. BARRETT & SON,
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"I carried an ad in your February 13th issue which sold all baby chicks for two months."
EDWARD F. SNYDER,
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HERE IS ALL IT COSTS

Only 7c a word, Cash with Order, Forms Close Twelve Days in advance of date of insertion.

How We Renewed the Youth of the Old Car

A FAMILY, having two young people in it, owns a car of moderate price, which has done excellent service for sometime. Mary, who is fourteen and Frank who is seventeen, hoped that the family finances would warrant a new machine this season. But Dad and Mother did not think best.

The old car was shabby, everyone acknowledged, and even the chances of having a real paint job done by a professional, was poor. The two young people obtained permission to do their best to freshen the family vehicle up.

Taking Out the Dents

This is what they did. First the two of them washed the car with great thoroughness, brushing the top and upholstery carefully. Next, they took an old inner tube and cut some pieces of rubber out of it. One piece was doubled and tied firmly over the pounding surface of the hammer. Another piece was tacked over a small block of wood. The two were now prepared to do some "metal bumping." That is, where the fenders were dented, they placed the block on one side, and with the rubber hammer, pounded out the dent on the other. It took a little time, but the work was accomplished with reasonable satisfaction.

Next, they took steel wool and rubbed over painted and enameled surfaces of the car thoroughly so as to remove the evidence of scratches and any other roughness of any kind. The car was once more brushed off, and then sponged in gasoline. This work was done where there was no light or fire, of course. The gasoline removed the grease and dust. The surface was now gone over with the finest number of sand paper, and once more sponged in gasoline.

The next step was to dye the top with a good brand of top dye. The leather upholstering was dressed with a prepared leather dressing guaranted not to rub off or soil the clothing.

Mixing the Paint

The young people were now ready for the next part of the work. They obtained a can of good grade black automobile paint, and one of the same size of dark blue. These two were mixed, so as to give a very heavy and a very rich dark-colored body. The painting was carefully done with a good brush obtained for the purpose.

Before the painting was commenced, everything that would be needed from the garage for the next few days was taken out. The windows were closed and the place sprinkled with water. This was to lay the dust, as it was agreed that the home paint job should have a fair chance to dry without dust being stirred up to settle on the wet paint. The young workers were careful not to make any dust when at work.

The surface was painted as quickly as possible, care being taken to leave no marks of the brush. Nickel parts were taken off and carried to a nickeling establishment where, for a small charge, they were made as bright as when new. New linoleum was put on the running boards, and a couple of inexpensive rubber mats tacked in place on the running board in front of the doors.

Thorough Drying Essential

The paint "set" in a few hours, but knowing that the wearing qualities of the finish depended upon thorough drying, the car was left undisturbed in the garage for four or five days. When it was brought out and put into commission again, ever so many people exclaimed, "Why, you have a new car!" or "You have had your car painted. Doesn't it look fine?"

Dad was compelled to acknowledge that when a little road dust had collected on the machine, that it was not easy to tell whether it was a home-made job which had cost less than ten dollars, or higher priced work put out by a paint shop at an expense of any where from fifty to one hundred dollars.

the Weekly Suggestion

to make your farm more PROFITABLE and more LIVABLE!

The object of these "Farm Service" Hardware Store weekly announcements is to tell you how the hardware store can benefit you, to tell about the numerous handy, time-saving devices that will lighten your labors, the countless mechanical conveniences to help you keep warm or cool, to give light, air, water as you want it and in the best way. The local Hardware Man is your local neighbor, he lives and prospers just as you do. He suffers from bad seasons along with you and enjoys the benefits of a good season in just the same way. He makes a big investment in slow-moving merchandise; such as emergency repair parts that are rarely needed, and in staple goods that carry almost no profit, and he stays open every day to supply your needs. Therefore you should trade with him as much as possible. Buy your kitchen equipment, your harness, stoves, paints, your heating and plumbing supplies, your roofing, fencing, and other things at a "Farm Service" Hardware Store. The more you buy from him, the better service you will get, because of the larger assortment he can afford to carry.

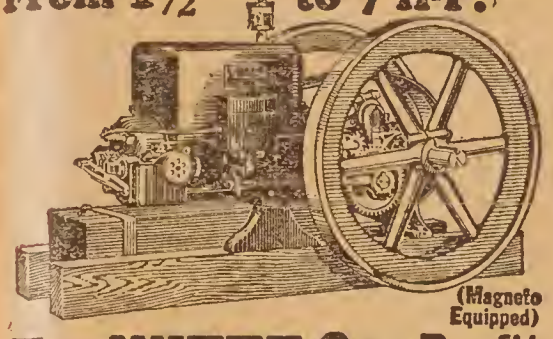
Each week in this paper your "Farm Service" Hardware Man is going to make suggestions of seasonable goods on which there may often be special prices, as well as suggestions for new ways to do everyday jobs. Read these messages each week and take advantage of the genuine service of a "Farm Service" Hardware Store.

Find the store that displays this tag!

$5 Down NOW

Buys Any All-Fuel WITTE Engine

From 1½ to 7 H-P.



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Is Sold Direct from Factory To You on Your Own Terms—No Interest Charges.

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Delivers power far in excess of rating on the cheapest fuels. Built to burn any fuel—no attachments necessary. Completely equipped with WICO Magneto, square protected tank, die-cast bearings, speed and power regulator and throttling governor.

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Save Your Money By Buying From the Maker

Write for my Big, Free, Illustrated Catalog and details of amazing Offer. No obligation. Manufacturers also of Log and Tree Saws, 3-in-1 Saw Rigs and Pumping Outfits. ED. H. WITTE, Pres.

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How To Avoid Crank-Case Oil Dilution in the Auto or Tractor Engine

ONE of the most common factors tending to impair the correct lubrication of an automotive engine is the "dilution" of the engine oil caused by the accumulation of water and fuel in the crankcase. Dilution is generally most noticeable and pronounced in cold weather operation, but may also become a dangerous factor at other times if proper precautions are not observed to maintain the mechanical efficieney of the motor and the good condition of the crankcase oil.

In the summer operation of automobiles and in continuously hot operating units like tractors, the crankcase oil dilution is nominal, averaging somewhere around 10%. In winter driving, with the usually excessive use of the "choke," and particularly in units subjected to periods of frequent idling, it is not unusual to find 25% to 30% dilution in 200 miles of operation or less, and some cases have come to the attention of our laboratory in which the figure was nearer 40%.

Follow these Rules and Avoid Trouble

First:—Avoid excessive use of the "choke". After starting give the engine time to warm up somewhat before driving. Use as "lean" a mixture as possible.

Second:—Keep the ignition system in first-class condition, minimizing the possibilities of "misses," with attendant excess of unburned fuel.

Third:—Use a radiator cover during cold weather to allow the motor to warm up more rapidly and also to run at a higher operating temperature. A cold running motor permits dilution to occur much more rapidly than a hot one, because all of the fuel injected into the cylinders does not burn up. Some of it finds its way to the oil pan. Heat aids vaporization and promotes perfect combustion.

Avoid Running Slow and Idling

Fourth:—Avoid idling for long periods or excessive slow driving. At very slow speeds objectionable suction sets in tending to increase dilution.

Fifth:—Keep your motor in good mechanical condition. Your oil consumption will indicate whether it is or not. A motor in good mechanical condition may promote dilution at idling speeds and in city driving and therefore not show much difference in crankcase oil level, but in cross-country, higher speed and continuous driving service it will burn up a very perceptible amount of oil.

If, however, in both low and high speed service the oil level gauge does not indicate an apparent consumption the rate of raw fuel dilution is reaching a dangerous stage and the only remedy is to have the pistons and piston rings refitted. If the cylinders are out of round, tapered or scored, have them reground. New rings or pistons alone are not sufficient unless the cylinders are true.

Heavy Does Not Take Up Slack

When excessive wear has once set in, the use of a heavier oil will not alleviate the condition. In fact, this practice may cause serious difficulty from another source. Oil will not replace metal that has worn away.

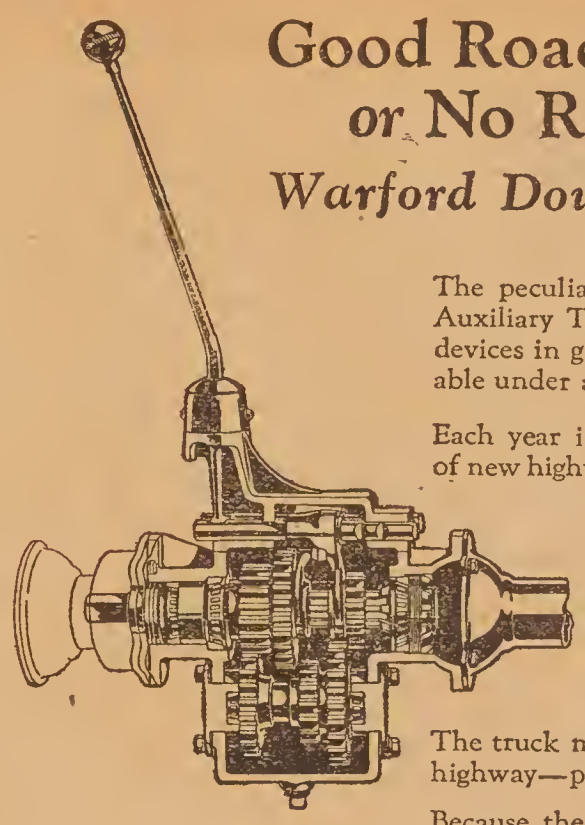
Sixth:—Use only a high quality oil of the grade and character recommended for your motor.

Seventh:—Drain your oil pan frequently, at least every 1000 miles in summer and 500 miles in winter and refill with the correct grade of fresh oil.

Eighth:—Do not flush the crankcase with kerosene. It is impossible to drain all the pockets without dropping the oil pan—and the kerosene which is trapped remains to dilute the fresh oil. Drain crankcase while the engine is warm and the oil is agitated—this will carry off the sediment.

Good Roads—Bad Roads or No Roads At All!

Warford Doubles Truck Profits



The peculiar advantage of the Warford Auxiliary Transmission over Ford Truck devices in general is that it is equally valuable under all conditions.

Each year in America hundreds of miles of new highway are paved. There are good roads from coast to coast, and from border to border. But in the vast meshes of this concrete network are countless miles of bed roads, sand, mud and short steep grades.

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Because the Super Warford Transmission has six speeds, the Warford equipped Ford truck travels over pavement at passenger car speed with normal engine speed, and worms its way like a wartime tank through the heaviest going that ever a horse could get through.

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More About Preventing Mouse Damage to Harness

THE question asked by H. H. of New Jersey in the April 10th issue in regard to what will keep mice from gnawing harness. I have had the same trouble and think they do it for the salt they get from the horses' perspiration. I place a dish of salt where the mice have free access to it and have had no further trouble. —F. M. H., New York.

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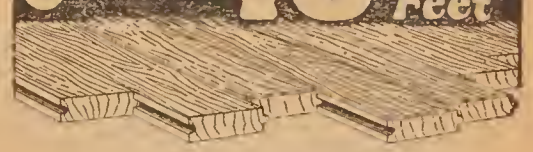

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The Carolinian—*By Rafael Sabatini*

CALMLY Rutledge read the letter received from the British General in which he announced his willingness to hold the conference proposed by General Moultrie, and that for this purpose he had the honour to appoint two British officers, one of whom should be his own brother Colonel Prevost. They would be glad to receive the two commissioners General Moultrie should send to confer with them, and the British commander suggested that the conference should be held at some point between the British and American lines.

Rutledge laid down the letter, and with his grave, owlish eyes looked round the little assembly. 'In the absence of General Moultrie, I accounted it my duty to open despatch, which is addressed, of course, to him.' He paused. No one said anything. Moultrie, himself, merely nodded. 'It is something that General Prevost should consent to parley. It now remains for General Moultrie to tell us what are the terms that he has in mind to propose to the British, so that we may take a decision upon the matter.'

'Terms of what?' barked Gadsden.

'Terms of surrender, of course,' said Rutledge gravely. 'Nothing else is in question here.'

There was complete silence, a silence of dismay and stupefaction, which endured some moments, to be broken at last by one of the civilian Privy Councillors, John Edwards, a merchant of Charles Town. In a quavering voice, with tears in his eyes, he made his feeble protest.

'What! We are to give up the town at last!'

'Give up the town?' echoed Moultrie, and his hard laugh rang through the tent. He looked at Rutledge. 'Will your excellency dare to go back and tell the people that?'

And Gadsden supported him. 'They are as firm and calm as can be expected of men in this extremity, and ready to stand to the lines and defend their country.' He looked Rutledge squarely, almost menacingly, between the eyes. 'The man who tells them we must surrender will be torn in pieces for a traitor.'

And a general growl of agreement and of hostility to Rutledge showed how every man present was of Gadsden's mind.

But Rutledge was as unmoved as if made of granite.

'You would do well to remember what is the British force and what is ours. Prevost has more than twice, indeed, nearly three times, our numbers.'

'At Fort Sullivan,' Moultrie answered him, 'the odds were nearer ten to one.'

'There is no parallel!' Rutledge raised his voice to dominate the others. The fierce, unusual vehemence of his tone, instantly quelled them. 'There your men were behind a fort made of soft palmetto wood, whose power of resistance was unsuspected by an opponent without experience of such material. Also fortune was on your side. You know, Moultrie, that but for the fact that two of the battleships fouled each other in the channel as they were manœuvring to attack you from the west, the day might have ended very differently. I do not say this to decry your valour and the valour of the man who fought with you on that occasion; but to remind you of the difference of the conditions. You must remember the state of our fortifications now, the paltry earthworks sheltering our men, which may be carried by the first vigorous assault. Half the defenders of the town are raw militia, who have yet to stand fire. Opposed to them you have an army of almost three times their number of seasoned soldiers, with a preponderance of Highlanders and Hessians and a weight of artillery that nothing can withstand.'

'For that statement, at least, you have no warrant,' cried Gadsden. 'Only actual engagement can prove what we can and what we cannot withstand.'

Mr. Ferguson, another of the civilian Councillors, now interposed.

'That being so, are we not wasting time in talk that is too general, vague, and inconclusive? Would it not be better if General Moultrie were to tell us what alternative to unconditional surrender might be proposed by the commissioners we are to send?'

'I, sir?' demanded Moultrie. 'I have no alternative to propose save this.' And he brought his hand down upon the hilt of his sword.

'Your excellency, then?' said Mr. Ferguson. 'You will have considered the matter, surely.'

'Aye,' said Rutledge grimly. 'I have considered.'

'What do you say, then, should be proposed?' John Edwards asked him, and all grew very still to hear the answer.

Rutledge paused a moment, and for a moment his eyes fell away from those of the assembly, which were all focussed, and most of them in hostility, upon himself. Then, as if commanding himself, he raised his bold glance again, and slowly expounded what he had considered.

'When in Georgia, and desiring to ensure the peace of that province, so as to leave his army free to invade South Carolina, General Prevost proposed to the Georgians that they should enter into an agreement of neutrality with him, leaving their ultimate fate to be determined by that of the other colonies at the conclusion of the war.'

He paused, and there followed a silence of consternation growing to horror and anger, in which men looked at one another. It was young Colonel Laurens, advancing a step towards the table as he did so, who voiced the general thought.

'My God! Are you suggesting that we should signify our willingness to accept any such proposal as that if he will make it?'

'A proposal,' Moultrie reminded the Governor, 'which, in the case of Georgia, you, yourself, denounced as too ridiculous to merit even an answer. Have you considered that such a proposal means not only the surrender of Charles Town and the army defending it, but the surrender also of the army in the South under General Lincoln?'

Rutledge's glance faltered a moment under the stern blue eyes of Moultrie. But it hardened again immediately. 'I have,' he answered.

Gadsden smacked his thigh, and bounded to his feet, shaking with anger.

'Then here's my opinion on it, and on you,' he roared. 'In plain words, you're a damned traitor, Rutledge. A damned traitor,' he repeated, 'and you deserve a rope.'

Rutledge sat quite still, but what little blood there was in his face receded from it, leaving it to the very lips of the hue of lead. There was a muttering about him that was ominous and full of menace. He rallied his strength to withstand it.

'I will not enter into the arguments again. With the consent of the Council, or without it, I intend to go forward with the proposal, as I have announced.'

Gadsden bowed. 'You will perform your duty without my assistance, then,' said he drily; and he turned to depart as Laurens had done. But, coming face to face with Moultrie, who had also risen, he halted, and clapped a hand upon the General's shoulder. 'You are in command here, remember,' he sternly admonished him.

Moultrie smiled grimly back. 'And as long as I am in command,' he answered, "be quite sure that Charles Town will not surrender. If Mr. Rutledge insists upon sending to the British any such proposal as he has mentioned, he sends it in his own name, not in mine. And should General Prevost accept it, he will make the discovery that any agreement made by him with the civil Governor of Charles Town is not binding upon its military commander.'

Three only now remained, and of these only two were members of the Council, and they were men upon whom Rutledge had particular claims—of kinship in the case of one, of many years of good friendship and co-operation in the case of the other. Of these, his brother-in-law, Roger Smith, who commanded one of the militia regiments, was the first now to abandon him. He stood scowling, undecided a moment after the others had gone; then, shrugging aside his hestitation, he looked at Rutledge.

'I am sorry, John, that you should have taken this decision. I would support you if I could do so in honesty. But I can't. It is better to die out there . . . Anything is better than disloyalty to the other provinces that trust us and depend upon us.' And he, too, went out.

Be it that he felt this desertion by his relative more keenly than he had felt the others, or else that the breaking point of his endurance had been reached, the Governor sat down heavily, and, resting his elbows on the board, took his head in his hands.

Moultrie touched Latimer on the shoulder. His face was set; the habitual bonhomie had entirely departed out of it.

'Come,' he said quietly, and turned to leave.

Rutledge's voice arrested him. It uttered Moultrie's Christian name on a note of supplication such as Latimer himself had never yet heard, and could not believe that any other had ever heard, from those cold lips.

The General turned, and the two men looked at each other across the width of the tent. Latimer had the uncomfortable sensation of being an intruder.

'Shall I go, sir?' he asked his general.

To his surprise it was Rutledge who answered him.

'By no means, sir. I may need you in a moment.' Then he turned his eyes slowly to Moultrie again. 'Do you, too, believe the damnable things in the minds of those men who have left me? Do you believe me capable of such a betrayal?'

'Believe it?' echoed Moultrie. 'What else am I to believe, since you yourself propose the betrayal?' He paused. Rutledge did not answer him. He just looked at him with eyes that were full of pain. 'You have heard what I shall do,' Moultrie resumed. 'And you have seen enough to know that I shall be supported. The rest now is your affair. I wash my hands of it, John as did the others.'

Rutledge brought one of his hands down upon the table in a gesture of exasperation.

'Very well,' he said. 'Do as you have said. Do it, whatever happens. If Prevost should accept my proposal, send him word that you and the army defending Charles Town will resist in spite of any agreement between him and your Governor. Let it be understood between us that you shall do that. But, for the present, appoint me two officers to be my commissioners in this conference with the British, and to bear them this proposal of neutrality.'

Moultrie drew himself up, indignantly. 'I'll cut out my tongue first.'

Rutledge looked at him sadly. 'And you are my friend, Will! You know me better, perhaps, than any living man, and I dare swear that not in all the years of our acquaintance has your trust in me ever been deceived. Yet all that is to count for nothing with you.' He uttered a little laugh of bitterness.

'It's no question of trust, John. Even if I consented, where should I find me two officers to carry such a message? You heard what Laurens and Gadsden had to say. It is what every man who wears the American uniform would answer me if I invited him to go on such an errand.'

'Roger Smith would go for one, if he had our orders. And there is Latimer, there, whom I have detained for this; so that he might hear the assurance I have just given you. Perhaps he would now consent to go for another?' His eyes questioned Latimer as he spoke.

Considering the long antagonism between them, Latimer found a certain cruel humour in the situation. It was almost as if Fate avenged him upon Rutledge for all the mistrust which he, himself, had suffered at Rutledge's hands. There was something of poetic justice in the fact that Rutledge, in the hour of his need, distrusted by all, should stoop from his high office, almost humbly for once, to beg the trust of Harry Latimer.

Because Latimer was gifted with some vision, he was unable to believe Rutledge guilty either of cowardice or treason, as had been so freely and recklessly implied. To him, not only Rutledge's whole life, but his very demeanour at that Council, gave the lie to any such charges, rendered them fantastic and grotesque. Perhaps his recollection of the harsh judgments Rutledge had passed upon him more than once, and his reflection that these had been justified by externals, made him now doubly wary of externals where Rutledge was concerned; determined him to judge Rutledge's present action by his knowledge of the man, rather than the man from the appearance of this action.

Therefore, his answer was not only prompt, but uttered with a deference that in all the circumstances was eloquent, indeed. Bareheaded he bowed.

'I have the honour to be at your excellency's service.'

Rutledge's stern face suddenly softened by surprise, and the glance he flashed on Latimer was almost one of gratitude.

But it was Moultrie who spoke, his tone harsh.

'You are at my service, sir,' he reminded Latimer. 'You will take your orders from me. And I will never order you on such an errand. Neither you nor Smith; nor any other.'

'And yet,' said Rutledge in a hard voice, 'it must be done, or we perish.'

'You have been answered upon that,' Moultrie reminded him.

Rutledge made a gesture of impatience of distraction with his fine hands.

'It is not what I meant. I scarcely know what I am saying.' He passed a trembling hand over his moist and pallid brow. 'What I meant to say was . . .' He paused a

(*Continued on page 17*)

What Happened in the Story Thus Far

HARRY LATIMER, a wealthy young tobacco planter of South Carolina is a leader in the Colonial party. His political leanings are responsible for the breaking of his engagement to Myrtle Carey, the daughter of Sir Andrew Carey, a staunch Tory. Because of his rebellious activities in Charles Town, Latimer faces arrest. Myrtle relents and her love rekindled, she consents to marry him if he will leave Charles Town. Their marriage infuriates Sir Andrew who forces Latimer into an unfair duel. Carey's fury is further aroused by Captain Robert Mandeville, a distant relative of Myrtle's and the British Governor's aide. Latimer foils the plot by not returning Carey's shot in the duel, thereby preventing further challenges and attempts on his life by Carey. Under these circumstances Myrtle and Harry leave for his plantation in the back country.

War Breaks out. The Governor and Mandeville flee. Latimer returns to Charles Town and is commissioned in the army of South Carolina. Rutledge, the Colonial governor, warns Harry to insist that Myrtle discontinue her visit to her father's home because of the presence of a mysterious visitor by the name of Jonathan Nield and especially since the British forces are near Charles Town. Harry ignores the warning. Myrtle penetrates Nield's disguise, discovering that he is Mandeville. Nield promises to leave Charles Town if Myrtle will not report him as a spy. However, Mandeville breaks his promise and again returns at which time he is held for questioning this time by Latimer who also penetrates his disguise. In the meantime another spy has been captured and a secret code was found on his person. In confessing his identity Nield (Mandeville) tells Latimer that Myrtle knew of his identity all along which leads Latimer to question his wife's trustworthiness.. He orders Nield's detention and determines to put Myrtle to test. Meanwhile Rutledge has opened negotiations with the British to gain time.

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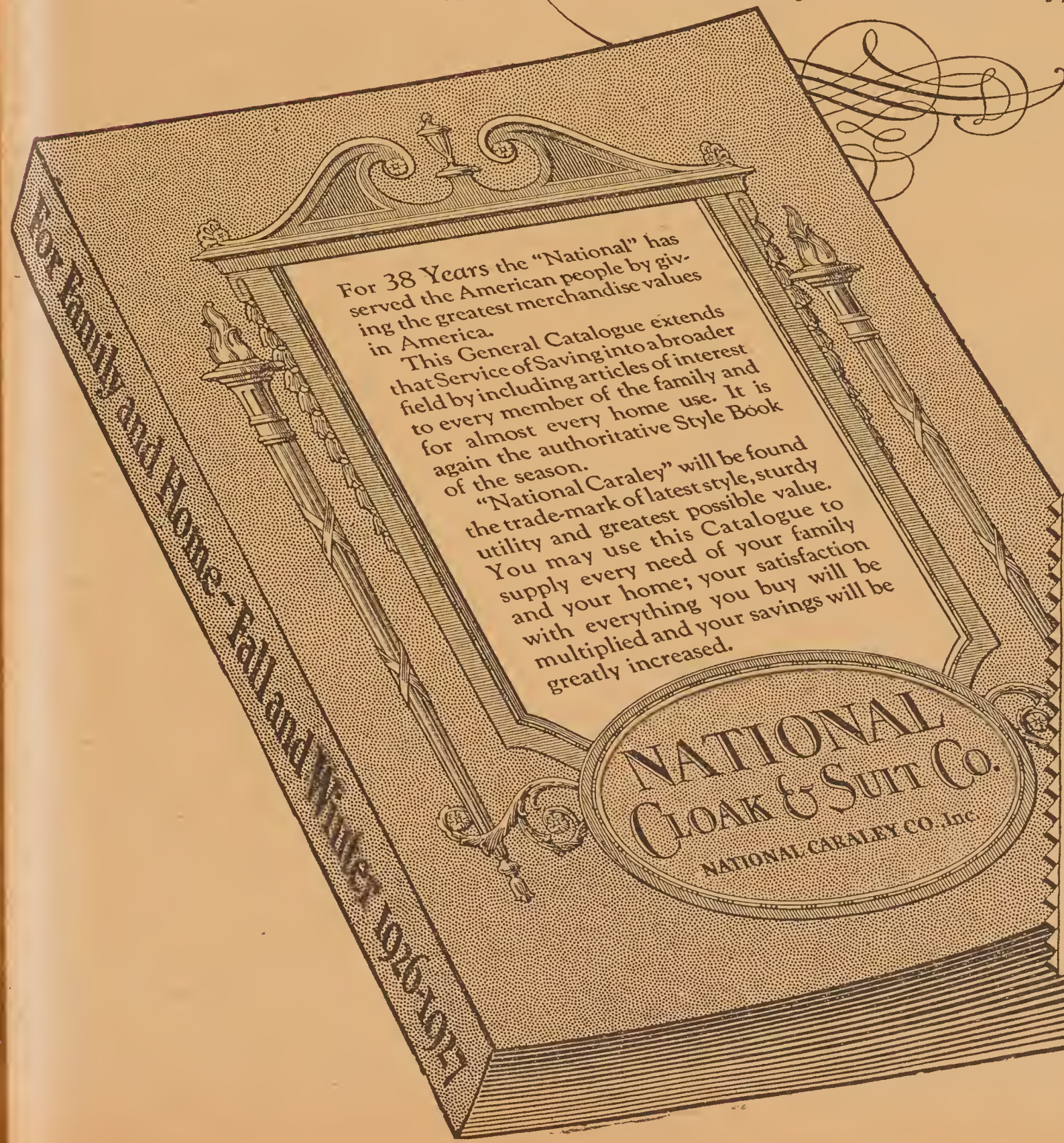

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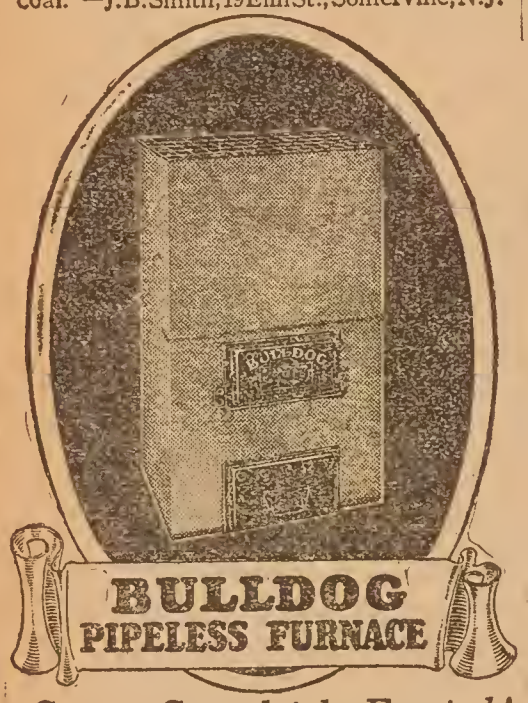

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THE hulled corn of New England is the lye hominy of the South—at least the process is the same for obtaining both. This is a typical cold weather dish as anything so starchy is apt to ferment when weather is warm.

Hulled Corn

To prepare add the lye or potash to kettle half filled with water, lye in the proportion of one pound of lye to one bushel of corn. When this solution comes to a boil, add the corn—white corn being preferred in some sections, yellow in others. (Do not use aluminum kettle).

After about an hour the starch from the corn begins to thicken the water; then the kettle should be set back on the stove and kept simmering. Stir often to prevent burning. Test a few grains occasionally by dropping into cold water to see if the hulls slip. The quality of the final product is largely determined by how long the corn stays in the lye water. If too long, a dark, heavy and mushy grain results; if too short, the hulls will not come off and the grains cannot be cooked tender.

As soon as the hulls slip easily when tested, wash the corn in clear water rubbing or brushing the corn vigorously and floating off the hulls. Do not be afraid to use water here, as all hulls should be removed and the corn well rinsed.

A long simmering in clear salted water follows this treatment. The corn may be served hot with milk or warmed up with butter before serving.

Boiled Samp

Soak the samp five or six hours, drain. To one quart of rapidly boiling salted water slowly add one cup of the samp. Cook directly over the fire until thick and finish cooking over water in the top of the double boiler. This should continue to cook from four to six hours. If the flavor of sugar is preferred, add one tablespoonful to one quart of the boiling water.

Samp may be served plain, with meat gravy as a vegetable or it may be used as a cereal with sugar and milk or cream.

Indian Pudding

2 tablespoons cornmeal
3 cups milk
2 tablespoons sugar
1 tablespoon molasses
¼ teaspoon ginger
¼ cup raisins

Put the cornmeal in greased baking dish. Scald one-half the milk and pour over meal, stir well, add seasonings and raisins, and rest of milk (cold). Very moderate oven, about 2 hours. Stir 3 or 4 times during baking.

This is the old-fashioned pudding and is very soft. It is eaten with or without sauce, as one prefers. If a stiffer pudding is liked, add more cornmeal—up to one-fourth cup. If the molasses taste is disliked, omit and use 3 tablespoons sugar. Brown sugar is liked by many. The ginger may be omitted or other spices used, to taste. Cinnamon is often used.

Cornmeal Mush

1 cup cornmeal
1½ qts. boiling water
2 teaspoons salt

Have the salted water boiling rapidly and drop in the meal gradually, never allowing the boiling to stop. Stir constantly, allowing the mush to cook about 30 minutes or even longer. Or the mush may be cooked for 5 minutes over direct heat and then finish the cooking in a double boiler with hot water. This process takes longer as from 45 minutes to one hour must be allowed, but it does not require so much watching.

Hasty Pudding (Fried Mush)

For frying the mush should be stiffer than when it is to be eaten hot. Reduce the amount of water about one-eighth. If the mush is poured into a bread pan or similar utensil it can be cut into slices convenient for frying. The slices should be dipped in flour or in cornmeal. If one likes it so, a little grated cheese can be added to the hot mush before it is allowed to chill. The Hasty Pudding of former days was nothing more nor less than cornmeal mush. It was sometimes served with maple syrup and butter as the main dish at supper. Or each person was provided with a dish of hot or cold milk which he could add to his dish of mush as he chose. The fried cornmeal mush is made more delicious by being served with maple syrup or molasses.

Johnny Cake

The recipe as given here is the old-fashioned corn pone or hoe-cake of the South, the Northern name for the same thing being Johnny-cake. In many places in the South this Corn Pone or "Dodger Bread" is very popular served with vegetables. It is shaped into "pones" using both hands. Its flavor is improved if these pones are basted with the hot fat from the baking pan as the bread cooks. This is a heavy bread because there is no leavening agent used.

2 cups cornmeal
2 teaspoons salt
4 cups boiling water
(about) 1 tablespoon shortening

Mix cornmeal and salt, pour boiling water over, add shortening, beat well. Spread one-half inch thick or a greased baking pan. Moderate oven until crisp. (35 to 45 min.).

But many people object to this rather sodden loaf and have done two things to correct it; namely they substitute some flour for part of the meal and use baking powder. Some of the old recipes call for cream of tartar and saleratus (baking soda) which was their way of improvising a baking powder. One of these old recipes translated into present-day terms is as follows:

2 cups flour
1 cup yellow meal
4 tablespoons sugar
½ teaspoon salt
2 teaspoons baking powder
Milk or water to make a thin batter about 2½—2¾ cups)

In the South the chances are that the meal would be white instead of yellow and that sour milk would be used. This, of course, requires soda to neutralize it, about one-third to one-half teaspoon per cup of sour milk. It also means that where soda is used, less baking powder is necessary, in fact is sometimes omitted altogether. The real Southerner prefers his cornbread without sugar.

Ginger Snaps

Most of the desserts in early American days were sweetened with molasses or with brown sugar. Modern science teaches us that open kettle molasses possesses some very necessary vitamins and that we could well use more molasses in our diet.

½ cup molasses
½ cup shortening
½ cup brown sugar
2½ cups flour
(about) 1 teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon ginger

Heat the molasses, shortening and sugar to boiling point then add dry ingredients. Enough flour so that mixture can be rolled very thin. Chill thoroughly before rolling. Cut in 2 inch strips or cut with fancy cutter. Moderate oven, about 7 min.

Pulled Molasses Candy

3 tablespoons butter
2 cups molasses
2-3 cup sugar
4 teaspoons vinegar

Put the molasses, vinegar and butter into a saucepan. Boil until it strings when dropped from a spoon, or until it is brittle when dropped into cold water and pour into a buttered tin. When nearly cold, pull with buttered fingers until nearly white. Cut into small pieces or sticks and lay on buttered platter. The oldest recipes do not call for sugar, as it was seldom, of ever, used.

Popcorn Balls

An old recipe calls for one cup of molasses boiled until it strings. Stir into this a piece of butter half the size of an egg (about 1 1-2 tablespoons) and put in a pinch of salt (1-8 teaspoon). This should cover a quart dish of popped corn. When cool enough to handle shape into balls about the size of an orange.

FARMERS

ROBERTA SYMMES

The men who labor in the field
Close to the sweet brown sod
Are—all unwitting, it may be—
In partnership with God.
Their daily work availeth not
Their toil is all in vain
Unless He sends the blessed sun
The sweet, refreshing rain.

The men who labor in the field
Close to the sweet brown sod
Are partners with a Power Divine
Close friends of God.

Recording Christmas Helps

TODAY I heard our littlest boy say, "Daddy, I want a tool set like this one in the catalogue."

That wish is recorded in my Christmas gift list.

An older boy is anxious to start raising poultry. Half dozen hens follow his name on my list.

Each gift is recorded as expressed by the different members of the family. By the time I am ready to do my shopping I shall know what will be received with appreciation, because it is wanted. Then, too, I can shop before the rush and the increased holiday price is on.

I will get more for my money, my nerves will be spared, and John, who likes to make things will get his tool set, instead of a book or tie, gotten the last minute because one does not know what a boy will like. Lucy will get the longed for camera, instead of the usual stationery or handkerchiefs.—A. S.

Peonies

ALTHOUGH peonies may be safely transplanted any time from mid-August until late spring, the very best time for this work is during September. Roots planted at this time become established before freezing weather, and as a consequence are all ready to commence growth next spring. A small percentage of bloom may be expected the first year from three to five eye divisions planted in early fall. Plant the roots about two or two and one-half inches deep and about three feet apart. Fresh manure close to the roots means sure failure. If it is necessary to enrich the soil, bone meal fed from the top will answer the purpose.

Peonies may be had in an endless variety but many kinds are for the experienced grower only owing to their poor growing and blooming habits. The following are good dependable varieties that should prove successful under average garden conditions: Baroness Schroeder, flesh pink shading to milk white, midseason; Festima Maxima, pure white with center flecked crimson, early; Duchess de Nemours, white with sulphur collar, early; Grandiflora, rose-white, very late; Madame Calot, fleshy white tinted pink, early; Reine Hortense (sometimes called Pres. Taft), pink and salmon, midseason; Livingstone, lilac-rose tipped silver; Mons. Jules Elie, pale lilac-rose, early; Sarah Bernhardt, mauve-rose, mid-season; Therese, violet-rose; Edulis Superba, mauve-pink, early; Felix Crousse, brilliant red; Mons. Martin Cahuzac, purple garnet; Rubra Superba, rose-carmine, late.—C. W. Wood.

Letter writing is becoming a lost art. Take time to keep in touch with old friends.

* * *

FIREFLIES

From shadows into moonlight
The fireflies flit at night;
When you stretch out hands to hold them,
They vanish with their light.
After clutching empty darkness
For these glowing little prey,
You will see them sprinkling star dust
Quite a hundred yards away.

—MABEL FRANCES CRONK

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Removes Dandruff—Stops Hair Falling
Restores Color and Beauty to Gray and Faded Hair
60c. and $1.00 at druggists.
Hiscox Chem. Works, Patchogue, N. Y.

A Day of Real Fun

Picnic Afforded a Circus, a Parade, and Good Wholesome "Eats"

TO have a picnic a great success on a rainy day is certainly a record of which to be proud, and the Ulster County Farm and Home Bureau Association in conjunction with the Kingston Chamber of Commerce, are to be congratulated on the success of their annual county picnic held on August 18th.

There may have been clouds all about and overhead, but only sunshine was to be seen in the faces of the happy crowd that took part in the events of the day.

No concessions were allowed except for demonstrations of machinery and needs of the farm and farm homes. All else was in the hands of the Home Bureau which furnished all the refreshments and the Farm Bureau and Chamber of Commerce arranged the amusements of the day.

One of the features of the picnic was the parade led by the Citizens Band. Silver cups were offered as prizes for the best floats in the three divisions:—Agricultural, Decorative and Business. Hurley took the cup in the Decorative, Lake Katrine in the Agricultural and Burgevin, Florist in the Business.

Much of the interest of the day centered in the horseshoe pitching contest. To hold the cup, it is necessary to hold the cup three successive years. Marlborough won the cup twice, but this year lost to Asbury.

The "Circus Program" which amused the crowds through the afternoon, the cast including Ulster County riding club, Ulster County Boy Scouts, and members of Kingston Y. W. C. A., with strange animals never before seen on sea or land furnished by Farm Bureau units throughout the county, was a success which is likely to be continued.

After all, what is a picnic without eats? The Home Bureau excelled in the food furnished and nutrition lessons applied, by providing whole wheat delicacies, sandwiches of whole wheat bread, also cake and cookies made of whole wheat. Ice-cream, fruitade, all varieties of milk drinks, home-made candies, watermelons and home grown fruits, frankfurters and coffee of the best to be had—satisfied the needs of the inner man.

No speechmaking, but a day of wholesome fun, cementing old friendships and making new ones, a spirit of cooperation and fostering of a better understanding between the rural and urban folks, with a spirit of service for the common good, has given to the Ulster County Farm and Home Bureau and Kingston Chamber of Commerce picnic a record worthy of emulation.

The State Troopers contributed their usual fine service in parking the cars and gave an exhibition of riding which thrilled the crowds, who considered the silver cup awarded to them well won.

ELIZA KEATES YOUNG.

Saving Time For Next Spring

ALONG with planting tulips and hyacinths and potato onions and such things this fall I am getting flower seeds into the ground. Some of them, as pansy, coreopsis, pinks and snap dragon are put in early enough to make thrifty little plants this fall, and others too late to germinate until next spring. Last fall in spite of heat and dry weather my calendula, snap dragon, coreopsis and pinks got a fair start before frost. Then they had a little, very little, cover of litter, not heavy barnyard manure, and this spring they came out bright and early. A little application of commercial fertilizer and they are wonderfully satisfactory. The cosmos planted last fall furnished enough plants to transplant wherever needed and they came early too. Some of the cosmos so planted began to bloom before the middle of July.

The sweet peas will be planted rather deeper than in the spring, but the other seeds at the ordinary depth. Marigold, zinnia, hollyhock, aster, columbine, fox glove and all the rest will go into the garden in drills. People tell me it is foolish but that remains to be seen. The sturdiest zinnia plants I have this spring were from seeds sown last fall. Nature does that, so why can't human beings? The ground works well this fall and there is more time, to say nothing of better weather to work out, than in spring.

So when house cleaning time comes I shall rest easy knowing that the perennials and annuals, part of them at least, are safely in the ground. A friend of mine insists that one can leave dahlias in the ground over winter only covering them pretty heavy, and some day I may try that.—HILDA RICHMOND.

For Mother, Daughter, Son

Pattern 2788 *is just right for full figures because it is designed to give slenderizing effects. The side plaits give the needed extra stepping room. The pattern cuts in sizes 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. The 36-inch size requires 2¾ yards of 40-inch material with ⅞ yard of 18 inch contrasting and 1½ yards of 3¾ inch ribbon for bow.* Price 13c.

Pattern 2820 *shows a cunning design for the little girl's dress. It may be made up in silk or in one of the soft finished cotton materials. It requires 1¾ yards of 40-inch material with ¾ yard of 1½ inch ribbon for tie, for the eight year old child. Pattern can be had in sizes 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.* Price 13c.

Pattern 2797 *is what mothers of little boys have been wanting. It shows the popular long, flaring trousers and a blouse with yoke back. It requires in the 8 year size, 2⅝ yards of 36-inch material with ⅜ yard of 27-inch lining. It comes in sizes 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.* Price 13c.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern numbers and sizes clearly and correctly and enclose with correct remittance in stamps or coin (although coin is sent at own risk). Add 12c to your order for one of our Fall Fashion Books. Send all orders to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 461-4th Avenue, New York City.

A Simple Furniture Polish

FURNITURE that has lost its first glory of smooth finish can be cleaned and improved by this "home-made" but harmless mixture. Heat a pint of water very hot and to this add ½ tablespoonful of turpentine and 1½ tablespoonfuls of boiled linseed oil. Allow this solution to cool a little, then dip into it a clean soft cloth and wring dry. Shake until cool and go over the woodwork and furniture. Do not use the solution after it becomes soiled, but make up new.

A thorough polishing with soft dry cloth must follow the first application after about ten minutes. Otherwise the results will be disappointing.

The Carolinian

(*Continued from page 14*)

dropped his voice. 'It must be done that Prevost and his army may perish.'

'What!' Moultrie stiffened with amazement as he rapped out that single word.

With forefinger erect, Rutledge beckoned them nearer by a broad, repeated gesture. Resolution and despair were stamped on his white face.

'Sit down, both of you. Draw close. I have dreaded this. Dreaded it beyond everything. It is a secret so formidable, so far-reaching, that I was prepared almost for anything sooner than its disclosure. For if a breath of it leaks out before the time, this war, which may be ended to-morrow at a blow, will drag on and on perhaps for years.'

'If all that I have planned works out as I have planned it, we shall hold Prevost here as Burgoyne was held at Saratoga; and we shall burgoyne him as completely. Think what that would mean to-day! The British campaign in the North has come to nothing. If the campaign now opening in the South should thus, at the outset, be shattered at a blow, what heart for war would there be left in England?'

'That is the terrible secret that I carry. That is the secret your mistrust, Moultrie, your insubordination, compels me now to disclose before you will carry out my orders, before you will afford me the one thing necessary for success—delay.' He had spoken with bitterness; to this he added now a touch of contempt. 'Why, do you imagine, have I had these flags coming and going? Why did I ask you to send to ask for terms and swallow the insult with which you met the request? Why did I constrain you to send yet again to propose a conference? Why? For the same reason that I am asking you now to send this proposal of neutrality. Delay, delay, delay! Time! Another twenty-four hours, that is all I ask. I am branded a traitor, a coward! I tread the road to the gallows, I am told. I am to be called to account for this later on, as Laurens threatened me. For what? Fools, who think a man, whose courage and loyalty have been proved a score of times, can turn coward and traitor all in a moment. Would a coward have borne their insults as I bore them? Pshaw!' He sank together in his chair, as if worn out by the fury which he had suddenly unleashed.

(*Continued on page 18*)

Millions of women know

what it means to get the *extra* help of unusually good soap and plenty of dirt-loosening naptha working together in Fels-Naptha!

FELS-NAPTHA
THE GOLDEN BAR WITH THE CLEAN NAPTHA ODOR

Your dealer has Fels-Naptha—or will get it for you

Dirt IN MILK

Can be defeated

THERE is no necessity for allowing dirt to enter and stay in your milk—and for you to receive the low prices dirty milk brings.

Do as thousands of dairy farmers are doing. Filter milk into your milk pail through Johnson & Johnson Filter Cloth. Filter it through this cloth whenever you transfer it. Strain it into the cans through Johnson & Johnson Cotton Discs in your milk strainer. *J & J means clean milk.*

You will find these products economical and easy to use. You will find them profitable in results. Get them from your dealer. Or, address Johnson & Johnson, Dept. A-94 New Brunswick, N. J., for FREE SAMPLES AND BOOKLET.

Johnson & Johnson

FILTER CLOTH COTTON DISCS

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Classified Advertising Rates

ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in this department at the rate of 7 cents a word. The minimum charge per insertion is $1 per week.

Count as one word each initial, abbreviation and whole number, including name and address. Thus "J. B. Jones, 44 E. Main St., Mount Morris, N. Y." counts as eleven words.

Place your wants by following the style of the advertisements on this page.

The More You Tell, The Quicker You Sell

EVERY week the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST reaches *OVER* 140,000 farmers in New York New Jersey, Pennsylvania and adjacent states. Advertising orders must reach our office at 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City, not later than the second Monday previous to date of issue. Cancellation orders must reach us on the same schedule. Because of the low rate to subscribers and their friends, cash or money order must accompany your order

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS—NEW PLAN, makes it easy to earn $50.00 to $100.00 weekly, selling shirts direct to wearer. No capital or experience needed. Represent a real manufacturer. Write now for FREE SAMPLES. MADISON SHIRTS, 566 Broadway, New York.

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STOCK CATTLE AND FARMS—Cattle in car lots, 500 to 800 lbs., Herfords, shorthorns and angus. Write before you buy; as to breed and size wanted. Get prices on real bargains in Iowa land. CHAS. R. EDDY, Bloomfield, Iowa.

REGISTERED AYRSHIRE BULLS and bull calves for sale. Herd accredited. W. J. W. BECHTEL, Stony Creek Mills, Pa.

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FEW CHOICE certified pedigreed bloodhound pups. The hound you have often wished for, strongest scented hound in existence, suitable for any game, natura hunters, hole-diggers, tree-howlers. Few coon hound blueticks, 6 months old; one pointer, one spaniel, not gushy. GEORGE BOORMAN, Marathon, N. Y.

THOROBRED COLLIE PUPS. Male, spayed females, All ages. ARCADIA FARM, Bally, Pa.

A FIVE DOLLAR CHECK mailed W. W. Norton, Ogdensburg, N. Y., will buy a Shepherd pup; $25 check a trained dog. Some started, $20. W. W. NORTON, Ogdensburg, N. Y.

SALE, trade setters. Sire, Major Kid's Pal. Pups, $15. Want guns. LUTHER FALKEY, Phelps, N. Y.

WHITE COLLIES—Open and bred females, one stud and puppies, reasonable. Bigness Bob at stud, $10. HARRIET WIXOM, Trumansburg, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Rabbits, 5 different Breeds. Exchanges made. NATIONAL RABBIT EXCHANGE, Skaneateles, N. Y.

COLLIE PUPS, Cow Drivers, Registered live bred for over 30 years. PAINE'S KENNELS, South Royalton, Vt.

EGGS—POULTRY—TURKEYS

CHIX C.O.D. White, Brown, Buff Leghorns; Anconas, 100-$8.50. Reds, Barred, White Rocks; Black Minoreas, $9.50. Mixed $8.00. CAPPER HATCHERY, Elgin, Iowa.

CHICKS—S. C. Buff Leghorns, $8-100; Barred Rocks, Reds, $10-100; White Rocks, $10-100; light mixed, $7-100; heavy, $9-100. All No. 1 of Free Range Stock. 1c added if less than 100 lots. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Circular free. JACOB NIEMOND, McAlisterville, Pa., Box A.

BABY CHICKS—Prices are for lots of 25, 50 and 100 chicks: Reds, $3, $5.50, $10; White Leghorns $2.50, $4.50, $8; Rocks, $3.00, $5.50, $10.00; heavy mixed, $2.50, $4.50, $8.00; light mixed, $2.25, $4.00, $7.00. Free range, 100% delivery. Circular. W. A. LAUVER, McAlisterville, Pennsylvania.

FARM IMPLEMENTS

RICH MAN'S Corn Harvester, poor man's price—only $25.00 with bundle tying attachment. Free catalog showing pictures of harvester. Box 528, Salina, Kans.

HELP WANTED

WANTED AT ONCE. Single man. Must be able to milk and do General Farm work. Excellent Living Conditions, State in First Letter wages Expect, Age, and where you worked last. If you are a boozer or cigarette Fiend and unwilling to keep prompt hours, do not answer this Ad. Address, CLEARVIEW FARMS, Butler, Pa.

RELIABLE YOUNG WOMAN for work in Professor's home, Ithaca, New York. Family of four, electric washer and ironer, large bedroom. Please state in letter experience, age, wages desired, and references. BOX 384, c/o AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

WANTED single man work in dairy, $60 a month and board. If interested write or come in person to HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR., Fishkill Farms, Hopewell Junction, N. Y.

HONEY

CLAFONY QUALITY BUCKWHEAT HONEY. 5-lbs., $1.10, postpaid third zone; 60-lbs. unprepaid, $6; 120-lbs., $11. CLARENCE FOOTE, Delanson, New York.

MISCELLANEOUS

GUARANTEED TOBACCO; Chewing or smoking 5 lbs. $1.25; ten $2.00; cigars $2.00 for 50, pipe free, pay when received. FARMERS ASSOCIATION, Maxon Mills, Kentucky.

SPECIAL SALE—Homespun tobacco, Smoking or Chewing. Satisfaction Guaranteed or money refunded, four lbs. $1.00, twelve $2.25. Pipe Free. UNITED FARMERS OF KENTUCKY, Paducah, Ky.

OAT STRAW and all kinds hay, Clover mixed especially. Get delivered prices, Carloads. JAMES E. DANTE, Jr., East Worcester, N. Y.

DOLLARS PAID for old postage stamps on letters used before 1875. JOHN W. GLAZE, Brightwood, Mass.

DISTINCTIVE PRINTING! Write FRANKLYNPRESS, Milford, N. H.

REAL ESTATE

INVESTIGATE SOUTH GEORGIA FARMS Write for book on opportunities. Truck, corn, fruit, hogs, cattle dairying. CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, Thomasville, Ga.

2 FINE LARGE PRODUCTIVE FARMS—Extraordinary land, buildings, water and trees. Want to retire. ELBERT MILLER, Owner, Valatie, N. Y.

GOOD FARM FOR SALE, 164 acres, ten miles from Hudson, N. Y. Write for description and pictures. H. SMITH, Ancram, N. Y.

442 ACRES, 40 cultivated, growing timber. Bus to school. Improvements, $6,500. G. W. HARRELSON, Andrews, S. C., Rt.

SEEDS—NURSERY STOCK

HARDY PERENNIAL FLOWER PLANTS and Berry Plants for September and October plants. Hollyhock, Oriental Poppy, Anemone, Foxglove, Bleeding Heart, Hardy Aster, Hardy Scabiosa, Hardy Phlox, Columbine, Hardy Larkspur, Canterbury Bells, Tiger Lily, Sweet William, Blue Bells, and 75 other varieties of perennial flower plants, all perfectly hardy, living outdoors during winter. Also Strawberry, Raspberry, Blackberry, Grape, Gooseberry, Currant, Asparagus plants; Roses, Shrubs, Pansies, Hedge Plants, Tulips, Hyacinths, Crocuses. Catalogue free. HARRY E. SQUIRES, Hampton Bays, N. Y.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS—Progressive, Everbearing, good strong plants, $2.50 per hundred. E. L. ALBERTSON, Hope, N. J.

SHEEP

REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE yearling rams, by 250 lb. imported Buttar ram. Also ewes. FRED VAN VLEET & SONS, Lodi, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Choice Registered Southdown ram lambs, also one aged ram. A. C. BENTLEY, Berlin, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED

AMERICAN WIDOW with small child desires position as housekeeper for bachelor, widower or in motherless home. State wages in first letter. Small wages and good home for both desired. WIDOW, Box 385 c/o AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

SWINE

REGISTERED Poland Chinas, Berkshires, Chester Whites, Eight Week pigs, Bred Sows, Service Boars. Collie puppies. P. HAMILTON, Cochranville, Pa.

WOMEN'S WANTS

PATCHWORK. Send fifteen cents for household package, bright new calicoes and percales. Your money's worth every time. PATCHWORK COMPANY, Meriden, Conn.

ALL WOOL YARN FOR SALE from manufacturer at bargain. Samples free. H. A. BARTLETT, Harmony, Maine.

BARREL LOTS Slightly Damaged Crockery, Hotel Chinaware, Cookingware, Glassware, etc. Shipped direct from Factory to Consumer. Write for Particulars. E. SWASEY & COMPANY, Portland, Maine.

SWITCHES, etc. Booklet. EVA MACK, 15 Mechanic, Canton, N. Y.

An Ad This Size
Will Help Sell Your
SURPLUS STOCK

Harnessing A Runaway

(*Continued from page 1*)

make the development, and furthermore confusion has increased in the minds of the people as to what was really involved due to the attempts at intervals to solve the problem by application of political practices rather than by the application of economic principles.

The present Water Power Law in the State of New York, which was enacted in 1921, provides for the leasing of water power sites in which the State has an interest and applications from two corporations are now pending before the New York Water Power Commission for the development of power on the St. Lawrence river.

Quite recently I submitted a report to the Commission on these applications and recommended that in order to properly safeguard the interests of the State and of the people the following general provisions should be embodied in any license granted which permitted of the development.

Suggested Provisions

1—The license period should not exceed fifty years and a definite term of not more than three years should be allowed within which the licensee must obtain consents from all other govermental agencies to proceed with the development. Failure to obtain consents within that time would exact a renewal of the license on the part of the State. It must be kept in mind that any development of the St. Lawrence river must be along lines approved not only by the State of New York but also by the Province of Ontario, the Canadian Government, the United States Government and the International Joint Commission.

2—The license fee to be payable on completion of the project but not later than five years from the date when full authority to begin construction is granted.

3—Inspection by the State during construction to make certain that the project is built in accordance with the conditions of the license and to make ascertainable the actual cost. The expense of such action of the State to be paid by the licensee.

4—The licensee to post a faithful performance bond of $10,000,000 to carry out construction in accordance with the terms of the license.

5—On the final completion of the project the State reserves the right to purchase at cost plus fifteen per cent. or at any time during the license period on five years notice at cost, less amount set aside for amortization, plus fifteen per cent.

6—Guarantee that transmission lines will be provided by the licensee to insure general distribution of St. Lawrence current throughout the State of New York.

7—Full authority by the Public Service Commission to fix rates at which current is sold, municipalities to be given preference.

8—The license fee to be adjusted at the end of five years and thereafter at ten year periods.

9—At the end of fifty years, if the State has not taken over the project, all property, dams, power houses, machinery, lands and riparian rights on this side of the international boundary revert to the people without cost or expense, a quit claim deed to be immediately executed and filed to carry this into effect.

10—The payment of an annual license fee, including both State and Federal, in the sum of $2.50 per year per horse power of output.

Would Provide Good Return

Considering the license fee that would be paid into the State treasury, the taxes to be paid to the State, county and locality on taxable property created by the development, and the equity which the people would gain each year in ownership, the return would be substantially $5,000,000 per year.

Statistics show that in New England every dollar expended in the building of hydro-electric power plants has been matched by the expenditure of eight dollars for industries. Should industrial development follow the development of hydro-electric power in northern New York to the same extent that it has in New England, there would result an expenditure of nearly a billion dollars in industrial projects on our side of the international boundary.

The benefits from this one million horse power produced from the waters of the St. Lawrence river and which would be available not only in the factory and in the home, but for the many varied uses to which it could be put on the farms, should not be underestimated, to say nothing of the benefits which the State and the people as a whole would secure from the great industrial expansion that can reasonably be expected to follow the development of this great natural resource.

New York No Longer First

The last report of the United States Geological Survey which has been made public shows that for the first time New York State is outranked by another state in the development of water power. This report indicates that on January 1, 1926 in the State of California the installed capacity of machinery in hydro-electric plants was 1,834,980 horse power, while in New York State it was shown to be 1,750,391 horse power.

The desirability of developing our natural resources precludes controversy. The course to pursue is the adoption without further delay of a practical development and in so doing preserve for the people their inalienable rights of ownership and control.

The Carolinian

(*Continued from page 14*)

Moultrie began to wonder had the Governor's mind given way under the strain of the last few weeks, whether these were not the ravings of a madman's nightmare.

'The only evidence before them was that of your proposal itself, and of the fears you manifested,' he answered, very quietly. 'From the one and the other what could they conclude but what they did. They were without this explanation . . this half-explanation which you have given me.'

'Half-explanation?' cried Rutledge. Aye, aye, you must have it all, all to the last drop, before you'll help me. Very well, you shall have it. But, I warn you, both of you, that if a word of it leaks out, if this thing should miscarry through indiscretion, your heads shall pay for it. Listen, then. Just now, Moultrie, you implied that in military matters I am no better than a fool and a muddler. If I had kept to civil affairs, and left General Lincoln to control the army of the South, he would not now be idling in Georgia, and we should not now be in this position. His army would be with us here, and, daunted by superior forces, Prevost would have been compelled to hold back from Charles Town, would never have attempted its reduction. Very true! Very true! But Lincoln is not idling in Georgia. He is not in Georgia at all, as you and as Prevost, to his undoing, suppose him. He should be now between Coosohatchie and the Ashley with all his forces.'

To Moultrie this was a blow between the eyes.

'God of Heaven!' he cried. 'How do you know that?'

'How?' The dark eyes gleamed. 'Because that is what was concerted between him and me at Orangeburg. His expedition into Georgia was a feint to lure Prevost to destruction. His orders were to march down the right bank of the Savannah, as if to capture the defenceless capital of Georgia, to reap an easy, empty victory. But at Purysburg he was to cross again and follow Prevost, so as to keep within a two day's march of him. Before tomorrow dawns he will be here, and Prevost will be burgoyned. Now do you understand at last?'

(*To Be Continued*)

Service Bureau

Where to Get Trees for Reforestration

SINCE the recent legislation has been passed which provides for the taxing of land used for reforestration on land value only until such time as the timber is harvested, we have received many inquiries concerning the details of this law and about the methods of getting trees for reforestration. The Conservation Commission in the State of New York operates three nurseries where seedlings are grown. One is at Saratoga Springs, one at Lowville and one at Lake Clear Junction. Shipments of trees from these nurseries are made either during the fall or Spring. The fall shipments are made in September and October.

Order blanks can be secured from the Conservation Commission at Albany or from the County Farm Bureau Agents. Orders for trees may be sent at any time. They are filed as they are received by the Conservation Commission. The bills are not sent until shortly before the trees are shipped.

The order blank contains certain regulations which are agreed to by the person ordering trees. The bill is supposed to be paid within ten days after it is received and the trees are to be planted solely for reforesting purposes. They are to be planted in New York State and not to be resold for a profit. The person ordering them agrees to make reasonable reports, but the Conservation Commission usually asks for reports only once in several years. They also agree to return the empty crate to the express office or to pay for them.

Prices for Seedlings and Transplants

The trees are usually planted about six feet apart each way which requires about 1240 trees to plant an acre. The price for most varieties of seedlings is $2.00 per thousand. These seedling trees are about the length of a lead pencil. The transplants are priced at $4.00 per thousand. They are about the diameter of a lead pencil and range from three to eight inches high. No order is accepted for less than 1000 trees and on orders of less than 5000 an extra charge of $1.00 is made to pay for the extra overhead on such a small order. These prices are F. O. B. the nursery.

Trees for reforesting public owned land, namely land owned by the State, town, county, school district or municipality are furnished free of charge. There is also what is known as a free tree law. This provides that the owner of land may get trees free but in order to do so must sign an agreement which is recorded at the county clerk's office. The agreement provides that none of the trees shall be kept accept in accordance with the regulations of the Conservation Commission.

There are approximately 4 million acres of land in New York State which is not suited for farms and which is a liability rather than an asset to its owners. It requires a long time for a timber crop to become marketable and in the past much reforesting has been discouraged because of the fact that taxes were likely to consume most of the profit before the trees were ready for market.

The Conservation Commission publishes Bulletin 2 on reforesting which contains valuable information for anyone who contemplates the purchase of trees or reforestration of land.

More Home Work Schemes Afloat

IN spite of all that has been said about companies advertising homework, we are still receiving a veritable flood of inquiries concerning dress and apron companies in different cities in the east. One concern is located in Amsterdam, another in New York City, while another is in Asbury Park, New Jersey. Irrespective of where they are located, the plan is just the same. They charge the nominal fee of one dollar for materials which represent a sample outfit. At the same time, if a person agrees to do their work they promise a return of from $5.00 to $6.00 a dozen for house dresses.

In the first place, the pay for this home work is ridiculously low. It seems preposterous that a company should offer a woman as little as 50c for making a housedress, exacting needlework that is bound to tax the eyesight. Fifty cents per garment is a sweat shop wage. There is another factor to take into consideration that makes this proposition not worthy of anyone's confidence. When dresses are returned to the main office of the company they are closely examined and freely criticized. Every possible ruse is used to belittle the workmanship of the woman back in the country, which naturally warrants lower pay. Some women may be experiencing satisfactory relationships with these companies, but it is our experience that the average person gets little or even no returns and that usually the plan ends in a most disagreeable controversy.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST does not endorse any plans of this kind.

Save Your Dollar

Can you give me any information in regard to the Eller Company Specialists in Home Industries?

I have written them for home work. They write to send them a dollar. Wondered if I sent the dollar if they would give me work to do. Hope you can give me information.

OUR advice is to have nothing whatever to do with the Eller Company. With the dollar you send them they will not supply you with work to be done at home but will simply send you a list of firms who are supposed to offer this sort of work. We do not feel that this information is worth a dollar for you then have no way of finding out the reliability of the firms listed and in all probability would be called upon to invest an additional amount upon writing to any firm listed before you could start work.

We have investigated any number of firms offering such work to be done at home, but so far we have never found one whom we could safely recommend to our readers.

Butter and Egg House Fails

THE commission house of J. Neugeboren & Sons, of 19 Harrison St., New York City, has gone into the hands of a receiver. It is said that this firm failed for about $90,000.

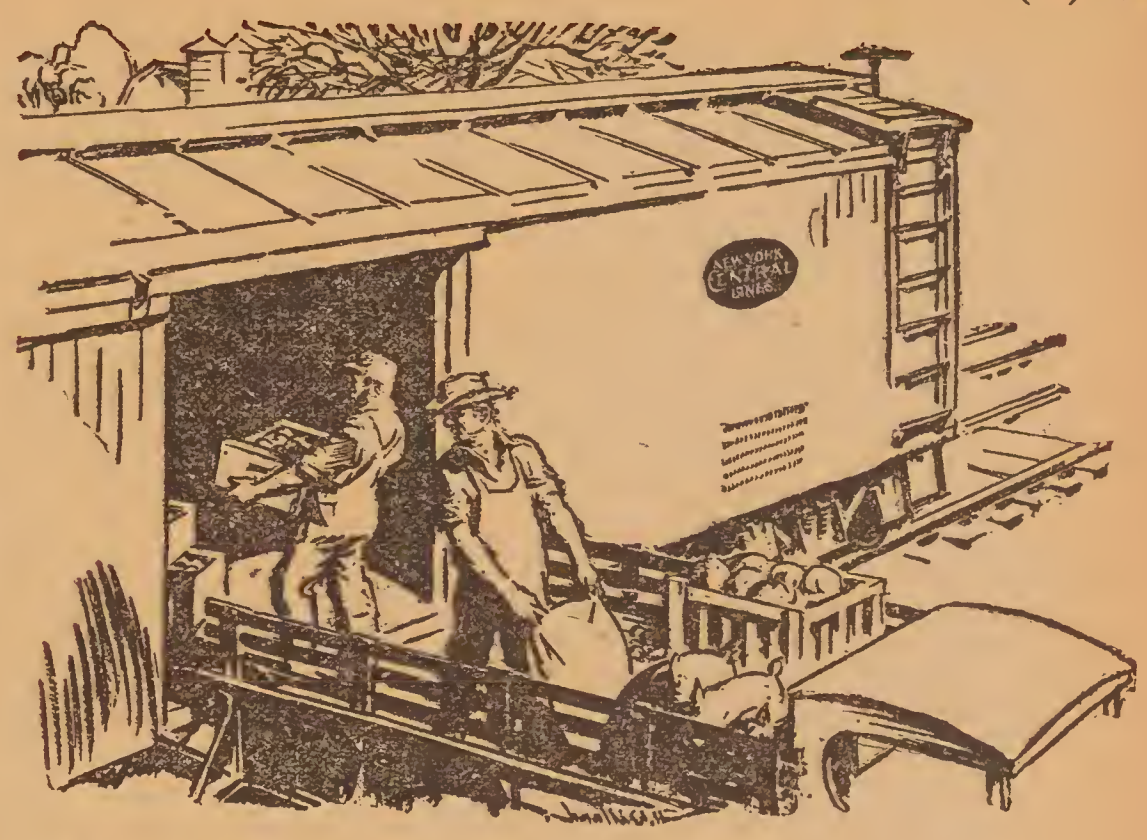
The New York State Department of Farms and Markets has announced that all shippers who have any liens or claims against this company should communicate with the Department of Farms and Markets at Albany immediately. Several protested checks have been sent to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST and these have been turned over to the Department, in order that they may be handled with the rest of the business.

What Our Readers Say About Our Travel Accident Insurance Policy

"I have intended to write you before and thank you for the prompt attention you gave in regard to payment of $130 on accident policy in the North American Accident Insurance Co. I am thinking of taking out another policy for $10 per year, and receive more disability benefit."—C. P. Baxter, Portland, N. Y.

* * *

"I am in receipt of your letter with check enclosed from the North American Accident Insurance Company. The policy was issued to me May 18, 1926. On June 2, I was involved in an automobile accident which totally disabled me for the period from June 2 to July 2. On July 2, I filed a claim with the North American Accident Insurance Company and on July 20th, I received their check for $42.86, payment in full for the time of my disability. The company treated me very nicely in all respects and I consider the price paid for the protection is money well invested. Thanking you, the American Agriculturist, the North American Accident Insurance Company and particularly Mr. Charles Smith, acting agent for American Agriculturist for it was through him that I received this protection."—Matt Tracy, Alpine, N. Y.



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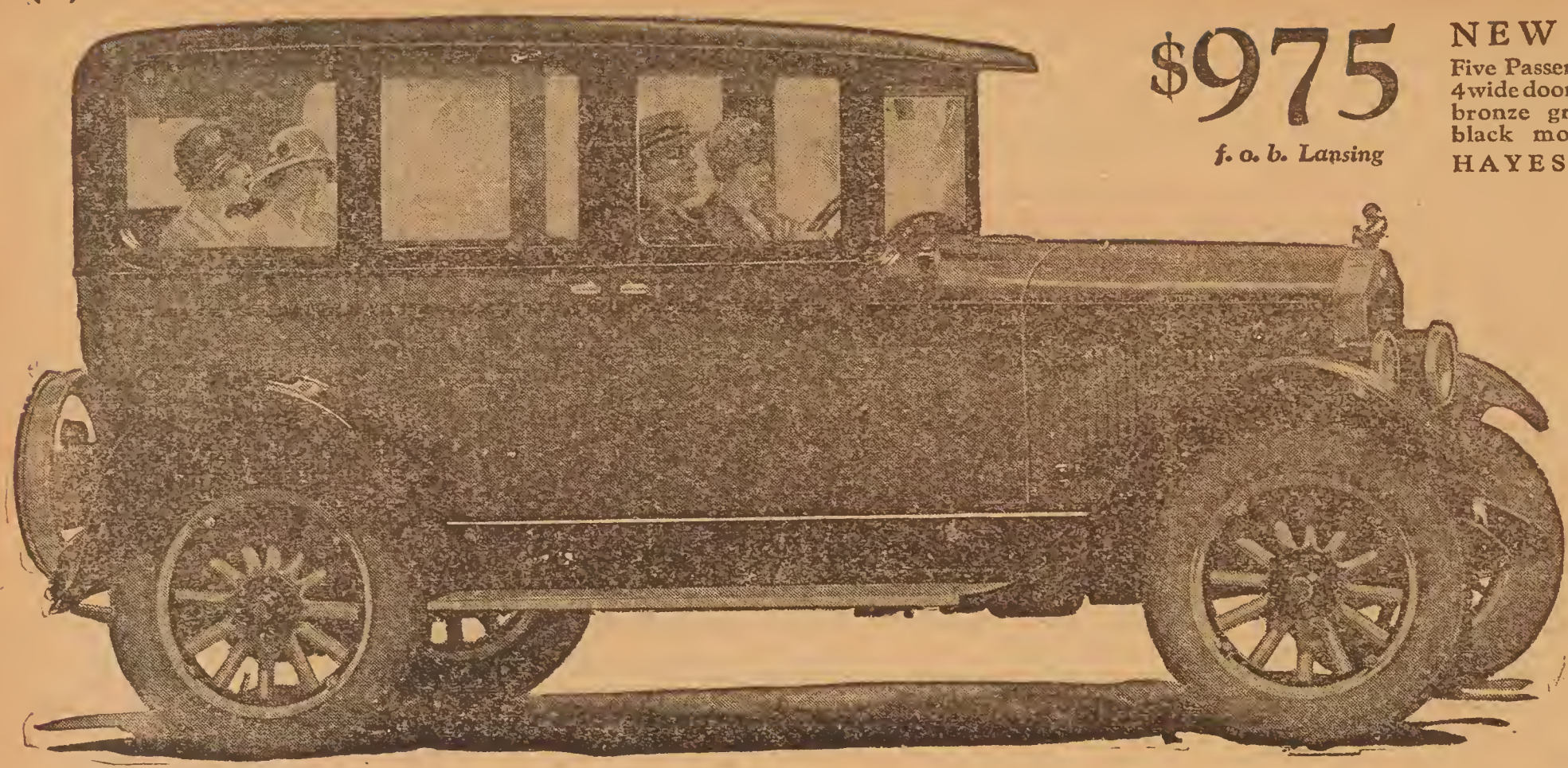

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SEPTEMBER 11, 1926

In the Land of Cherry Blossoms

Some Reminiscences From My Visit to the Great Island Empire of Japan

By HENRY MORGENTHAU

IT is strange that when one studies the history of Japan, who now objects so seriously to the United States' policy of exclusion against her, that you discover that she pursued a policy of complete exclusion of all foreigners from the seventeenth to the beginning of the nineteenth century. It was an American, Commodore Perry, who, in 1853, by the mere display of his squadron of four steam-propelled modern warships with their powerful guns, convinced the Japanese of the wisdom of their entering into a commercial treaty with the United States and withdrawing all opposition to our entering their ports. Perhaps Japan came all the more quickly to this conclusion as at that time they had not yet even the beginning of a modern navy. Looking at the present day Japan with her formidable navy and her position as a great world power, one is amazed at the rapidity with which she evolved from her condition in 1853 to her present status.

HENRY MORGENTHAU

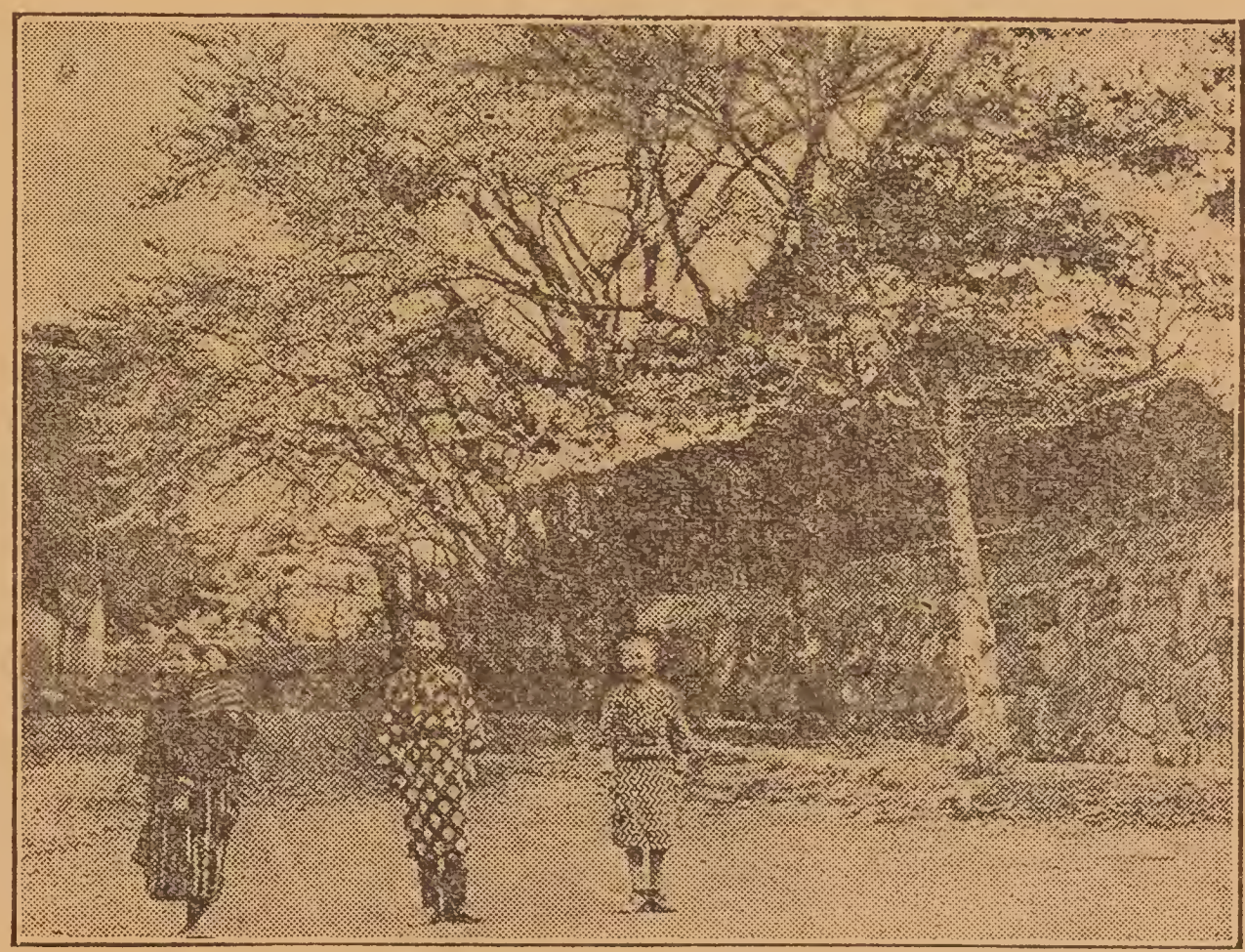
It may not be out of place to contemplate that during the same epoch two of the great world powers, Germany and Italy, were then composed of separate kingdoms, duchies and principalities, and were in the midst of the formative period of their nationhood. Our own United States was still almost insignificant as a nation and our population consisted of only twenty-three million people. We were still struggling with the slavery question. All these countries, England, France, Russia and Austria, were fierce competitors and rivals for the commerce of the world. It is a wondrous tale, even stranger than fiction, to think how in the lifetime of us older men we have seen Germany develop into a great empire that almost successfully battled with all the other nations of the European continent and seen her relapse into her present embarrassing position. We have seen Italy suppress its bandits, compress all its component parts into a single nation and make its land safe and attractive for the millions of annual foreign visitors and so develop its position as a world power and succeed in obtaining universal recognition as a world power. Great Britain, through all these years, has steadily maintained her supremacy on the sea and her financial leadership of the world. Lastly, to our great satisfaction, we have seen our own United States outdistance all the countries in its unprecedented growth and acquisition of power and importance. During the same period we have seen two empires, Austria and Turkey, lapse into unimportant positions. Russia was looked upon as an almost unconquerable power and was feared by her neighbors to the east and to the west until Japan, by her valiant attack upon her, disclosed her weaknesses. We have seen this same great Russia crushed and disrupted and now struggling through a great revolution; whilst Japan has all these years patiently and courageously striven to become the leading power of the Pacific.

When the foreigners began to visit Japan in large numbers, her government realized the advantage and almost necessity of having her most promising youths educated in the most progressive countries of the world, and also trained in British and American factories. They wisely concluded that if they wished to acquire and spread some of the western methods and thought in their country, that it would be much better to send many of their rising generation to these western countries and have them bring back this knowledge than to depend on a few foreigners to come to Japan for that purpose. They realized that it was wiser to go to these vast fountainheads of knowledge and enterprise and drink at the original source than to be satisfied with what could be gained by their people from the presence in their own country of a few lesser American leaders who would come to Japan. It has since been proven how very wise the Japanese were to handle this important problem just the way they did. It was only in that way that the east could meet the west and absorb some of its habits and activities.

The admiration of nations for another nation generally follows the successful conduct of a war. I well remember how differently the Germans in New York were treated after they had so dramatically celebrated their victory over the French in 1871. Japan was only fully appreciated and recognized by the world at large when, in 1905, they had daringly attacked Russia and the representatives of both countries came to Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and arranged their terms of peace under the guidance of Theodore Roosevelt.

All these thoughts came to me as I was watching

(*Continued on page* 8)



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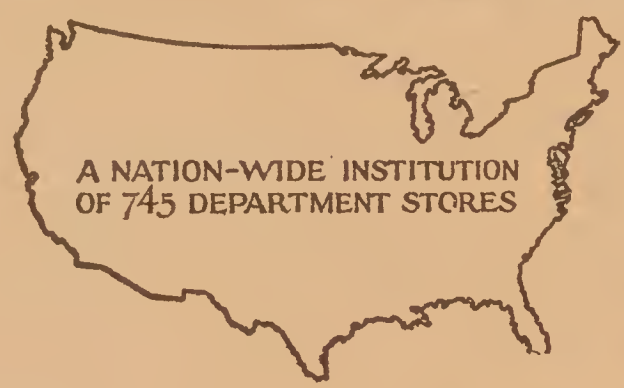

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How Legume Sod Compares With Cultivation in the Orchard

A Western New York Farm and Home Talk

By M. C. Burritt

HOW much we talk about the weather! Probably it is the most common topic of conversation with all of us. But isn't this justified? Nothing affects our daily work as farmers more than the weather—and our pocketbooks as well. So just like the conversation with friends and neighbors at the village on Saturday night, or at church on Sunday, or at casual meetings, I find myself talking with my reader friends about the week's weather and its affects on crops and farm work.

The fore part of the week of August 23 was rainy and many of us began to be worried about the spring grain most of which had been in the fields from one to two weeks, and wet most of the time. But the latter part of the week it cleared off and sun and wind effected a pretty good drying out with the result that a lot of grain was put under cover on Friday and Saturday. There is comparatively little injury from growing in the shocks but grain is somewhat discolored.

M. C Burritt.

A Farm Bureau Tour

A county farm bureau fruit tour this week gave opportunity to look over many orchards and to get a more accurate and adequate idea of the condition of the fruit crop. These tours thoroughly organized out of the experience of years and connected up with the season's demonstrational work are as valuable educationally as any part of the bureau's program. They are held at a time when results are apparent and the impressions made ought to be, and I believe are, productive in improved practices by those who attend. Many of the orchards seen were wonderfully fine and and crops and trees and their condition were an inspiration to all. This was no small part of the reward for the trip.

The injury to fruit trees, especially peaches, from excessive water and freezing was one of the most obvious impressions. The majority of orchards especially the younger ones, lost from five or ten per cent to half or more of their trees. These losses will seriously reduce the number of bearing peach trees for the next five years or more and hence the potential crop. No doubt there will be heavy planting of peaches this coming spring as a result. The planters should take warning from the past season as to the soils on which they plant orchards. Most of the injury has occurred on low land and in water pockets where excessive moisture remained in the soil and did not drain off readily. A striking demonstration of the effect of tiled drainage was observed in two orchards side by side on the same type of soil—one well tiled and the other not and consequently wet. In the first no trees were lost; in the second more than half were killed. Again orchards located on well drained ridges of sand or gravel suffered little or no loss. Most of us have already learned to our sorrow that it does not pay to plant orchards on wet land. Last season's experience ought to drive the lesson home.

An Orchard Experiment

A stop was made on the writers farm to observe the results of sweet clover and alfalfa sods in comparison with cultivation. There is, on August 28th, no apparent difference in the health and condition of the trees or the size and color of the fruit in the legume sods and in cultivation. One plowing and five cultivations have cost $9.73 per acre. The sweet clover

(*Continued on page* 18)

A Fine Herd of Cows and Cash Crops

Bring Results and Help Replace the Buildings on a Chemung Valley Farm

I KNOW of no more discouraging experience than to work hard on a farm for years getting it into a good productive condition and getting the barns comfortably arranged only to have the barn destroyed by fire. This is the experience which came to Mr. Robert Curren of Chemung County a little over a year ago.

"It hit me pretty hard," said Mr. Curren. "I had just reached the point where I thought I could slow up a little. We don't know how the fire started but think someone may have gone into the barn with a cigarette while we were eating supper. The fire came just after the hay was all in which made it so much worse for us. Of course the new barn is nice now that we have it finished and it is a pleasure to work in it, yet the old barn had been remodelled and improved until it was quite comfortable and no one who has not tried it knows what a lot of work it is to build a structure of this kind.

Mr. Robert Curren of Chemung County, New York

"I bought this farm of two hundred acres for $10,000 paying $500 down and agreeing to pay $400 a year on the principal. Eleven cows and a team went along with the place, but at that time I expect I could have bought cows just as good for $25 each. Since I have bought the place we have made several additions and changes. The place was in bad shape when we came here and we fixed the barn over in 1910 and the house in 1920. The house alone cost us about $4,000 including the plumbing which we added. About eight years ago I bought the adjoining farm of about 100 acres."

Tobacco An Important Sideline

Mr. Curren's farm depends upon dairying as its principal source of income. Perhaps the most important sideline is tobacco which is grown to quite an extent in the Chemung River valley. The herd consists of about 50 pure bred Holsteins. I asked Mr. Curren something about the work he had done in order to build up the productivity of his herd.

"I have always kept a pure bred bull," he said. "The one that was lost in the fire last year was 11 years old. I always plan to raise a few calves every year from the best cows we have. My milk goes to a retailer in the city of Elmira so that we are obliged to produce milk the year round. The sales from the milk average about $800 a month.

The size of the new barn is not apparent from the front. The stable part is somewhat lower than the main building and is wider than the usual stable. It houses three rows of cows in addition to a row of pens along the east side of the stable.

Mr. Curren feeds grain the year round. "We probably feed about a ton to each cow," he said. ""I have three silos and grow silage on about thirty-five acres to feed practically the whole year. They will eat about as much silage in the summer time when the pastures are short as they will in the middle of the winter. The herd is holding up well in milk production now, but it would be an entirely different matter if it were not for the silage we are feeding. I tried Pride of the North and Leaming for a few years and am now growing Luce's Favorite and Sweepstakes. I plan to get about eight tons to the acre. Our crop rotation is hay usually for two years and then corn, wheat and oats. I have about eight acres of tobacco and sometimes I have as high as 500 or

(*Continued on page* 9)

The rear of the new barn on Mr. Curren's farm. This view gives a more accurate impression of its size than when seen from in front.

The When, Where and How of Storing Farm Products

No Neea of Trying to Keep Unfit Crops in Unsuitable Quarters

By FRED W. OHM
Associate Editor, American Agriculturist

ONE of the greatest problems in the business of farming is to hold successfully crops beyond the time nature has made them ready for harvest and consumption. The advantage of a storage cellar on the farm has been the subject of so much talk and printed matter, it seems hardly necessary to spend much time on that phase of the subject. We all know that if we can retain some of our crops beyond harvest, we can usually get a little better price. That does not always hold true, for once in a while a man is just as far ahead if he sells early in the season as if he were to wait until later. But over a long period, year in and year out, it generally is a paying proposition at least for part of the crop.

The 1924 potato crop was a big one and some did best by selling out early. Others stored part of their crop and gained on temporary and short-lived market rises. Most of those who held clear through to the end did not fare so well. In 1925 those who waited until early March to sell were well paid. Early crop estimates indicated that would be the case. Others hung on with the expectation that the last scattering supplies would go sky high, but undeniable facts advised against this plan and the "die-hards" sold on the declining market.

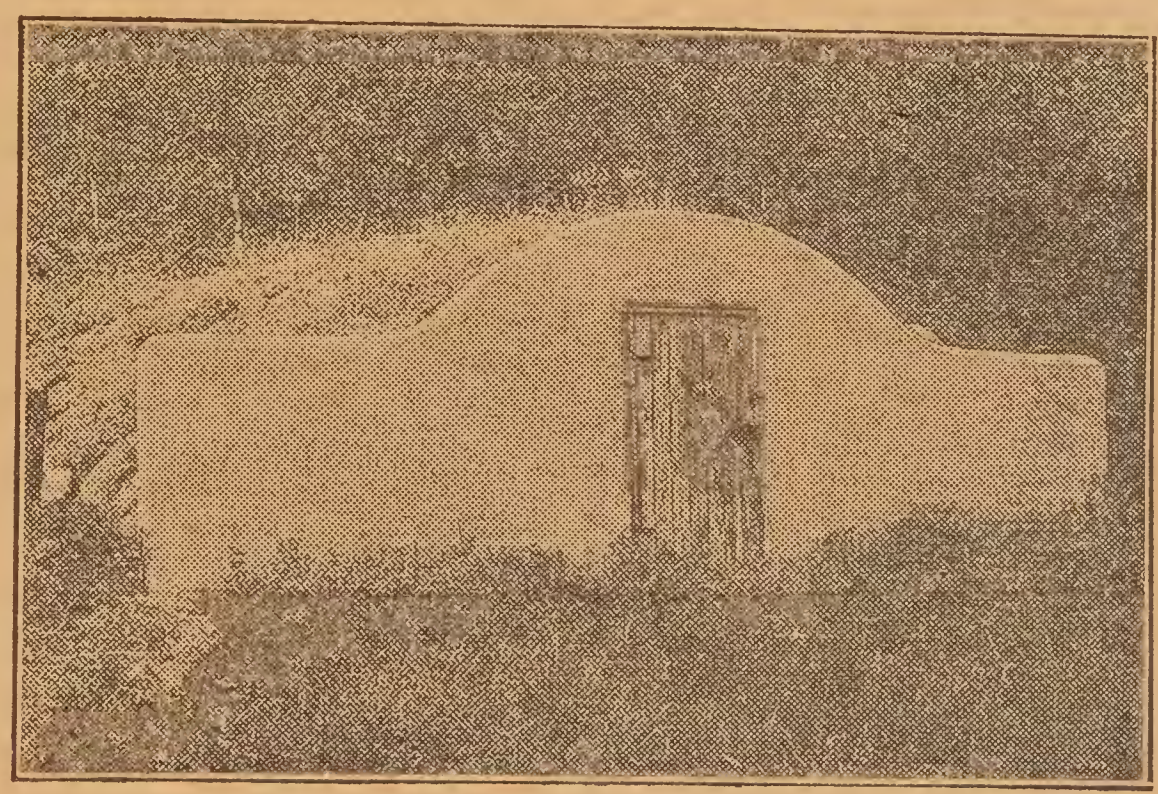
As yet it is still a little early to hazard even a guess as to the possibilities attending the present crop. From the facts that we have thus far, it looks as though a part held will be good business. Present crop estimates indicate that the potato crop is still in very good condition and unless something unforseen happens, it is going to surpass the crop of last year. However, it will not be as heavy as the 1924 crop, so we can expect fairly substantial prices. The September 1 government report will give us a better idea of the outlook.

Cabbage is another crop that, when the supply is light, it pays to store, for it lends itself very well to that practice. Last year it paid, for the crop was short. As is true in the case of potatoes, so it is with cabbage. It is still a little too early to draw any conclusions, for the crop will make a lot of growth during September and early October. Present indications are that the late crop is going to be in excess of last year, but it will not compare with the crop of 1922. Just how it will size up when it is time to put it in the cellars, depends on what Dame Nature sends us in the way of growing weather.

Root crops also lend themselves very well to farm storage either for market or for cattle and poultry feed. It may seem extravagant to build a storage cellar for roots for the stock. However, after a man has put in a couple of years trying to crack open outside storage pits, he is ready to spend a few dollars and exert a little effort to build himself a storage house that he can get into by lifting a latch or turning a knob.

There are certain essentials, however, that are fundamental and must be constantly borne in mind, if farm storage is to be successful. Only the best of the crop is worthy of storage. Sound, mature stock will keep well, providing the physical details of the storehouse are correct. Over-ripe or immature produce will show up defects and suffer. Shrinkage is one of the big factors to take into consideration and very often all that goes into a storage cellar does not come out. Many are the times where it would have been better

(*Continued on page* 18)



The ideal location for a storage cellar is in a sidehill with southern exposure.

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

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Founded 1842

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VOL. 118 September 11, 1926 No. 11

School Bells

SEPTEMBER marks an important time of year with most families. It is the beginning of the new school year. Perhaps there is a little fellow, the baby, who all too quickly has become a strapping boy trudging down the road toward his first school days, while Mother, with tears in her eyes, waves him his first good-by. Or maybe son and daughter will this fall begin another chapter of school life in high school, or perhaps even they are leaving home for the first time for the distant college. How the years fly!

One of the finest things about American parents has always been their determination to give their children an education. Today that determination is stronger than ever. School taxes are high and most burdensome but when well spent they are an investment and not an expense. Thousands of parents work early and late and make all kinds of sacrifices that they may give their sons and their daughters educational opportunities which they themselves did not have.

How important it is then that the schools you sacrifice so much for be the best that can be provided. How important it is that the taxes you spend for schools are well spent and that the teachers and the equipment and the whole environment keep up with the times and be the best that can be had for the money you spend. How essential it is that parents pay no attention to the shouts of cranks, the demagogues and sensational publications who find the schools a fertile subject for their exploitations, and who do their best to arouse prejudices that interfere with the opportunities of your boys and girls. These same demagogues correspond to the yellow journals and politicians of the city who curry popularity—and subscribers to their papers by telling consumers sensational untruths and half truths about the milk question because they know that every family and every child uses milk and that therefore it touches the life and interests of everybody.

Did you ever stop to think that your child, when he once starts to school, spends more of his waking hours with his teacher than he does with you, more time in the schoolroom than he does in his own home when awake? Let us then determine for ourselves whether that teacher and that schoolroom are the best that can be had. With the beginning of another school year, why not resolve as parents to visit the school frequently? If your children are in the village high school, visit the high school. You are welcome there. You are a taxpayer and a parent. You have a perfect right there. Find out for yourselves what the conditions are. Why not invite the teachers, from the district school or the high school, into your home and get really acquainted with them.

You have not the time to do this, you say? What is more important? Our children are the most important possessions in the world. Time spent learning about the schools which they attend is well spent and it is in line with that determination of American parents to leave their boys and girls that something "which moth nor rust cannot corrupt, nor thieves break through and steal"—an education.

Milk Consumption Rapidly Increasing

THE Federal Department of Agriculture has just completed an investigation which shows that there has been a steady advance in per capita consumption of milk and its by-products since 1917, when comparable records were first taken. In 1917, the average yearly consumption per individual was about 42½ gallons, or 170 quarts of milk while now it is 55 gallons, or 220 quarts, or a little over a pint a day. In 1917 the average American consumed yearly 14½ pounds of butter, as against 17 pounds today; 2.89 pounds of cheese as against 4¼ pounds; 10.49 pounds of condensed and evaporated milk as compared to 15 pounds; and about 2 gallon of ice cream as against 2.8 gallons at the present time.

There are several causes for this increased consumption of dairy products among which are increased population, general prosperity, and a better knowledge of the real food values of dairy products. To meet this demand, there has also been a general increase in the production of milk and its by-products. Dairymen produced two billion pounds more milk in 1925 than in 1924.

Just at present dairymen in Eastern United States face the problem of making enough milk during certain times of the year to supply the large Eastern markets and to overcome the necessity of these markets bringing in milk from distant places. There is plenty of milk being produced but the difficulty is that much of it is made at the wrong time of the year. During the spring and early summer there is always a surplus and more than the markets can absorb. But during the fall and in the winter there are apt to be periods of milk scarcity. Dairymen throughout the New York milk shed are at present holding meetings to discuss ways and means to equalize production. The problem is not to produce a larger total yearly production but rather to increase the production during periods of scarcity and to lessen it somewhat during times of surplus. In other words, if Eastern dairymen keep possession of Eastern markets, they must make more winter milk and less June milk.

To Celebrate 1916 Milk Strike

DAIRYMEN all through the New York milk shed are preparing to celebrate on October 1 the tenth anniversary of the 1916 milk war. The celebrations are under the auspices of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, but they include all the members of the old Dairymen's League, for every farmer in the organization or out who cooperated in 1916 was responsible for the success which won at that time.

The great evolution—which may almost be called a revolution—which has taken place in the last ten years in the marketing of milk and other farm products is unparalleled in the history of the farm. The fight in the New York milk shed was only one part of it. In June of the same year the Chicago dairymen fought and won a similar battle and immediately following the success of the dairymen in New York literally hundreds of cooperative organizations for the sale of milk and other farm products have sprung up all over the country. Some of these have failed; some others will fail. The majority, however, are profiting by their mistakes and are rendering great service to agriculture.

It is altogether fitting then that dairymen meet and commemorate that wonderful two weeks beginning October 1, 1916, when farmers proved once and for all that they can stick together.

Is There A Future For Sheep In The East?

THERE was a time when sheep husbandry was a leading farm business in the East. Old timers tell of the great droves with as many as a thousand head filling the old highways and turnpikes from fence to fence on their way from the farms in central and western New York to the big Eastern markets. But with the opening of the West and the coming of the great sheep ranches of the Western plains, sheep husbandry no longer paid in the East and for the most part the flocks disappeared.

But now history seems to be repeating itself. Western land is high and thousands of acres of the hill lands of the East are cheap. Many of these hill farms are no longer good for general farming, and if they have any farming possibilities at all, the only chance would seem to be with sheep.

Henry Morgenthau, Jr., publisher of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, believes that sheep do have a future in the East and that they are coming back. He has a successful flock of his own on his farm in Dutchess County. We want to develop all of the information and the facts on this subject that we can. Therefore, we are asking our readers for it.

For the best letter, preferably from a farmer or his wife who has had experience with sheep, on the subject of the "Future Possibilities for Sheep in the East," we will pay $5, with $3 for the second best and $1 each for all other letters that we can publish. In writing the letter, mention also what breed you prefer and why. Limit the letter to not over three hundred words and send it to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City, on or before November 1st.

Eastman's Chestnuts

JUDGING by the ever increasing records of the divorce courts, marriage seems to be more of a lottery today than ever before. However, Martha in the following story found a way to get married and at the same time be absolutely sure that she would never have to get a divorce.

There were elaborate preparations in colored society for Martha's wedding. The prospective bride had been maid to a lady who met the girl on the street a week after the time set for the ceremony and inquired concerning it:

"Did you have a big wedding, Martha"?

" 'Deed ah did, missus, 'deed ah did, de most splendiferous occasion of de season."

"Did you receive handsome presents?"

"Yes'm, yes'm, de hull house was jes' crowded wiv de gifts."

"And was your house nicely decorated?"

"Yes'm, yes'm. An' everybody done wear der very best, look jes' lak a white-folks' weddin', yes'm."

"And yourself, Martha, how did you look?"

"Ah was sutinly some scrumptious, yes'm. Ah was some kid."

"And the bridegroom, how did he appear?"

"DE BRIDEGROOM? AW, DAT TRIFLIN' LOW-DOWN HOUN' DAWG, HE DIDN'T SHOW UP AT ALL, BUT WE HAD A MAGNIFICIOUS OCCASION WIVOUT HIM, JES' DE SAME!"

"Whither Thou Goest, I Will Go"

Some Thoughts On Meeting Friends at Farm Picnics

By E. R. EASTMAN

Editor, American Agriculturist

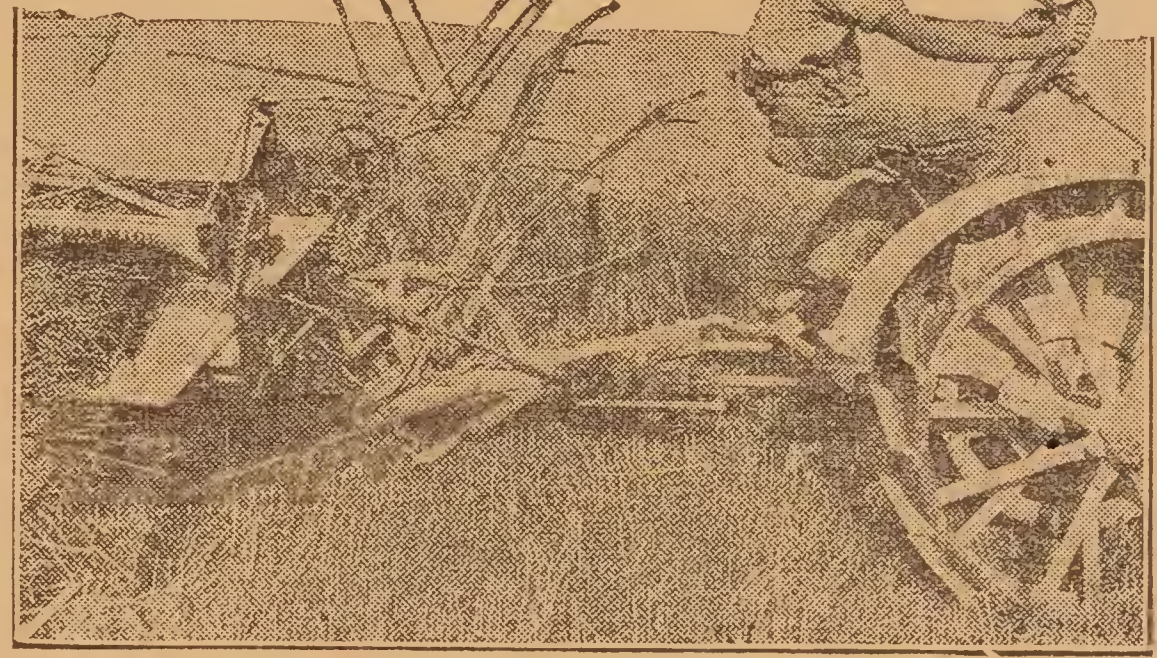
DURING the last few weeks, it has been my privilege to attend several large farm picnics, and as I have travelled out to meet again hundreds of my farmer friends gathered for a little recreation and holiday, some thoughts have come to me on this business of farming and living that may perhaps be worth passing on.

E. R. EASTMAN.

In the first place, I think the Farm Bureaus, the Granges, Dairymen's League and the Fruit Growers Organizations are to be highly commended for the good job they are doing in organizing these picnics and thereby making it possible for farm people to enjoy a holiday. Country folks have too few good times. Every individual is born with the right to get something out of life besides hard work. A well organized picnic is one way to do this, and those that I have attended have been well planned and well carried out with something for the folks to do or to watch all of the time. The county Farm Bureau agents are to be especially commended for the time and effort they expend every year to see to it that the people who have come to these picnics have a good time.

As I meet farm people and look into their careworn but kindly faces, I nearly always think of that fine old sentiment from the best of books, the Bible, which says: "Your people shall be my people, your ways my ways, and whither thou goest, I will go." I like to apply that sentiment to myself personally and make it my prayer that the ways of my friends who live upon the land shall always be my ways and that it may be my privilege to follow spiritually where they lead.

As I have stood before a crowd of farm people in recent years and looked into their faces at one of these picnics, I am sadly conscious of the fact that the great majority of the people who live in the country today have approached or passed middle age—they are getting old and they look tired. The young folks have gone in great numbers away from the farms in recent years. From a dollars and cents standpoint, I see no harm in this. We still have too many farmers. With modern methods and machinery, we still have over-production, with the result that prices for farm products are always too low. But from a spiritual or social standpoint, the weeding out of so many young people from the country is dangerous to the future of agriculture and to the whole nation.



We must make farm life of the future, attractive enough to hold our best young folks

So I ask myself the question when I meet my friends gathered at these meetings, who will carry on this business of farming when the present generation lays down its tools? I believe the answer to that question lies in some way, somehow, making farm life of the future so attractive and so profitable that it will hold the best of the younger generation on the land.

I am optimistic enough, too, to believe that farming does have a future for the young man and the young woman who will prepare themselves for the business of farming as thoroughly as they would prepare for any other business or profession.

The experts say that there will

(*Continued on page 12*)

Horseshoe Pitching Draws Big Crowd at State Fair

Championship Goes to Essex County With Delaware Second

THE third annual AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Farm Bureau Horseshoe Pitching Tournament at the State Fair was the greatest ever held. But that is putting it mildly. It was one of the big hits of the fair. The number of contestants and the great and enthusiastic crowd that surged about the Courts, finally bearing the champion off on its collective shoulders attested well to the popularity of the event. Horseshoes surely have come into their own.

There were 34 New York State counties represented in the contest. Thirty-five were entered but one team failed to put in its appearance. As it was the number of contestants was so great that it was necessary to stage an elimination trial to pare the number down to a workable size. Consequently it was decided to hold a pitch off, each contestant to pitch 50 shoes, ringers to count 3 points and shoes within six inches of the stake to count one point. The sixteen highest were retained for the preliminaries. The following is how the 34 teams (pitchers and alternates) stood at the close of the eliminations.

1. Chenango Co.,—Alton Coy, Smyrna; G. A. Adams, Norwich (alternate).
2. Schoharie—Wade Mattice, North Blenheim; Nelson Joslyn, North Blenheim (alternate).
3. Chemung—Roland Rose, Horseheads; Wm. Hughes, Elmira.
4. St. Lawrence—Donald Masters, Edwards; Carl Woodley, Morley (alternate).
5. Delaware—Geo. B. Tweedie, Walton; Wm. Miller, Walton (alternate).
6. Essex—Raymond Pierce, Westport; Carl Currier, Wellsboro (alternate).
7. Schenectady—Stanley Drumm, Schenectady; E. Bisgrove, Schenectady (alternate).
8. Orleans—E. Z. Wells, Albion; Henry Poelma (alternate).
9. Seneca—L. H. McCluen, Trumansburg; F. Harry King, Trumansburg (alternate).
10. Broome—C. H. Outwater, Whitney Point; M. C. Hammond, Binghamton (alternate).
11. Steuben—Arthur Burrell, Corning; Roy Sharp, Bath, (alternate).
12. Yates—Norman Donaldson, Branchport; Edwin Evans Branchport (alternate).
13. Genesee—Ernest Bowen, Oakfield. (No alternate).
14. Onondaga—Frank Pitman, Skaneateles; T. Withey, Skaneateles (alternate).
15. Cattaraugus—Gordon Flood, Randolph; De F. Brain, Randolph (alternate).
16. Jefferson—A. J. Pooler, Adams; S. Grinshaw, Adams (alternate).
17. Ulster—S. Hummel, Asbury; E. Hummel, Asbury (alternate).
18. Allegany—R. A. Brown, Almond; M. Weller, Wellsville (alternate).

Ray Pierce, of Westport, Essex County, N. Y., winner of 3rd Annual American Agriculturist-Farm Bureau Horse Shoe Pitching Tournament.

19. Thompkins—Frank McGillivray, Freeville; F. A. Beardsley, Trumansburg (alternate).
20. Wayne—Victor Reeves, Wolcott; Paul Gatz, Wolcott (alternate).
21. Oneida—P. G. Smith, Paris; Geo. Wicks, Paris, (alternate).
22. Cortland—Wm. Rainbou, DeRuyter; Marion Rainbou, DeRuyter. (alternate).
23. Orange—Albert Carlson, Central Valley; B. N. Whipple, Middletown, (alternate).
24. Wyoming—L. H. Taylor, Gainsville; Frank Bean, Gainsville, (alternate).
25. Livingston—Harry Colegrove, Livonia; Victor Colegrove, Livonia, (alternate).
26. Erie—Floyd Laing, Eden; Robt. Beehler, Eden, (alternate).
27. Madison—Rossie Barber, DeRuyter; L. J. Hills, DeRuyter, (alternate).
28. Albany—L. Smith, Delmar; (No alternate).
29. Schuyler—Thos. Hosenfeld, Odessa; O. Kendall, Watkins, (alternate).
30. Suffolk—Elbert Hulse, Riverhead; R. G. Wright, Huntington, (alternate).
31. Monroe—M. W. Turner. Adams Basin; Leon Zimmerman, Adams Basin. (alternate).
32. Chautauqua—Emerson Turk, Fredonia. (No alternate).
33. Herkimer—Myron Burke, Cedarville.
34. Greene—Edmund Ingalls, Greenville; Robt. Vining, Maplecrest.

By noon on Monday the eliminations were over and after lunch the first sixteen teams started the preliminaries. They pitched on eight courts. By evening they had pitched 77 games. Time was called to be resumed Tuesday morning 9:30, when 43 games were pitched to complete the preliminaries.

In the afternoon on Tuesday, the stage was set for the finals when six leading contestants entered the last stage.

Here is how it finally stood.

Ray Pierce, Essex County, winner of championship, gold medal, $50 in cash donated by American Agriculturist.
Geo. B. Tweedie, Delaware, second.
Roland Rose, Chemung, third.
A. J. Pooler, Jefferson, fourth.
Stanley Drumm, Schenectady, fifth.
E. J. Wells, Orleans, sixth.
Arthur Burrell, Steuben, seventh.

The high point in the finals came when Tweedie and Pierce tied for first. They had to pitch off an extra series and when the final shoe was thrown deciding the championship pandemonium broke loose.

All the contestants received cash prizes donated by AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. All the contestants had their transportation to the Fair paid by the Fair authorities. Further details, scores, percentages, and etc., will appear in next week's issue of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

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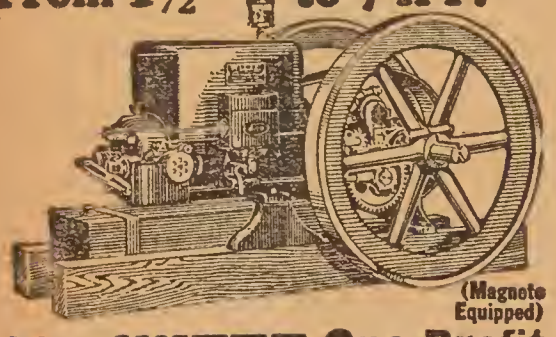

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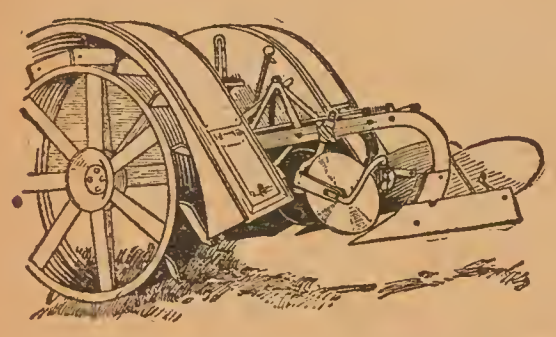

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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

I. C. C. Holds Potato Rate Hearing

New York Representatives Take Active Part---Cabbage Crop Outlook

ON August 5th, Examiner Mullen of the Interstate Commerce Commission, opened the hearing on the bill of complaint, filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission early in July by Maine Potato Growers and Shippers, who hold that railroad rates on potato shipments out of the important producing sections of Maine to common markets in the south and southeast are prejudicial and discriminating as compared with rates applying out of Western New York. The first hearing of the complaint was scheduled for the latter part of July, but this was postponed until August 5th. The hearing lasted for five days.

Previous to the hearing, representative potato growers and shippers of New York, as well as representatives of the New York State Department of Farms and Markets, held a preliminary meeting, at which time it was decided to send as a representative of Empire State potato shippers, Mr. J. E. Walker of Avoca. Mr. V. M. Parshall, Traffic Director of New York State Department of Farms and Markets, represented New York officially.

Witnesses for the Complaintants

The first witness called was Oliver W. Tong, Commerce Counsel for the complaintants, namely the potato interests of Maine, including both growers and shippers. Mr. Tong introduced 51 exhibits, showing in detail the rate structure from B. and Ar. stations to New England, Eastern Trunk Line territory, and to Southeastern territory, and rates for comparable distances in various other sections of the country. He was on the stand about a day and a half.

Albert B Wachlin, Secretary, Aroostook County Chamber of Commerce, was the next witness. He stated that the general economic condition in Aroostook County had been none too good since 1920, except last year, which had been so good as to practically make up for the preceding period. He testified as to competition in the various markets in which Maine potatoes are sold. It was brought out on cross-examination, however, that as to competition from New York State in New England and the Southwest, Maine was the successful competitor.

Herbert E. Powers, president of a trust company located at Fort Faifield, Me., testified as to economic conditions in Aroostook County.

After several representative potato growers and shippers had been called and testified as to commercial conditions in the potato business, complaintant closed the direct case.

Defendants Present Evidence

W. K. Hallett, General Manager, Bangor and Aroostook R. R. opened for defendants, whose testimony was directed entirely to operating conditions, laying particular stress on the severe winter weather encountered and resulting difficulties in operation.

Geo. E. Wicks, General Freight Agent, Bangor and Aroostook R. R. Co., was the principal rate witness for defendants. He introduced a number of exhibits showing the history of the rates in issue, and stated its difficult operation and absence of overhead traffic, had always required a higher general level of rates that the New England lines.

R. P. Paterson, General Freight Agent, Pere Marquette Ry., Detroit, Mich., speaking for carriers in Central Freight Association territory, said that any reductions in rates from Maine to competitive territory would undoubtedly be followed by an attach by Michigan potato shippers on their rates.

H. L. Sheffield, Assistant General Freight Agent, New Haven Railroad, testified as to the movement of Maine potatoes to points in New England.

G. W. Humphrey, Assistant General Freight Agent, B. & Ar. R. R. testified regarding prices paid to Maine producers.

Lucien Snow, Chief of Tariffs, Maine Central Railroad, outlined the handling of potatoes through Northern Maine Junction, where they are received from the Bangor & Aroostook.

C. A. Hunt, Chief of Tariff Bureau, Michigan Central R. R., Detroit, Mich., testified as to the rate situation from Michigan as compared with Maine.

Geo. F. Potter, Commerce Agent, Southern Railway System, Washington, D. C., speaking for Southern carrier generally, introduced a large number of exhibits showing the rate adjustment into the Southeast. A peculiar feature was the fact that rail-water-and rail rates are generally higher from Maine than all-rail rates. Notwithstanding this unusual situation, about 95% of the potatoes from Maine into the Southeast moved via the water route at the higher rate.

H. P. Burns, General Auditor, Bangor & Aroostook R. R., filed exhibits and testified regarding financial results of operation on his road over a period of years, and outlined a program for additions and betterments.

H. W. Morehouse, of the Brookmire Economic Service, Inc., New York City, entered an exhibit dealing with economic conditions of Maine potato growers, and comparing their situation and the relative cost and profit in producing potatoes in Maine and competitor states.

J. E. Walker, potato shipper of Avoca, New York, appearing a witness for the New York State Department of Farms and Markets, intervener, and speaking for western New York Potato shippers, testified that Maine had practically driven New York potatoes out of the New England market, and was rapidly supplanting them in the Southeast.

V. M. Parshall, Traffic Director, New York State Department of Farms and Markets, stated that any reduction in rates from Maine to competitive territory would of necessity result in an attach on rates from New York State, and asked that the existing relation be not disturbed in any revision which might result from this case. He then testified that rates from New York State were already on a higher level than from Maine, and introduced rate comparisons in support of this statement.

After rebuttal evidence had been introduced by the complaintants, the hearing was closed. Briefs are due October 10.

Cabbage and Onion Prospects Fair

The following is a report issued August 31 by the New York State Department of Farms and Markets covering the cabbage and onion crop prospects in New York State, as well as other producing sections in the country. It must be borne in mind that this is what may be considered nothing more than an early prospectus in view of the fact that there is still considerable time for the crops to develop or recede as the case may be, depending on the weather.

CABBAGE which is one of the most important commercial vegetable crops in New York, is being grown on the largest acreage planted in the state since 1922. The state acreage of 24,260 (not including Long Island) is about 7 per cent greater than last year, though somewhat less than in 1922, according to a state-federal crop report issued from the New York State Department of Farms and Markets. This acreage is divided into the types known as "domestic" and "Danish." The domestic type, planted to the extent of 9,100 acres is the earlier maturing of these types and is already being harvested in up-state sections. Domestic cabbage is shipped early in the season and is also used extensively for kraut. Several kraut factories, some of which are said to be among the largest in the world, are located in western New York, with the most intensive kraut center in Ontario county.

The setting of domestic cabbage in Ontario county, which grows about two-thirds of the state's acreage of this type, was about a week earlier than last season. Dry hot weather in July retarded growth somewhat but beneficial rains in August have resulted in rapid growth. It does not seem likely that the tonnage of domestic varieties will be as large as last year. The Copenhagen variety which is rapidly increasing in popularity is showing up less favorably than other domestic varieties. It will have largely been marketed by September, unless unlooked for conditions arise.

Late Crop Heavier than in 1925

The up-state acreage of late or Danish cabbage is about 12% greater than last year, and the crop is growing fairly well. The cabbage acreage in the late states as a whole is only slightly greater than last year, and decidedly lower than in any other of the last four years, and is a fifth less than in 1922. Wisconsin, with 10,500 acres of all varieties, slightly less than half of which is domestic, has about the same acreage as last year, though less than two-thirds as much as in 1922. The prospective domestic crop in Wisconsin is somewhat larger than last year, however, because of more favorable growing conditions.

It is still too early to make satisfactory forecast of the production of Danish cabbage. The crop responds rapidly to changing weather conditions, and much growth is made in September and early October.

Onions May Be Lighter Crop

The onion prospects in New York are for a commercial crop of 2,574,000 bushels compared with 3,342,000 bushels last year. However, rains during early August improved the crop considerably in the Elba district, according to Charles Sperle, Truck Crop Specialist, and if the improvement is general in Western New York, a somewhat larger crop may be harvested.

The decrease in acreage in New York, due in part to heavy wind storms early in the season, resulted in 7,230 acres for harvest compared with 8,680 acres last year. Other important onion states, including Massachusetts, Ohio, Indiana and Michigan increased their acreage. The forecast of the total U. S. crop of fall onions is 15,376,000 bushels compared with 14,790,000 bushels last year.—R. L. GILLETT, *Agricultural Statistician.*

When To Pick Apples

EXPERIMENTS show that in determining the date for picking apples the important factors are adherence of the fruit to the tree, ground color or color of the unblushed portion of the fruit, and firmness of the flesh. The Federal Department of Agriculture issued a report on apple picking on August 23rd. This report states that under some conditions and with many varieties, the time of blooming largely determines the picking date. Observations and tests were made by the Department in orchards at Amhurst, Mass., Ithaca, N. Y., East Lansing, Mich., Wooster, Ohio, Council Bluffs, Iowa and Rosslyn, Va. The results of the experiments are published in the Department's bulletin No. 1406-D, on "The Ripening, Storage and Handling of Apples." You can get a copy of this bulletin by writing to the Office of Publications, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

The bulletin says in part: "The rate of softening of apples as they approach picking maturity varies greatly under different growing conditions. Apples from regions with a long growing season were, on the whole, softer at picking time than those from districts having a shorter growing season. The mechanical pressure tester, a device to determine when certain varieties are becoming too soft on the trees, will probably be of value as a measure of picking maturity.

"It was observed that when apples ripen under warm conditions, such as prevail during an early ripening season, the unblushed portion of the fruit is greener when the fruit is in prime pickling condition than during normal seasons."

Maintaining the Milk Flow

Year Round Feeding Becoming More General

THE practice of feeding cows on pasture is growing. In some sections and on some farms, the supply of hay ran short last spring, resulting in some herds being turned on pasture sooner than was advisable, but even though a man may realize that fact, the alternative, buying hay, is equally hard to meet.

Where hay is plentiful, many dairymen feed it to the cows each day for a time when they are first turned on pasture. It takes the edge off their appetite and helps keep the pasture good.

Authorities agree that it is impossible even in the spring for a high producing cow to eat enough grass to maintain milk production and body weight. She may take materials from her own body for a time but she is sure to slump in production later. Later in the season when pastures get short, a big slump is inevitable unless the cows get something more than pasture.

The three feeds most commonly used to supplement pasture are grain, silage and hay. Reports are often heard that cows will not eat hay after they get a taste of pasture grass, but always when this claim is made, someone comes along and says that his cows DO eat hay after they go on pasture and that is pretty good proof. If the hay is first class, preferable alfalfa, they will eat it.

Silage the Year Around

When a dairyman raises only enough silage to last the cows six months, he must choose the time when the cows are to have it. If winter milk is produced, he is likely to give it to them, then. Some dairymen save some for summer and some are trying to solve the problem by raising more corn and building more silos. I know two men, and no doubt there are many more, who have gone so far as to grow corn for two successive years in the rotation. This gives them silage both winter and summer, and for results and ease of feeding, no succulent supplement to pasture is better than silage.

Even where additional roughage is fed on pasture there is a place still for some grain. The plan of feeding grain only late in the summer when pasture fails and in the winter for a time is slowly going out of fashion and more and more dairymen are coming to feel that to make a profit it is necessary to have good cows and feed them the year around.

Pasture grass is higher in protein than cured hay and a grain ration fed to cows on grass need not contain more than 16% protein. How much shall be fed? If the pasture is good one pound of grain to 6 or 8 pounds of milk will be enough. Later in the season more grain will be needed, and as the grass grows tougher and has less protein, it may be advisable to feed a mixture containing more protein.

Fresh Water For Cows

A DAIRYMAN recently told me of an interesting fact concerning the preference cows have for fresh water that he learned somewhat by accident. He was in the habit of turning out his cows for water twice daily. A trough was located in the barnyard and pumped full of water from a well.

In the spring, when the weather was still cool enough so that the water did not become noticeably warm from standing, he found that many times the cows would refuse to drink in the afternoon when the trough had been filled in the morning. Just to satisfy himself, he drew off the water one day and filled the trough with fresh water. The cows that had refused to drink only a few minutes before then went to the trough and drank freely.

Some time later this dairyman asked a friend whether cows would drink more water if it was fresh. He replied that he did not think it would make any appreciable difference. To convince him, my friend demonstrated the cow's preference for fresh water by turning them out to a trough of water that had been standing for some time and then filling it with fresh water.

The sceptic was convinced but remarked, "Those cows aren't thirsty. If they were they would drink the water that has been standing. You are just making them drink by making the water so attractive to them."

However that may be the dairyman was convinced that his cows gave more milk when they drank the most water. He favors turning out the cows to drink rather than watering them in the barn unless the indoor system is furnished with an automatic pump so that fresh water is pumped as the cows drink.

A Junior Dairy Improvement Club

Probably the first Junior dairy improvement club to be formed in New York State was organized in March, 1926, at Guilford, New York. This club is composed of 4-H club members or former 4-H club members.

The club is really a cowtesting association organized by juniors and run by juniors. The testing of the milk is done by two of the club members who are licensed testers. The club makes a monthly report of their work to the N. Y. State College of Agriculture. In the month of April, 8 cows were tested, in May 15 cows, but in June it increased to 16 cows. From this one can readily see that they are making progress.

The object of the club as written in the constitution is as follows: "The object of this club shall be to improve the dairy qualities of the animals of the members, through the periodical weighing and testing of each cows' milk in order to secure reliable information on the basis of which unprofitable cows may be eliminated and feeding may be done more economically; to ascertain the income over cost of feed for each cow in the herd, through monthly records of the value of her product and the cost of the feed she consumes during the year; and in general to promote the dairy interests of the members."

The members of the board of directors are Charles Goodwin, President; Harold Winsor, Sec.-Treas.; Ward Goodwin, Ward Winsor and Marvin Ives. Each one of these boys own a small herd of purebred cattle. They are not only good cattle men but they are leaders in the community. The county club agent Mr. H. L. Case says that he has some of his best clubwork in this vicinity and he does not have to work nearly as hard for it as in other communities.

This is just another example of what boys can do when they are given a chance and at the same time receive a little encouragement.—John P. Willman.

Farmer's Wife Helps Make World's Record

WHEN Mr. and Mrs. George H. Munro bought their undeveloped farm near Sylvania, Pennsylvania, fifteen years ago, they found things in a primitive condition. It is a far cry from the breaking of new land to the making of world's records, but the Munros have done it.

Realizing that a wide field was opened with the founding of the Farmer's Division, they started to test their pure bred Guernsey cows a little over a year ago, and two of their cows now head the list in class AAA (mature cows, 305 day record, carrying calf for 205 days, and milked not more than twice daily).

Midgetta 107991 is the new world's champion for this class, with a ten

(*Continued on page* 8)

WHEN YOU BUY DIP

3 *Things are more important than the price you pay*

First—How strong is it? How does it compare with carbolic acid?

Second—Is it standardized? That is, will it run uniform, or does it vary in strength?

Third—What kind of emulsion does it make? Milky white? Free from any specks or oily streaks on the top, and free from settlings at the bottom? A poor emulsion not only denotes an inferior dip, but a waste to you.

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IS FIVE TIMES AS STRONG AS CARBOLIC ACID

It has a carbolic acid co-efficient of 5. That's why Dr. Hess Dip costs less to use, no matter what price you pay for others. It requires less of it to make an emulsion.

Dr. Hess Dip is standardized, always the same, whether you buy it in Maine or Texas, the same yesterday, today and tomorrow.

Dr. Hess Dip makes the finest, whitest milky emulsion of any dip that you can buy, and stays that way for weeks. The whiteness proves its worth.

Have your dealer place a teaspoonful in a glass of water—and see for yourself how much better it is.

Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant kills hog lice, sheep ticks and scab; destroys disease germs; keeps down foul odors; makes living quarters healthful. Guaranteed.

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Dold QUALITY
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MIX YOUR OWN FEED
It Pays to Use the Best
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PURE BONE FERTILIZER
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Write for Prices and Descriptive Matter
JACOB DOLD PACKING CO.
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FEEDING PIGS

FEEDING PIGS FOR SALE—Either Chester and Yorkshire cross or Berkshire and Chester cross, 7 to 8 weeks old, $4.50 each; 8 to 9 weeks old, $4.75 each. Also a handsome lot of pure bred Chester Whites, barrows, boars or sows, 7 weeks old, $6 each. We have an extra nice selection of pigs at present, either pure bred or cross breeds, and are prepared to ship from 2 to 50 C.O.D. on approval. If pigs are unsatisfactory on arrival at your depot, return at my expense.
Safe delivery guaranteed—No charge for shipping crates—Ref. Tanner's Nat'l Bank.
A. M. LUX. 206 Washington St., WOBURN, MASS. Tel. Wob. 1415

FEEDING PIGS FOR SALE
Yorkshire-Chester cross and Yorkshire-Berkshire cross, all large growthy pigs, weaned and eating pigs; 6 to 8 weeks old, $4.75 each; 8 to 9 weeks old, $5.00 each. Send in and get from 2 to 50 pigs. Also pure bred Chester White or pure bred Yorkshire Barrows, Boars or Sows 6 to 7 weeks old, $6.00 each. I will ship C. O. D. on approval. If pigs are not satisfactory at your depot, return at my expense. Safe delivery guaranteed. No charge for shipping crates.
WALTER LUX, 388 Salem St., Woburn, Mass. Tel: 0086.

GOOD PIGS FOR SALE
Chester White pigs 6 weeks old, $4.50 each. Berkshire and Yorkshire cross, 8 weeks old, $4.75 each. Barrows, Boars or Sows. We have an extra nice selection of pigs at present. Will ship C.O.D. You will not send them back. You will want more. Good eaters, best pigs this year.
CLOVER HILL FARM, R. F. D. BOX 48, WOBURN, MASS.

If There is Anything That You Wish
To Buy, Sell or Trade
Advertise in the
Classified Columns
OF THE
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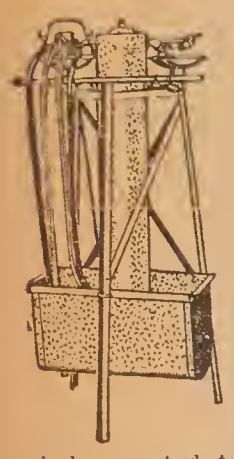
Announcing the New Universal NATURAL MILKER Washer-Sterilizer



An automatic milking machine washer and sterilizer—efficient in performance and made expressly for the purpose of relieving milking machine users of that tedious and time consuming chore of taking the milking machine apart for washing and sterilizing.

This machine operates right from the vacuum line without any additional equipment. Boiling hot water is drawn through the teat cups under pressure, reaching every point where milk comes in contact with the machine insuring thorough washing and sterilizing, without taking the machine apart. Saves time and labor. It is sturdily constructed, heavily galvanized, guaranteed to give long and satisfactory service. Made in 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 unit sizes. The only device of its kind on the market.

The Universal Milking Machine is the most satisfactory milker produced. Over 30,000 in use. Low vacuum, perfect teat cup, sanitary check valve, conical inflation and alternating action are features that make it so efficient.

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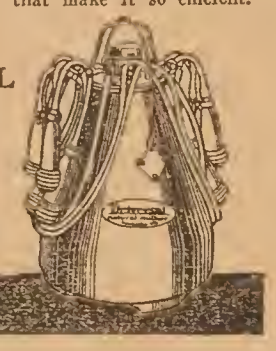

In the Land of Cherry Blossoms

(*Continued from page 1*)

our ship approach the coast of Japan. I felt I was visiting a marvelous people entirely different from the Indians and the Chinese who, each with their hundreds of millions of population, were still more or less wrapped in their own civilization and had not absorbed any western methods. Whilst Japan had forged her way to the front ranks of nations and had furnished one of the five representatives who really formulated the treaty of peace and now as a member of the League of Nations she has one of the much coverted permanent seats in the Council of Nations.

Japanese Gardens

We received our first actual impression of Japan from Kioto which is a real Japanese city. One of its greatest attractions are the many private gardens which are quite unique in so far that from very large portions thereof, they exclude all flowers. Their absence is explained by the fact that the Japanese wish their gardens to be reposeful and to exercise a quieting influence on their nerves and they think that green alone is the color that has the desired soothing effect. Particularly, when supplemented by it is the bubbling of some little brook. Hence, most of the gardens have an artificial stream running through them bordered by beautiful rock gardens. Their plants are all of stunted growth and in keeping with the size of the occupants of the houses and the miniatureness of their gardens.

The streets are full of children and they all show great kindness to their younger brothers and sisters; children of ten and twelve act as the mothers of the babies. Few of the children or adults wear shoes. Most of the men wear European clothes whilst the women still appear in kimonos. Wherever one goes and wherever one looks, whether at the people, at their homes, or at their shops, one realizes that he is in the midst of an industrious, wide awake, happy, alert people, that will play an important part in the development of the Pacific area.

As we travelled through the country we were shown many bamboo groves and also told for what many purposes the bamboo is utilized. Most of the houses are constructed of bamboo. We saw the peach orchards in blossom and, to us Americans, the unusual sight of many tea plantations alternating with the most carefully cultivated rice fields. We also passed large quantities of mulberry trees whose leaves and berries nourish the silk worms which produce the most valuable product in Japan. We also became acquainted with a new tree, the *camelion,* which produces useful flowers, exudes oil, and in addition, is used for firewood.

The houses of the peasants, though flimsily constructed, were rather attractive. Most of them were covered with slate colored tiles which blended beautifully with their surroundings. Those with old thatched roofs were even more picturesque.

Sacred Deer

One of the most amusing incidents was on our trip to Narra when we went through the midst of hundreds of sacred deer that were as domestic as our dogs. We secured some rice tablets which, like other visitors, we fed to the deer who, with their light step and their beautiful, gazelle, trusting eyes, came right up to us and ate them out of our hands. When we left Narra we passed through long rows of stone lamps, each one of which has been donated in the memory of some departed friend. The temple is much more colorful and elaborate than the Taj-Mahal and stands for quite a different conception of beauty and outward expression of religion. One of the attractions was the ceremony performed by a priest and some dancing girls. The priest chanted while the girls indulged in graceful dancing.

We also saw an enormous Budda whose body is 53 feet in heighth, his face 16 feet in length and 9½ feet in breadth, whilst his nose is one foot and 8 inches long. His mouth has a breadth of 3 feet and 8 inches, but the most prominent of all his features are his ears which are 8½ feet in length. You can imagine what an impression this great figure makes upon the beholders.

Japanese Screens

All of us have seen some fine Japanese screens, but they sink into insignificance when compared to those which decorate the royal palace at Kioto. Such beautiful designs, such wonderful colors and such effective setting is incomparable to anything of its kind anywhere in the world.

At the theater we saw the famous old classic Noh dance which has been revived. It was startingly different from anything in America. There are no seats in the theater. It is divided into so-called boxes built on the floor. They are really boxes without covers and I presume it is from them that the present elaborate exclusive boxes at our theaters have developed. Everyone who enters must remove his shoes. The moment one has squatted down comfortably a small pot of fire is put into the box to warm the occupants, and they also serve everyone with tea. During the entire performance the various visitors ordered their food which was brought to them steaming hot and which they ate most daintly during the performance. The chanting of the performers is exactly reproduced as it was done seven hundred years ago. We found it somewhat monotonous whilst the Japanese were carefully following the text in the books that they had brought with them. The people in our neighboring boxes were most polite and used every chance to favor us with smiles. They all seemed very content and interest was unabated even at the end of four hours when we left. The performance lasted about eight hours.

This calm, quiet performance of the Noh dance was in strong contrast to what we saw the next day at a gymnasium where they each us the Jui-Jitsu. At the Noh dance, dignity, poise and general calmness prevailed whilst at the gymnasium we were constantly afraid that their rough treatment of one another, always resulting in one of them being violently thrown on his back or his side, must injure someone. Although they tugged and strained for a long time and fought desperately, the moment the signal to stop was given, the contestants would rise and bow ceremoniously to each other and step aside for the next performers. The agility and strength of this rather small people was splendidly illustrated by the experts in Jui-Jitsu. After seeing them one could easily understand how the runners who handle the rickishaws can stand the fearful strain to which they are daily exposed. We always sympathized with them as they climbed some of the city streets whose grades are too steep for animals to attempt to mount.

Yamanaka, the famous Japanese merchant of New York, has his headquarters in Kioto. It is a real museum and all visitors come away convinced of the great artistic ability and remarkably good taste of the people that can produce such specimens of furniture, screens, carvings, jade and other jewelries. We used to think that the bazaars in Constantinople were attractive and interesting, but a walk through the streets of Kioto with their numerous shops and the attractive goods they contained convinced us of their superiority to the Turkish bazaars.

The real Japanese restaurants are also unique and make one feel that he is far from home. We combined with some Americans and had a regular Japanese meal, squatting on the floor, seeing it cooked in our presence, waited upon by deft Japanese cooks, whilst three geisha girls were dancing and singing for us in their most enchanting manner.

Oregon Jerseys to Feed New York Babies

WHAT is said to be the largest shipment of purebred cattle to cross the continent has arrived at its destination in New Jersey from a shipping point in Oregon. This shipment, which consisted of 100 registered Jersey cows and heifers, was made for the Walker-Gordon Milk Company, one of the largest and best known producers of certified milk in the United States.

The Jerseys will be used as foundation stock in the Walker-Gordon herd, which at the time of the arrival of the Oregon cattle numbered 1,371 head, and was made up almost entirely of grade stock. Greater and more economical production of high quality milk is expected from the new stock, and it is planned to gradually replace the grade cattle with a high producing purebred herd.

Farmer's Wife Helps Make World's Record

(*Continued from page 7*)

months' record of 12525.2 pounds of milk containing 597.1 pounds of butter fat; while her stablemate, Bessie of Chestnut Grove 94909 has made 12600.6 pounds of milk and 561.4 pounds of butter fat, thus taking second place. These are the first cows ever tested by the Munro family.

Mr. Munro is a believer in the advertising value of showing at the fairs, and his wife has a lot of ribbons, including a number of blues, won at Elmira, Bath, Mansfield, Troy and Towanda. While he was on the fair circuit, Mrs. Munro had entire charge of the cows that were left at home. Not only that, she fed the cows herself all through the year's records, and is in fact the herdsman of the place.

SWINE BREEDERS

Registered O. I. C. and CHESTER WHITE PIGS, Either sex, bred from best strains obtainable and prices right. The best breeds for the farmer, gentle and prolific.
EUGENE P. ROGERS, WAYVILLE, NEW YORK

-CATTLE BREEDERS-

Choose Dairy Cattle Wisely!

If you are buying one cow or a hundred, remember:

1. Demand for products—The demand for Jersey milk and butter is steadily growing. A steady and profitable market is assured.
2. Economy of production—Official figures prove that Jerseys have the lowest production cost.
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For information on Jersey cattle or Jersey milk write

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WAUBAN FARMS
The Home of
GOLDEN FERN'S NOBLES—GOLDEN FERNS
Offers for sale bull calves of a caliber that will interest the constructive breeder. The kind that will improve both type and production.
Herd is Accredited.
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TAYLOR FARM JERSEYS
We are offering 20 heifers ranging from 3 months to 20 months old. Nearly all are from Register of Merit dams, and several are already bred to a beautiful son of the White Cid. They are priced for quick sale. 'Phone or write for more complete description.
THE TAYLOR FARM
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HUNT FARM **JERSEYS** are Bred for HIGHEST PRODUCTION.
I offer a bull ready for light service which will add beauty and production to your herd. He traces to two world's record cows; one gr. dam has R. M. record of 18,050 lbs. milk· 938 lbs. fat in one year. Price, Reg. tested and F. O. B. $75. I also have bull calf born June 9th same breeding priced right. Herd is free from T. B.
S. B. HUNT, Hunt, Liv. Co:. N. Y.

SPECIAL BABY BULLS AT $50 EACH
30 to 50 day Gt. Grandsons of Oxford You'll Do. out of some of my best cows. Will ship C.O.D. on approval.
HERD ACCREDITED. WATCH THIS SPACE
HEDGES HOMESTEAD STOCK FARM
East Durham, N. Y. C. H. Jennings, Owner

Tuberculin Tested grade Holstein and Guernsey cows and heifers, that show quality and milky type, 60 day retest guaranteed.
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West Edmeston - - New York

BAR NONE RANCH
Consigns four choice females to the
MILKING SHORTHORN SALE,
Eastern States Exposition, Springfield, Mass., Wednesday, September 22nd.
Including a daughter of Iolabelle B., 14,821 lbs. milk, sired by the $1500 Glenside Ring Master; and Bessie Thorndale 4th, 11,625 lbs. milk.
Your opportunity to secure at your own price excellent foundation females of the farmers premier breed.
BAR NONE RANCH
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O K L HOLSTEINS
FOR SALE: Bull calves sired by ORMSBY SENSATION 274343, ORMSBY KORNDYKE LAD POSCH 308940 and ORMSBY KORNDYKE PEARL. Out of good record dams. Good individuals, well grown, priced right.
Also a few heifer calves of the same lines of breeding.
BEAVER DAM STOCK FARM
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FORGE HILL FARM **GUERNSEYS**
Daughters of SAUGERTIES LADDIES ULTRA are being bred to T. R. ULTRA LADDIE. Laddies Ultra is a son of Ultra May King out of an A. R. daughter of Florham Laddie. Ultra Laddie is a son of FLORHAM LADDIE out of an A. R. daughter of ULTRA MAY KING. BULL CALVES of the above breeding at $100. up.
CHAS. A. SLATER, R.D.3, Newburgh, N.Y.

TERRYBERRY GUERNSEYS
GUERNSEY BULL CALVES for sale, sired by Woodland's Golden Prince of Sunnygables (send for pedigree). Federal accredited Herd. Prices from $50 up.
TERRYBERRY FARM
Watkins Glen New York

Improving Egg Quality

Brings Big Returns for the Time Spent

THE New York market is not only the greatest market in the country if not in the world, but it is also the most selective market. Few other markets have as many grades of the same product, and the buyers know quality so that there is small chance of stuff getting in the wrong grade. The population of New York is so cosmopolitan that there is a demand for products of all qualities. Many people want the best and are willing to pay for it, in fact the best grades are usually depressed less in price by a surplus on the market than are the lower grades.

This situation is just as true with eggs as with other products. It is probably true that a dozen fresh eggs lacking uniformity of shape and color contain as much nourishment as a dozen that are uniform in color and size. Perhaps by advertising sufficiently, it might be possible to convince the public of this. At present, however, it pays to give them what they want and are willing to pay for.

A glance at a New York Market report shows that at this date, there is ten cents difference in price between the three top grades of nearby white eggs. It isn't hard to figure that if a man can make 10 cents a dozen clear profit on the lower grade, that he can make near 20 cents profit by producing eggs of the highest grade. It doesn't cost much more to produce eggs that will sell for the high price. It does take planning, management, and care as well as some time, before the change can be made.

How To Improve Egg Quality

The quality of eggs can be improved in two ways, by breeding hens that lay the kind of eggs the market wants, and by taking proper care of the eggs after they are laid, until they reach the consumer.

Improvement by breeding is slow work, but it is much more rapid with hens than with large animals that reproduce more slowly. In seeking improvement by breeding, no matter what the animal bred, it is wise to take advantage of the work that has been done in the past by other people. This is not costly when one is breeding hens. It is possible to buy hatching eggs or baby chicks from hens that lay high quality eggs at very little premium over the cost of ordinary stock. It has been definitely established that a hen lays eggs similar to the egg from which she was hatched, or to put it the other way, a hen lays eggs that hatch into chicks that will lay eggs similar to those from which they were hatched.

Of course it is possible to grade eggs, but it is profitable if a large majority of the eggs laid by the flock will go into the highest grade.

Market As Soon As Possible

An egg is not a particularly perishable product, yet the quality is never quite as good as it is the day the egg is laid. It deteriorates but the rate of deterioration depends a lot on the care it gets until it reaches the consumer.

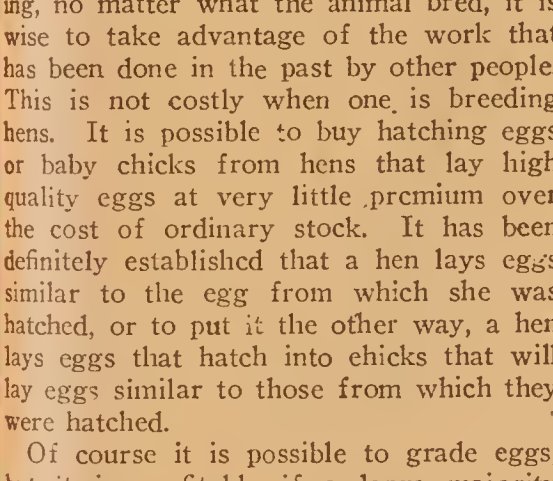
The producer of eggs can follow a few simple rules that will help. Probably no one thing has done more to make folks careless in this matter of the proper care of eggs than the fact that too often the good and the poor eggs have been bought for the same price by the country store or collector.

The first rule is to produce infertile eggs. There is little difference in quality when produced but the fertile deteriorates in quality much more rapidly than does the infertile one.

Gather the eggs frequently, and keep them in a cool place, where there are no odors. When it is impossible to have eggs absolutely clean when gathered it is possible to remove some dirt with a damp cloth. However washing eggs injures their keeping qualities and washed eggs will not be put in the highest grade.

Market them often, at least twice a week in summer and once a week in winter. Handle them carefully, and ship to someone who will pay for them according to quality.

These little details will require some time and effort, but you will be well repaid for it. It is one way to add to your profits.



The upper line in the graph shows the variations in the yearly prices of fresh gathered firsts while the lower line shows the variation in seconds. While there is a margin all the year, notice that the margin is greater during the summer and fall months.

Bag Worms On Plums

We are sending you a sample of some insects that we have found on our plum trees. The insects have not only eaten the leaves, but have attached the plums themselves. Will you tell us what they are and what to do for them?

THE package that we received following the receipt of the above inquiry, contained a number of excellent specimens of bag worms. These are not only found on plums, but other fruit trees as well. They are frequently found on ornamental trees, such as arbor vita.

Any poison spray will control the destructive insects, for they eat the foliage and therefore any poison that is applied, such as arsenate of lead, will serve to effectively keep them in check.

The tiny bug which is made out of leaves and web holds the adult female. She is wingless and always remains in the bag, where she lays her eggs. The adult male is a clear-wing moth.

Cherry Leaf Spot

Our cherry trees have some disease that makes spots on the leaves. The spots are reddish brown and later the leaves turn yellow and drop from the trees. What is the cause of this and how can we cure it?—H. C., New Jersey.

IT is always difficult to be sure what disease is bothering trees unless they can be examined and sometimes it takes a man trained in the study of plant diseases to be sure in his diagnosis. From the symptoms you give, the disease sounds like cherry leaf spot. It is caused by a fungus that lives over the winter on the leaves. Plowing under the leaves in the fall will help and keeping the orchard in vigorous condition will help it to resist disease.

Spraying is the only sure method of control. The New Jersey experiment station recommends dry mix sulfur lime 8-4-50 for the petal fall spray and for the spray when the cherries are the size of small peas. An application of commercial lime sulfur is needed soon after the fruit is picked, another two weeks later and a third about three weeks later.

A Fine Herd of Cows and Cash Crops

(*Continued from page* 3)

600 bushels of wheat to sell."

I had seen quite a bit of tobacco growing in the Chemung Valley but knew very little about it and took the opportunity to ask Mr. Curren some questions.

"A good yield" he said, "is about a ton to the acre. During war times we made some money but the price has been low recently. We have had some trouble from a disease called Wildfire but the Farm Bureau has helped us control it. A number of years ago we grew more of a crop than we do now. We are trying to take care of what we can without hiring any extra help except at harvest time. I have two married men working for me who are hired by the year. Help is rather scarce but I try to be reasonable with the hired men and to pay reasonable wages. A day off once in a while helps any man to do better work and I believe it pays to hire good men rather than get the men who will work for the least money."

A Farm Bureau Member

I noticed Mr. Curren's Farm Bureau sign and asked him how long he had been a member and what benefits he secured from membership.

"We have had a Farm Bureau here for a good many years and I have always been a member and have been on the Board of Directors. I plan to go to the Farm Bureau office once or twice every year, sit down with the manager and ask him questions for about a day. He is not always able to answer all the questions I ask, but if he does not know all the facts I want he always finds someone who does. The Farm Bureau started us using lime and acid phosphate as well as helping us in a lot of ways. Any one who wants to, can get a lot of help from the Farm Bureau. The man who complains that he does not get any benefits may be right but the reason for it is that he sits down and waits for the information to be delivered to him."

The upkeep of fertility, and particularly increasing the fertility of a farm, is always a problem. Mr. Curren uses a manure spreader and usually draws from the pile. The new seeding is covered first and then it is plowed under for corn and sometimes for other crops. Lime is always used with new seeding and acid phosphate is applied to grain. Most of the oats are fed to the horses and some barley and oats mixed with oil meal are fed to the young stock.

In addition to his farm work and his interest in the Farm Bureau, Mr. Curren finds time to serve as Supervisor of his town. The farm is located about four miles from the city of Elmira on the Chemung river. About half the road to the city is dirt road but it is usually kept in good condition. There is a wonderful view from the house. The Chemung river runs about one-quarter mile from the place and directly back of it is a high bank so steep that it is impossible to climb it except at one point. In spite of the height and steepness of this bank it is fairly well covered with forest growth. The house itself is supplied with running water, electric lights, a bath room and a furnace. A wide porch runs along two sides of the house and the lawn is well supplied with flowers showing that Mrs. Curren is a lover of flowers as well as a good housekeeper and an efficient poultrywoman. The flock of hens is rather small but forms an important side line to the farm business.

The three silos which furnish succulent feed to the dairy the year round.

The remark has frequently been made that it is not usually possible to judge whether or not a farm is successful just from the outward appearance of it. A farm business is much more complicated than the average city man would suppose. It is possible to grow good crops and by feeding them to poor animals and by marketing them inefficiently to fail to get good returns. Mr. Curren, however, not only grows good crops, but he has a first-class dairy to consume them. The farm is well balanced in that it has more than one source of income and added to these evidences of prosperity is the prosperous and home like appearance of the farm buildings and the added evidence of the recommendations given by Mr. Currens' many friends and acquaintances.—H. L. Cosline.

A New York Attraction!

THE Hotel Martinique register shows the same names many times during the year.

Why?

The sensible, discriminating New York visitor appreciates the Martinique policy—"The Best Without Extravagance."

Clean, comfortable accommodations as low as $2.50 per day—good food—special service—all at the most moderate prices possible.

It's worth your while to investigate. On your next visit—stop in—we'll be glad to welcome you—and prove the comfort, convenience and economy of the Hotel Martinique.

A. E. Singleton
Resident Manager

Hotel MARTINIQUE
Affiliated with Hotel McAlpin
BROADWAY-32nd to 33rd STREETS
NEW YORK CITY

Heaves, Coughs, Condition or, Worms. Most for cost. Two cans satisfactory for Heaves or money back $1.25 per can. Dealers or by mail. The Newton Remedy Co. Toledo, Ohio.

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QUALITY BABY CHICKS $10.00 per 100 up, according to breed and age. Twelve varieties. Thousands hatching daily all year around with plenty on hand for immediate delivery. Better buy your chicks direct from our incubators. Postage prepaid. Live delivery guaranteed. Send for folder at once or call at our hatchery. Inspection invited.
SCHOENBORN'S HATCHERY,
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BABY CHICKS C.O.D!
Send no money. Just mail your order. We ship C.O.D. and guarantee live delivery of chicks. From pure-bred inspected and culled flocks.

Prices on:	25	50	100
S. C. Wh. & Br. Leghorns	$2.75	$5.00	$9.00
Bd. Rocks, R. I. Reds	3.00	5.50	10.00
White Rocks, Wh. Wyandottes	3.50	6.50	12.00
Broiler Chicks	2.50	4.50	8.00

MINGOVILLE POULTRY FARM, Box 212, Mingoville, Pa.

QUALITY PULLETS We offer 10,000 three months old pullets from farm range, high quality stock. Leghorns $1.25 each, Rhode Island Reds, Barred and White Rocks, White Wyandottes, Anconas, Buff Orpington and Minorcas at $1.50 each.
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GLEN ROCK NURSERY AND STOCK FARM
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LARGE STOCK Fine Poultry, Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Guineas, Bantams, Collies, Hares, Day Chicks. Eggs, low. catalog. PIONEER FARMS, TELFORD, PA.

Find the one

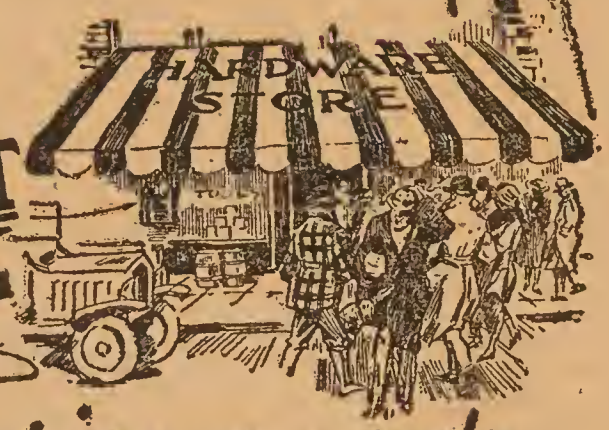
FIND your closest "Farm Service" store and go there to trade. You will like the way these stores serve you because they are progressive stores specializing in quality hardware. Go there where you can "see before you buy", where the best goods, priced right, and the service from an experienced hardware man who can advise you exactly what you need, gives you more for your money. Trade with them because it is good business for you to do so—buying at home means bigger business for your community and upon the prosperity of your community rests the valuation of your farm property. In this list is a store near you which has the "tag" in its window. Find it and make it your hardware headquarters.

Your Farm Service Hardware Store

Pledged to Render a Real Farm Service.

as advertised in

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST



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nearest you

(We, retail hardware merchants, have pledged ourselves over the name of "Your Farm Service Hardware Store" to tell you of the complete Merchandise Service we render which is indispensable and of real importance to every farm family)

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Your "Farm Service" Hardware Man

Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

MILK PRICES

THE following are the September prices for milk in the basic zone of 201-210 miles from New York City.

Dairymen's League and Non Pool prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield prices are based on milk testing 3%.

Class		Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers	Non Pool Co-op.
1	Fluid Milk	$3.10	$2.95	$3.05
2	Fluid Cream		2.15	2.35
2 A	Fluid Cream	2.21		
2 B	Ice Cream	2.46		
2 C	Soft Cheese	2.41		
3	Evap., Cond., Milk Powder, Hard Cheese	2.15	1.95	2.15
4	Butter and American cheese	Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American cheese.		

The Class 1 price for September, 1925. League and Sheffield, was $2.80; Non-pool $2.70.

The League announces that class 4 is being temporarily discontinued. Any dealer who buys milk for class 4 purposes will pay class 3 prices.

The League and Non-pool Co-op. have consolidated all of the sub-classes in class 3 into one whole group, as do Sheffield's, the same price applying to all.

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average.

Interstate Producers

The Interstate Milk Producers Association (Philadelphia Price Plan), announce the receiving station prices or the price to the farmer in the 201 to 210-mile zone from Philadelphia for 3% milk is $2.19. In the 101 to 110 mile-zone, the price is $2.29.

BUTTER FIRMER

CREAMERY SALTED	Sept. 1	Aug. 24	Sept. 2 1925
Higher than extra	44 -44½	42½-43	46½-47
Extra (92 sc)	43½-	42 -	-46
84-91 score	36½-43	35 -41½	41½-45½
Lower G'd's	35 -36	33 -34½	40 -41

The falling off in price which we noted last week, resulted in the firmer tone of the butter market. The firmness was increased because receipts were somewhat lighter than expected, a sharp advance in the Chicago market and greater butter consumption than was expected due to the unusually early return of vacationists on account of unfavorable weather.

CHEESE HIGHER

STATE FLATS	Sept. 1	Aug 24	Sept. 2 1925
Fresh fancy	24-25	23½-24	23½-25
Fresh av'ge	—-—	22 -22½	22½-
Held fancy	—-—	—-—	—-—
Held av'ge	—-—	—-—	—-—

The price of fresh, fancy New York State flats has advanced slightly since last week's report. State flats are very scarce and some reports of prices paid at primary points are higher than local values. At times during the past week the local price of Wisconsin cheese has been below the current Wisconsin prices. Later in the week the asking price was increased in some instances. The cold storage holdings in 10 cities making a daily report show the amount of storage to be approximately equal to that in storage last year. However, the increase in storage stock during the week was considerably less than during the same week last year.

NEARBY EGGS HIGHER

NEARBY WHITE	Sept. 1	Aug. 24	Sept. 2 1925
Selected Extras	54-57	51-53	60-62
Av'ge Extras	50-53	47-50	58-60
Extra Firsts	44-48	41-46	49-55
Firsts	39-42	38-40	45-48
Gathered	39-47	35-45	45-54
Pullets	28-40	25-37	29-44
BROWNS			
Fancy	41-47	39-44	42-51

Nearby white eggs continue to advance. There is a good demand and the market is still in the seller's favor. The medium and lower grades are in lighter demand, although the market in these qualities has improved since last week. The demand for the highest grades of nearby whites has been so strong that in many cases these grades have gone direct to the retail merchants. The cold storage eggs which have been sold are mainly from the dealers' own stocks.

LIVE POULTRY UNSTEADY

FOWLS	Sept. 1	Aug. 24	Sept. 2 1925
Colored	28-29	29-32	26-28
Leghorns	23-25	24-26	-26
BROILERS			
Colored	27-29	28-32	25-27
Leghorns	23-27	23-26	25-27

The live broiler market continues to be rather unsteady. On August 31st several sales of large broilers brought 29c. Most medium broilers sold at 2c under the market. The market on live fowls has been rather uncertain but improved somewhat on August 31st, particularly on fancy, heavy fowls. Some average fowls brought 29c and some lighter weights 28c. On August 31st Long Island ducks sold for 28c.

Hebrew Holidays for 1926

Feast of Tabernacles—September 23 and 24, 1926. Best market days, September 27 and 28. Kinds chiefly in demand: fat fowls, ducks, geese and turkeys.

Feast of Law—September 30 and October 1, 1926. Best market days, September 27 and 28. Kinds chiefly in demand: prime quality of all kinds.

FEEDS AND GRAINS

FUTURES (At Chicago)	Aug. 31	Aug. 24	Sept. 1 1926
Wheat	1.31¼	1.35¾	1.53¾
Corn	.75¼	.78⅛	.92¾
Oats	.36	.38⅞	.38
CASH GRAINS (At New York)			
Wheat No. 2 Red	1.42¼	1.45¾	1.68
Corn, No. 2 Yel.	.91	.91⅞	1.12¾
Oats, No. 2	.46¾	.49¾	.47½

FEEDS (At Buffalo)	Aug. 28	Aug. 21	Aug. 29 1926
Gr'd Oats	29.00	30.00	32.00
Sp'g Bran	24.50	25.50	28.52
H'd Bran	26.25	27.00	32.00
Stand'd Mids	26.00	26.00	31.50
Soft W. Mids	31.00	32.00	37.00
Flour Mids	30.50	31.00	36.50
Red Dog	37.00	37.00	44.50
Wh. Hominy	33.00	33.25	37.50
Yel. Hominy	33.00	33.00	37.00
Corn Meal	33.50	33.50	43.00
Gluten Feed	37.75	37.75	43.25
Gluten Meal	47.75	47.75	49.25
36% C. S. Meal	34.50	34.50	39.00
41% C. S. Meal	37.50	37.50	43.00
45% C. S. Meal	39.00	39.00	45.00
34% O. P. Linseed Oil Meal	46.50	47.50	48.00

Above feed quotations taken from weekly grain and feed letter issued weekly by New York State Dept. of Farms and Markets.

HAY STEADY

The hay market continues steady with very little old hay arriving. No. 1 new hay in large bales was quoted at $28. Old No. 1 Timothy was quoted from $28 to $29, large bales No. 2 from $25 to $27, sample from $16 to $20.

POTATOES SLIGHTLY LOWER

There was a slight slump in potato prices last week. This however, is believed to be only a natural reaction against a steady advance which has occurred since the middle of July. The U. S. Department of Agriculture reports that the general potato situation continues about the same, with rather a short crop in sight both here and in Canada. The potato crop estimates are somewhat above the very light crop of last year, but lower than the average for the past five years. On August 31, Long Islands declined about 25c per 150 pound sack from the previous day's quotations which were $4.00 and rarely $4.25. Jerseys were moving fairly well with $3.75 the extreme top price on cobblers and a few giants selling at $3.50. Quite a bit of the stock which has been arriving has been of poor quality and grubby, and has sold as low as $2.87.

BEAN MARKET SLOW

There has been little activity in the bean market of late. The Department of Agriculture reports that the outlook for the crop is poor. Poor stands resulted from the cool, dry weather and have been followed by slow growth. The New York State crop is now forecasted at 1,723,000 bushels compared with 1,426,000 bushels finally harvested last year.

Final crop will depend on the weather conditions for next month. The U. S. forecast is 345,569,000 bushels, which is 11% greater than last year's very short crop, but is 13% below the average for the past five years.

On August 31st marrow beans were quoted at from $6.50 to $7.25; pea beans from $4.50 to $5.00; red kidneys from $8.50 to $9.00 and white kidneys from $6.50 to $7.35.

MEATS AND LIVESTOCK

The market on live calves is steady, particularly on top grades. Prime veal calves reported at $16.50 per hundred pounds, fair to good at $15 to $16.25, common to medium at $11 to $14.50.

The live lamb market continues steady and unchanged. Prime lambs quoted at $15.75 per hundred pounds and fair to good at $12 to $15.50.

Very few country dressed veal calves are arriving and while the demand is light the market is steady. Prime to choice country dressed veals are quoted at $22 to $23 fair to good at $19 to $21.

The hog market was reported steady; Yorkers from 100 to 150 pounds quoted from $14.50 to $14.75; from 160 to 200 pounds were quoted from $14.00 to $14.40; from 200 to 250 pounds, $13.25 to $13.75.

"Whither Thou Goest I Will Go"

(*Continued from page 5*)

be one hundred and fifty million people in this country by 1950. Most of this great mass will live in the cities and will therefore be consumers of the products that farmers grow. This means much for the future business of agriculture for the men and the women who have properly prepared themselves to meet the ever increasing social and economic problems of country life, which problems always increase in complexities and difficulties as civilization grows older.

Another thing that always impresses me at one of these big picnics is what good sports farm women are. At a recent gathering, I saw a middle aged woman race up and down the road in a potato race. One of them fell down and skinned her arm, but she was up again in a moment and back into the rest of the games.

The time is not so far distant when it was undignified for a woman to take any part in athletics or games unless it was some tame sort like knocking a croquet ball around. Times have changed for the better in this respect and women are recognized as human beings with equal rights with men for a little wholesome fun and good time.

I always remember the old New England saying that "it took two New England mothers to raise one New England family." One of the reasons why our pioneer mothers died so young or grew old long before their time was that they had little or no recreation and nothing to fill in the long lonesome days but hard work and drudgery.

Another question about a picnic program that interests me personally is whether or not the people who go care anything about having a speaker. I have asked some of my friends, the county agents, about this and some of them have told me that they have tried omitting the speaker at picnics in past years and that the people had asked for speakers and suggested that there should be one for every picnic. Probably the truth is that a portion of the crowd cares nothing whatever about a speech while there are others who do like to hear some discussion about the farm business or farm life for at least a few minutes on the program.

From a speaker's standpoint, it is a very hard job speaking at the average picnic. It is always noisy, usually the folks have to stand up, and it is impossible for the speaker to make those on the outside of a large crowd hear his voice. As a suggestion for picnics held in the future, if a speaker is desired, more care might be taken to provide a good place, with seats or benches for the crowd if possible; and those in the crowd who do not want to hear the speech and wish to continue their own visiting, should go far enough away from the speaker so that their voices do not disturb him or those who wish to hear.

Perhaps the greatest value that comes from the picnic is the opportunity which it gives farm people to meet one another from different sections to compare notes about the crops and the animals and the markets, to talk over old times and new times, and in general to renew Auld Lang Syne. I believe too when we meet together this way that in addition to reviewing our problems and our troubles, we ought to look on the other side of the picture a little and talk the farm business *up* instead of *down*. No one is going to think any more of our own business than we do ourselves and other people are going to judge our business by what we say about it. No one is more conscious of the hard job of making a living on the farm and of the general problems of farm life than I am. At the same time, I know that every true farmer realizes that there are many compensations, many of the simple, fundamental things to be had from a life in the country that make for happiness, which city people do not possess. So it may be worthwhile for our own sake, and for the sake of those around us, to count our blessings once in a while as well as our troubles.

I never go to one of these picnics without thinking of what the automobile has meant to country life and what tremendous changes it has brought about in the way of our thinking and living in the brief space of twenty-five years. Without the automobile a countrywide picnic would be absolutely impossible. Perhaps more than any other one factor the modern car has done more to get farm people of different sections acquainted with one another, to do away with prejudices, to clear up misunderstandings, to make friends and to lay the foundation for the kind of cooperation that will insure the future success of agriculture.

How Legumes Compare with Cultivation in the Orchard

(*Continued from page 2*)

sod including preparation seeding and seed last season and one mowing this year has cost $5.55 per acre. Alfalfa sod, including the same items with two mowings has cost $10.46 per acre. Thus the sweet clover sod has already shown a saving of $4.18 per acre for one year. If left down another year, reseeding itself it should show a saving of $7.27 an acre. For three years the average saving should be $6.50 or more per acre. Alfalfa sod left down for a second year would save $4.95 per year over cultivation or an average of $3.06 per acre for the three year period. A much better distribution of summer work in the orchard is also secured.

Early apples are moving very slowly and at low prices. Some Dutchess have been loaded at 90c to $1.00 per bushel for 2¼ and 2½ inch up well packed, but the prevailing price is now 80c to 85c per bushel F. O. B. with few sales at any price. Some sales of Dutchess and Wealthy to pie bakers at $2.75 per barrel without face and standard color but otherwise A grade for loading this week have been made. Canning factories are paying 75c to 80c a hundred for selected lots of these early varieties. It looks as if a lot of these would never be sold or picked.

M. C. BURRITT.

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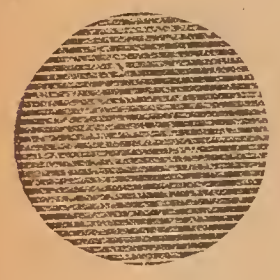

CORRUGATED PADS for fruit packages. 19 inches $9.50. 16½ inches for Barrel $7.50. Liners for bushel baskets glued together $16.50. Cash with order.
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For shipments made on or before October 2, we will pay for:
100 lb. bags such as feeds, midds and bran 4c each
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Fertilizer and lime bags, all sizes - 1½c each
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News from Among the Farmers

New York City Milk Dealers to Elect Czar---Guernsey Picnic

ANNOUNCEMENT was recently made that following a conference between Health Commissioner Harris and officers of the Milk Dealers' Chamber of Commerce, plans are under way to appoint a czar for the city milk industry who will work on lines similar to Landis in baseball.

It will be remembered from previous accounts of the graft among milk dealers in New York City that the Milk Dealers Chamber of Commerce is an organization of independent milk dealers, some of whom were connected in various ways with the recent scandal. As evidence of its desire to clean house and regain the confidence of the public, the Milk Dealers Chamber of Commerce has ordered the discharge of all men previously associated with Harry Danziger, the first man indicted in the milk query.

The organization, through President O'Neil, said it would discontinue the payment of salaries to milk dealers, a practice to which Commissioner Harris had objected. Mr. O'Neil agreed with the Commissioner that the dictator to be chosen should be a man with no previous connection with the sale or handling of food products. The temporary work which is being done preliminary to the work of this dictator is being done by a retired milk dealer without any compensation.

Commissioner Harris denied reports that the city administration had shelved his request for additional inspectors. He stated that Mayor Walker had given him assurance of his support and desire to see the supervision of milk products put on an efficient basis.

Dr. Harris suspended two additional food inspectors recently on charges of irregularities, resulting from information furnished him from milk dealers.

George O. Harvey, former alderman, in a letter to Governor Smith, recently requested the apointment of an investigator to get at the bottom of the milk scandal. Mr. Harvey said that in April, 1925, he was responsible for investigations which revealed substantially the same condition that had been recently uncovered, but that the testimony of witnesses examined by the district attorney and the disclosures made were shelved.

The Morgenthau Herd Now Accredited

THE Federal and State Departments of Agriculture have just issued an accredited herd certificate to Henry Morgenthau, Jr., publisher of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, for his herd at Fishkill Farms, Dutchess County. A picture of this certificate is given on this page. Naturally, Mr. Morgenthau is very proud of this certificate for it stands for years of work in building up a large clean herd. The first test of the herd on the accredited plan was made June 3, 1919. From that date until the present time tests have been made almost constantly on different individuals in the herd. Mr. Morgenthau states that he has not purchased any cows or heifers in almost two years and does not intend to buy any more. There is no reason now why the herd should not stay absolutely free from tuberculosis.

In speaking on the subject, Mr. Morgenthau said:

"It has been a long, up hill fight, but we feel it has been worthwhile. At the present time the herd consists of thirty-nine cows, thirty two-year-old heifers, and six heifers under a year old."

The accredited herd plan provides for three cornered cooperation, between the Federal and State Departments and the farmer who owns the cattle. It is based on an agreement between the Federal representatives and State representatives who in turn enter into a written contract with the cattle owner whereby he agrees to submit his entire herd to a tuberculin test, to slaughter under inspection any animals showing evidence of tuberculosis, to remove all reacting animals from the herd, to allow no cattle to associate with the herd which have not passed two tuberculin tests approved by the authorities, and to thoroughly disinfect premises where tuberculosis cattle have been harbored. If, after operating under such a plan, a cattle owner's herd passes two clean annual or three semi-annual tuberculin tests, he is issued an accredited herd certificate like the one Mr. Morgenthau has just attained. Such a certificate, it will be seen, constitutes a real asset to a cattle owner.

Guernsey Breeders Hold Annual Meeting and Picnic

GUERNSEY breeders of the Empire State were the guests of George M. White at his Gayhead Guernsey Farm, Coxsackie, N. Y., on Saturday, August 21st, for their annual summer meeting and picnic. Rainy, cool weather that had prevailed throughout the week reduced the attendance to approximately two hundred.

Admirers of the Channel Island cow were present from all over the state. Among those in attendance were Karl Musser, secretary of the American Guernsey Cattle Club; Gage E. Tarbell, president of the N. Y. State Guernsey Breeders Association; B. J. H. Rikert, business manager of the N. Y. State association; C. L. A. Whitney, Loudonville; W. B. Jones, White Plains; L. S. Riford, Auburn; T. H. Munro, Camillus, all members of the board of directors of the state association; J. C. Penney and J. E. Dodge, Emmadine Farm, Hopewell Junction; W. H. Gould, Bournedale Farm, Millerton; Ray Alexander, Union Springs; H. A. Sherman, Auburn; Earl Crocker, Auburn; Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Morgan, Poplar Ridge; C. H. Hechler, Harbor Hill Farm, Roslyn, L. I.; Vincent Phelps, Chilmark Farm, Ossining; P. J. Kelly, Saugerties Farm, Saugerties; Louis Merryman, Sparks, Maryland; George Stone, Fairydale Farm, Pawling; H. H. Buckley, Cathedral Farm, Oneonta; Clifford Greene, Waldorf Farm, N. Chatham; L. S. White, White Farms, Cairo; and Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Wightman, Tarbell Farms, Smithville Flats.

Membership Increase Expected

Following a basket lunch on the lawn in front of the white residence, Pres. Tarbell opened the afternoon session with an outline of the work the State Association is doing. He announced a material increase in membership, stating that there are 300 names on the secretary's list at the present time. It is expected that the membership would be doubled by the end of the year.

President Tarbell then introduced Karl Musser, secretary of the American Guernsey Cattle Club, who delighted his audience with one of the talks that have earned him fame as a speaker wherever Guernsey breeders are gathered. Secretary Musser made the interesting statement that the New York Association is selling nearly three times as much Guernsey milk under the Golden Guernsey seal, as any other similar organization.

Following Secretary Musser's five minutes, talks were given by Chas. Cleveland of New Jersey; Louis Merryman, Sparks, Maryland; C. P. Norgood, Assistant Commissioner of Agriculture, Dept. of Farms and Markets, Albany; and Dr. E. T. Faulder, in charge of tuberculosis eradication work in New York State.

St. Lawrence County Calf Club Round-Up

AUGUST 10th, was a big day for 19 boys and girls from the town of Stockholm. It marked the completion of one year of successful Calf Club work, under the supervision of Winthrop Grange cooperating with the N. Y. State College of Agriculture at Ithaca.

Early in the morning people began to come from all parts of Stockholm and adjoining towns to see the calves, and watch the boys and girls perform. By noon nearly 2000 people were present. The Winthrop Chamber of Commerce and the Grange cooperating were successful in making the program of sports and Calf Club competition both interesting and enjoyable.

John Willman from the College of Agriculture at Ithaca performed the judging. Mr. Willman has supervision in N. Y. State of all livestock Club work with boys and girls.

Wm. Lamb of W. Stockholm won $25.00 in gold offered by the Winthrop Bank, with his Championship Jersey Calf.

The following classes were shown placed in the order named:

PURE BRED. Ayrshires.—1. Mulford Crane. 2. Adelaide Crane. 3. Robert Crane.

PURE BRED. Guernseys.—1. Reginald Drake. 2. Elizabeth Baum.

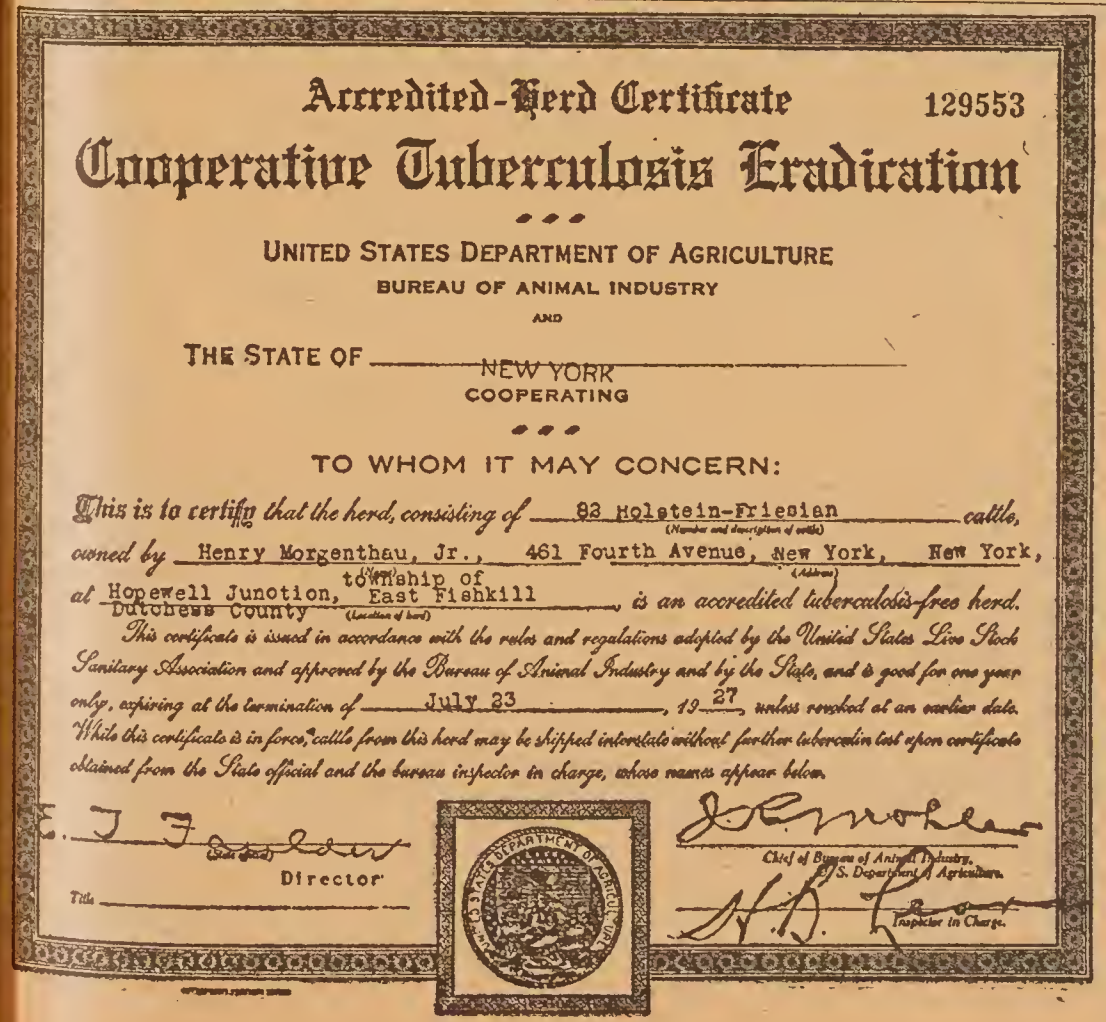
PURE BRED. Holstein Senior Calves.—1. Gordon Cyrus. 2. Frederick Parr. 3. Grace Moulton. 4. Chas. Bishop. 5. Jas Pelsue. 6. Claude Moulton.

PURE BRED. Holstein Junior Calf.—1. Myron Foster.

GRADE HOLSTEIN SENIOR CALVES.—1. Helen Steinberg. 2. Chas. Chambers. 3. Doyle Ballou.

GRADE HOLSTEIN JUNIOR CALVES.—1. Everett Parr. 2. Florence Moulton. 3. Douglas Kirk.

The Stockholm Calf Club will be represented at the State Fair by calves owned by Wm. Lamb, Gordon Cyrus, Reginald Drake, and Mulford Crane.



Accredited-Herd Certificate 129553

Cooperative Tuberculosis Eradication

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY
AND
THE STATE OF NEW YORK
COOPERATING

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

This is to certify that the herd, consisting of 83 Holstein-Friesian (Number and description of cattle) cattle, owned by Henry Morgenthau, Jr., 461 Fourth Avenue, New York, New York, (Name) (Address) at Hopewell Junction, Dutchess County (Location of herd) township of East Fishkill, is an accredited tuberculosis-free herd.

This certificate is issued in accordance with the rules and regulations adopted by the United States Live Stock Sanitary Association and approved by the Bureau of Animal Industry and by the State, and is good for one year only, expiring at the termination of July 23, 1927, unless revoked at an earlier date. While this certificate is in force, cattle from this herd may be shipped interstate without further tuberculin test upon certificate obtained from the State official and the bureau inspector in charge, whose names appear below.

(State official) Director

Title

Chief of Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Inspector in Charge.

Detroit's Newest Hotel

The Savoy

Convenient—
Comfortable—
Reasonable

Opening on or about Sept. 15th

Containing 750 rooms with baths and situated just six short blocks north of Grand Circus Park on Woodward at Adelaide, Detroit's newest high-class hotel, the Savoy, opens on or about September the 15th.

The cuisine of the Savoy will be unsurpassed. Club breakfasts, *table d'hote* luncheons and dinners and *a la carte* service at all hours will be offered in the main restaurant, (Bohemian Room) while a 60-chair Coffee Shop and a Food Shop will afford supplementary service and private dining rooms also will be available.

During dinner each evening an excellent orchestra will supply music for dancing and there will be nightly supper dances, at which a nominal cover charge only will be assessed.

Other outstanding features of the Savoy will be the 20-chair Barber Shop and the 18-Booth Beauty Salon—the walled-in Garden Court—the International Suites (each decorated in the national style of some foreign country)—the Emergency Hospital—the Florist's Shop—the Humidor—and the Gift Shop.

The advantages of the Savoy are many and varied, yet the rates are astonishingly low, $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50 per day, with suites and sample rooms from $5.00 to $12.00. Make reservations now for your next trip to Detroit.

A. B. Riley,
Managing Director

SAVOY Hotel
Detroit

The Carolinian—*By Rafael Sabatini*

MOULTRIE stared at Rutledge with gaping eyes and fallen jaw. It was all so simple, so obvious, now that he was told; and it had been left for a civilian mind to evolve this master-stroke of strategy.

'And—and Prevost doesn't suspect?' was all that he could ask at last.

'Now you begin to see why I have played for time. If I had not made you send that flag at three o'clock this morning, the bombardment would have opened at dawn. By this time, Charles Town would be half in ruins. Perhaps the attack would have been delivered and, considering their numbers, they might very well have carried the place by now. Then Lincoln would have come too late. Possibly, once masters of the town, the British could have held the place against him, as we could never hold it against them. But what matters more is that the chance to end this war at a blow would have been lost.

'That is why, Moultrie, you must support me now. This parley must be held and this proposal laid before them. It is not likely that Prevost will accept it, believing that he has us at a disadvantage. But neither will he peremptorily dismiss it. It is too weighty for that, and it demands some consideration . While they are considering, ruin creeps upon them.'

Moultrie got up. 'John, humbly I beg your pardon, and so shall the others, every one of them when all is known.'

Rutledge dismissed the notion by a contemptuous wave of the hand. 'That is of no importance. While I am writing my letter here, find Roger Smith and give him your orders. Say that I have satisfied you that it is a wise measure.'

'And if he refuses?'

'He will not refuse. I know Roger. For our other commissioner we have Latimer here . . .' He broke off. 'What ails you, man?'

For now that his eyes fell upon Latimer for the first time since his disclosure, he beheld him pale to the lips, leaning back against a tent pole with every appearance of utter exhaustion.

Moultrie was instantly at his side, tenderly solicitous.

'Poor lad! He is worn out. He has hardly rested in these last two days and nights.'

Moultrie meanwhile had produced from his pocket a flask of grog.

'Take a pull,' he commanded peremptorily.

Latimer obeyed him, and the spirit steadied him. But it could not calm the torture of his mind, at the thought of the test to which he had submitted Myrtle.

If she were faithless indeed, then all was lost, unless he could at once return and take his measures to prevent her from conveying to her father the lie he had told her, the lie which by cruellest irony was now disclosed to be the truth.

Latimer groaned aloud. 'I . . . I am not well. I am afraid I cannot go.'

'Command yourself!' Rutledge spoke sternly. 'You understand that I cannot further publish this thing. Go, you must, dead or alive. Your country demands it.'

'And then my rank,' Latimer faltered. 'For such a conference as that none less than a colonel should be sent . . .'

'If that is all, you shall be made a colonel on the spot. But go you must. Make up your mind to it, and it will become possible. Come, Latimer!' He turned to Moultrie again. 'Send for Roger at once.'

He took up a pen, dipped it, and began to write as Moultrie went out.

Latimer sat there in the silent tent within which there was no sound beyond the scratching of Rutledge's quill. From outside came an occasional order, the tramp of feet of marching men, the thud of hooves, and at moments snatches of song from the men in the trenches. Latimer heard nothing of all this. His body only sat there, the legs straight and stiff before it, the chin sunken into his black military cravat, stark horror in his soul.

CHAPTER XIV

THE ARREST

IT would be a little before two o'clock in the afternoon when Colonel Smith and Major Latimer returned from the conference held within a half-mile of the lines. They presented their report to Rutledge in Beekman's tent, where since their going he had sat despatching business.

Colonel Smith announced that Colonel Prevost, whilst holding out no hope that the proposal of neutrality would be accepted, yet considered it much too important to be dealt with out of hand, and must refer it to his brother the General. The British commander's decision would be made known to Governor Rutledge at the earliest moment.

Rutledge smiled a little, well content. Whenever the reply came now, his object was served; the delay necessary to the success of his plan was obtained. If, as he supposed, the British refused the proposal, they must intimate it and send with it yet another demand for surrender. In this way the remainder of the afternoon would be spent, with the result that it was unlikely that they would now open the attack before dawn to-morrow. And under cover of night Lincoln would make the last stage of his advance, which should bring him upon the enemy's rear before daybreak.

Gravely Rutledge thanked and dismissed the officers, with a kindly word for the obviously exhausted Latimer to whom he conceded leave to go home and rest until his General should send for him again.

There was a throng outside the tent, attracted by the news of the return of the commissioners; and several, amongst whom were Gadsden and Laurens, beset the two officers with questions as they came forth. Latimer wasted some little time in answering them, then at last got to horse, and rode home.

When, jaded, worn, and sick at heart with anxiety and fear, he staggered into the dining-room, he found Myrtle there in walking-dress and wide-brimmed straw hat with Tom Izard, who had been relieved from his duties in the lines an hour ago, and was voraciously appeasing a hearty appetite. Julius, who was waiting upon him, made haste to set a chair for his master, considering him with a look of affectionate concern.

Covered with grime and dust, his face haggard and drawn, his eyes blood-injected and glazed, Latimer dropped into the chair, a limp, sagging body that seemed half-bereft of life.

Myrtle came to put an arm about his shoulder.

'Harry, my dear!' In her concern for him she forgot the situation of the town. 'You are worn out! You must go to bed at once.'

'Presently, presently.' His speech was thick and slurred. 'I must have food, first.' It was more or less of a subterfuge; for food was the last thing in his thoughts.

Presently, whilst still eating, he dismissed Julius from the room, then raised his dull eyes to look at Myrtle.

'You have been out, I see.'

'Yes,' she answered, after the slightest hestitation.

'Where did you go?'

Her glance avoided his stare. 'I went to see father, this morning.' And at once she added the explanation. 'I went to tell him about Mr. Neild, in case he should be anxious, as you suggested.'

'Ah!' Here again she was lying to him, for, as he was persuaded, she had already told her father yesterday of this. So that, whatever the business that had taken her today, it was other than she represented it. He turned cold at the thought of what it really might be. He rose abruptly, and seized her fiercely by the shoulders. 'Myrtle, answer me truthfully, in God's name: Did you tell him anything else? Did you say a word to him of what I told you this morning?'

'Harry! Are you mad?'

'Answer me! And answer truthfully for once. Did you?'

'What do you mean?'

Flushed and indignant, she struggled in that grip of his. But he held her firmly despite his weariness.

'I mean that you have lied to me again and again in the last twenty-four hours. You have answered with falsehoods my every question.' She turned white under the accusation. 'But if you value my life and your own at a straw—if you have any thought for Andrew, and what may become of him—tell me now the truth about this. What did you say to your father to-day?'

She was panic-stricken by his knowledge. Yet, before seeking to probe the extent of it, before uttering any of the terrified questions that rose to her lips, she answered him as he demanded.

'Nothing that I could not have said in your presence.' And after a pause, she added passionately. 'That is the truth, Harry. I swear it. The rest . . . I can explain.'

'Not now, not now.' He let her go, and turned to Tom, who was looking on with a startled countenance, uncomfortable at witnessing a scene of this character. He controlled himself by an effort.

'Tom,' he said quietly, 'I need your assistance on an urgent matter. May I count upon you?'

'Of course.' Tom was on his feet at once.

They went out into the hall. 'Wait for me a moment, Tom,' Harry requested him, and turned to go upstairs.

Presently Harry came downstairs again carrying a mahogany case under his arm. Myrtle, overwhelmed, almost stunned by what Harry had said, and wondering distractedly how much he really knew, and how she could ever make him understand the motives that had driven her along that abominated path of falsehood, sat limp and stricken in the dining-room where they had left her, daring to make no attempt to follow him.

Tom's jaw dropped at sight of the mahogany case.

'Stab me! What the devil's afoot?'

'I have something to do which I should have done yesterday if I had had my wits about me. God grant it may not be too late now!' He looked at Tom, and an odd smile broke on his white face. 'It's very opportune your being here, Tom. You were a witness of the first shot in the duel that is to be finished to-day. I desire you to witness now the end of it.'

'My God, Harry!' he cried, his face blank with amazement. And he added: 'Carey?'

Latimer nodded. 'Yes, Carey, that black-hearted monster. I owe him a shot at ten paces. I am going to discharge the debt. I pray I may be in time. But if I am too late to prevent him from betraying us, at least I shall not be too late to punish, and to rob him of the chance of gloating over his evil work.'

'But Harry . . . your father-in-law . . . !' Tom was bewildered and horrified.

'That's why, Tom. Ask no questions now. I'll tell you all afterwards, and you shall give me reason. On my honour you shall. Take my word for that, if you're my friend, and ask no more questions. But come and see the thing done.'

'If you put it so,' said Tom gloomily, and shrugged a reluctant consent.

'Thank you, Tom. Come along. I shall require another witness to make all correct.' He had moved forward, and was now abreast of the orderlies, who came swiftly to attention. 'Is Mr. Middleton in the office?' he asked, and, upon receiving an affirmative answer, he threw open the door on his right, and called the lieutenant.

Middleton came out very quickly 'You're back, sir? I didn't know, or I would have come at once. Something has happened, that I think you should know.' He paused, hesitatingly, obviously a little uncomfortable.

'Yes?' demanded Harry, impatiently. 'What is it?'

'Sir Andrew Carey, sir . . .'

'What about him?'

'I arrested him to-day on a warrant of the Governor's.'

Tom in the background sent up a prayer of thanks to Heaven. Latimer stood quite still, not knowing yet whether this should suffice to make the secret safe, and not daring to hope.

'On what charge?' he asked presently.

'No charge, sir. He is detained as a precautionary measure. He was one of several, half a dozen or so, who have been so detained by the Governor's orders.'

Latimer considered. So that was all. Rutledge was yielding to his fears of information reaching the enemy which might yet put him on his guard, and he was detaining all those whom he had reason to know attached to the British cause. In fear lest the answer should dash his sudden hopes, he almost hestitated to put the next question.

'At what time did you arrest him?'

'At noon precisely. A messenger rode in from the lines with the warrant and the list of persons covered by it.'

Latimer understood the motives that had impelled Rutledge to take that step, but, unfortunately, he had taken it an hour and a half after he, himself, had told Myrtle his cock-and-bull story which by an incredible irony turned out to be the truth. The arrest had been made too late, he feared. And yet there was a chance that it might be otherwise.

'Does Mrs. Latimer know this?' he asked.

'I don't think so, sir. I haven't told her.'

Latimer took his chin in his hand, and the subaltern observed that hand to tremble. 'Mrs. Latimer visited her father to-

(*Continued on opposite page*)

What Happened in the Story Thus Far

HARRY LATIMER, a wealthy young tobacco planter of South Carolina is a leader in the Colonial party. His political leanings are responsible for the breaking of his engagement to Myrtle Carey, the daughter of Sir Andrew Carey, a staunch Tory. Because of his rebellious activities in Charles Town, Latimer faces arrest. Myrtle relents and her love rekindled, she consents to marry him if he will leave Charles Town. Their marriage infuriates Sir Andrew who forces Latimer into an unfair duel. Carey's fury is further aroused by Captain Robert Mandeville, a distant relative of Myrtle's and the British Governor's aide. Latimer foils the plot by not returning Carey's shot in the duel, thereby preventing further challenges and attempts on his life by Carey. Under these circumstances Myrtle and Harry leave for his plantation in the back country.

War Breaks out. The Governor and Mandeville flee. Latimer returns to Charles Town and is commissioned in the army of South Carolina. Mandeville soon returns in the disguise of a Quaker, under the name of Neild. He lives at the home of Myrtle's father. Rutledge, the Colonial Governor, is suspicious and orders Latimer to insist that Myrtle discontinue her visits to her father's house. This order is ignored and Myrtle meets Neild, whose disguise she penetrates, failing to report him on the promise that he will leave and never return to Charles Town. Mandeville breaks his promise, returns and is arrested and examined by Latimer, who also penetrates his disguise. Mandeville tells Harry that Myrtle knows of his identity, which leads Latimer to question his wife's trustworthiness. He orders Neild's detention and determines to put Myrtle to a test by trumping up a false story to the effect that the British Army which is threatening Charles Town will be flanked and defeated. In the mean time Rutledge opens negotiations with the British to gain time until another colonial army can come up from behind. This plan of Rutledge's is unknown to anyone except himself and the general of the flanking army. Latimer immediately realizes his trumped-up plan is the same as that of Rutledge and he realizes the serious consequences he faces.

Goodies from Garden and Orchard

Delicious but Inexpensive Pickles, Relishes and Conserves

IN early fall a good farm abounds in foodstuffs fit for a king. Here are a few recipes which will help supply the canning cupboard with pure deliciousness.

Sweet Peach or Pear Pickles

4 cups white sugar
2 cups vinegar
½ ounce stick cinnamon
¼ ounce whole cloves

Blanche peaches and remove skins. Make a syrup by boiling together, for 20 minutes, the sugar, vinegar and cinnamon. Cook a few peaches at a time in this syrup until tender. Pack the fruit into clean, hot jars and fill with hot syrup. Seal the jars immediately.

Pears may be pickled in the same way after removing the skins.

The cloves may be stuck into the fruit or may be put loose into the syrup, a few in each jar.

Pickled Cantaloupe, Watermelon Rind or Ripe Cucumbers

Prepare cucumbers by paring, cutting into lengths and soaking in lime water (2 ounces of lime to one gallon of water) for three hours, drain and soak in fresh water for one hour. Boil together one quart of sugar and two quarts of water to make a thin syrup. To this syrup add the well drained cucumbers and cook for thirty minutes. Make a pickling syrup of 2 cups of sugar (brown if preferred), one cup of vinegar and a bag of spices (2 tablespoons each) of cinnamon, cloves, all-spice and one tablespoon of mace. Cook until the cucumbers are transparent. Seal in hot jars. Use the same process for cantaloupe or for watermelon rind, except that the watermelon rind is improved by having a previous cooking of 15 minutes in salted water (¼ cup salt to one quart of water). Remove and soak in cold water, then cook in the pickling syrup until tender and clear.

Dill Pickle

Pack clean, firm cucumbers (abou 5 inches long) in layers alternating with small quantities of dill. (Use stalks, leaves and seed balls). Use a large earthenware jar. Cover the packed cucumbers and dill with brine-and-vinegar, made of 2 pounds of salt to 1½ quarts of vinegar and 3 gallons of water. To prevent mold use on the top a layer of swiss chard or of grape leaves. Weigh down securely and allow to cure from three to four weeks before using.

Cucumber Catsup

1 quart ripe cucumbers, large
1 cup white onions
2 green peppers, medium-sized
1 pint vinegar
1 cup sugar
2 tablespoons white mustard seed
Salt
Cayenne pepper

Chop in the food chopper the cucumbers, onions and peppers, having removed skins and pulp from the cucumbers and seeds from the peppers. Add enough water to prevent sticking, cook until cucumbers can be pierced easily with a fork. Heat together the vinegar, sugar and seasonings. Combine the two mixtures and cook until the vegetables are clear. Seal in clean hot bottles or jars.

Tomato Mince Meat

3 pounds green tomatoes
3 pounds chopped apples
1 cup vinegar
2 tablespoons cinnamon
2 teaspoons cloves
4 pounds brown sugar
2 pounds raisins, chopped
2 tablespoons salt
1 cup suet
1 nutmeg—orange peel, if desired

Chop and thoroughly drain the tomatoes. Measure the drained liquid and add the same amount of water to the chopped material. Scald this mixture and drain off the liquid. Repeat, for the third time, this process of adding fresh water, scalding and draining. Add to the pulp the chopped apples, brown sugar, raisins, salt and suet and cook until the mixture is clear. Add the vinegar and spices and cook until thick. This mince meat is delightful and is not so rich as mince meat containing meat.

Apple Chutney

1 pound sour apples
1 pound white onions
1 quart cider vinegar
1 pound seedless raisins
½ pound celery
2 large red peppers
¾ pound sugar
¼ teaspoon tumeric
1 tablespoon mustard
1 teaspoon salt

Prepare the apples and raisins by letting stand overnight with one pint of vinegar. The onions should be soaked in brine overnight (use one tablespoon of salt and one quart of water). In the morning drain and chop in the food chopper. Apples should be pared and put through the food chopper. Combine these prepared materials with the rest of the ingredients and cook until the vegetables are clear and tender. Seal.

Plum Conserve

5 pounds fruit
5 pounds sugar
2 pounds raisins
½ cupful nutmeats
3 oranges

Grind the fruit and chopped nuts through food chopper, using coarse knife. Cook until thick and seal in hot, clean jars or glasses. If the glasses are used cover the mixture with paraffin, before putting on the lid.

Grape Marmalade

Wash grapes and remove from stems. Press the pulp from the skins. Cook pulp and strain to remove seeds. Combine skins and pulp, measure and add to it 2/3 as much sugar as pulp. Cook until the skins are tender and seal in clean hot jars.

Tomato Conserve

1 quart ripe tomatoes
1 cup seedless raisins
4 cups sugar
1 lemon, cut in small pieces
½ cup English walnuts

Plump the washed raisins by steaming them over water for 30 minutes. Add them to the other ingredients and simmer the mixture slowly until it is thick and clear. Turn into sterile glasses or jars. If glasses are used cover with paraffin after the mixture is cold.

Do You Know That—

Chopped sweet pickles added to cottage cheese make a delicious salad.

* * *

A service wagon or wheeled tray with swivel wheels is a stepsaver in any household.

* * *

Small figured designs for small people is one good rule to follow in choosing materials for the little girl.

* * *

The combination of a screened kitchen door and a screened-in porch around it is one of the best ways of keeping flies from the scene of food preparation.

* * *

Hot biscuits for dinner or supper may be mixed after breakfast and kept in the ice-box till time to bake them.

* * *

Pure silk, when burned, leaves a soft ash, but silk that is weighted will hold its original shape.

* * *

Apples combined with beets or carrots make a different and delicious conserve.

* * *

Buttermilk or vinegar will remove tarnish from copper or brass. The metal must be washed with water and dried afterward, however, or it will tarnish again quickly.

* * *

If snaps on garments are fastened before laundering there is less danger of their being bent or flattened in the process.

* * *

Fly specks may be removed from windows or light fixtures by brushing them over with white of egg and then rubbing them with a soft cloth.

The Carolinian

(*Continued from opposite page*)

day,' he said. 'Do you know whether she visited him long before he was arrested? Did you see her come or go?'

'I saw both, sir. Mrs. Latimer left just half an hour before I did. I met her returning, as I turned into Tradd Street with my men on my way to arrest Sir Andrew.'

Latimer's face perceptibly lighted. 'So that you arrested him almost immediately after Mrs. Latimer left him?'

'Within ten minutes of her leaving, certainly.'

'Thank you, Middleton,' said Latimer in dismissal, and the subaltern went back to the work which the Major's summons had interrupted. Latimer stood there in thought a moment after he had gone. Hope began to revive within him. The arrest must have been made in time. It was impossible that in those ten minutes Carey could have communicated with any one. Rutledge's secret was safe from betrayal. But, on the other hand, he would never know now the full extent of his wife's duplicity; to question her would be worse than futile. Considering the lies she had already told him, he could not now believe a word she said.

Tom Izard stood helplessly at hand, thankful that circumstances should have prevented Harry from carrying out his dreadful purpose. Harry looked at him, and suddenly laughed aloud.

'That second shot will have to wait,' he said.

He turned and went reeling down the hall and up the stairs, the sinister mahogany box tucked under his arm, a man in the last stage of exhaustion, craving nothing but sleep now that the only spur to continue action had been withdrawn.

Without so much as removing his boots, which were caked with mud and white with dust, he flung himself on his bed, and was asleep almost before his body had come to rest upon it.

(*To Be Continued*)

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COLT TRADE MARK LIGHT

Canned Fruit Cupboard

May Save Wear and Tear on Family Temper

A RAINY day now and then will give the man o' the house the excuse he needs to do some inside tinkering. The shelving for canned fruit and vegetables ought to be done before the canning season is over. Foods with much color, such as beets, greens, or plums fade if exposed to the light. For that reason the cupboard needs a door or doors.

A cool, dry place makes the best storage for canned goods. Extremes of heat or cold are to be avoided as both affect the quality of the food besides the danger of broken containers if freezing occurs. However, unless the seal is actually broken the food may be eaten safely, even though it has frozen.

If a very dark closet is the only safe place for storing fruit, a flashlight should be kept handy to it.

When storing the canned foods, grouping together the same kinds will help different members of the family who are sent on flying trips for a supply. Marmalades, preserves, jellies and conserves should be in one large group which subdivides into the smaller groups. And so on with the vegetables, the pickles, the canned fruits and all the rest. Have a receptacle for emptied jars, or keep a shelf clear for that purpose.

Garden Tags That Are Plain

MANY people like to leave the tag on a new rose bush or other shrub until it blooms and really becomes established, so that they will know just where each color and variety is located. These wooden tags are usually written on with lead pencil when they come from the seed house or nursery. If you will rewrite the name with red or orange wax crayon such as the children use at school the tag will remain readable despite summer rains. This is also a good method to use when you wish to make cuttings from rose bushes. If you will tag each bush in June or July when in blossom, you will know which is which when you wish to make cuttings. Experience has proven to us that each rain falling on the tag makes the name show up brighter and clearer.—Nelle P. Davis, Colo.

When You Buy Rugs

NEVER buy in a hurry if you are getting rugs. A good rug lasts for years and therefore should be chosen with care. In selecting a rug, first of all comes the size and shape of the room it is to serve then the wear it will receive as well as its texture and weave must be considered.

Plain, dark colors may be all right from the artistic standpoint, but tracks show up plainly on them. Lighter plain colors with a darker border will probably be more satisfactory from the housekeeper's view point. However, the floor and its covering should be darker than the walls in order to suggest solidarity and a proper background for foundation for the the whole room and its furnishings. A neutral color will harmonize with most colors.

A rug which is to have very hard wear is best to have an inconspicuous pattern, since it shows wear less than a plain rug does. All-over, goemetric patterns with no strongly contrasting colors best answer this requirement. The old-time carpets with vivid bouquets besprinkled over them or the rugs with realistic flowers, dogs, or even human faces have no business being underfoot.

If one has to choose between one large rug and several small ones for a room, take the large one, as it is far more restful to look at, as well as being better from the cleaning standpoint. A margin of two or three feet between rug and walls gives about the right effect. When small rugs are used they should be placed to best protect the floor. Furthermore, they should be placed parallel with the walls of the room rather than "zigzag" and "catty-cornered."

For the bedrooms, the light, washable rugs are most sanitary. In these days of reviving the old furnishings, the hooked and braided rugs are very popular. Since the hooked rugs are usually quite ornate, it means that one has to be careful about having other furnishings in plainer colors than would be true with plain rugs.

Making rugs often offers a chance to use up materials that would otherwise be wasted giving vent to pent-up artistic ambitions. But if you are using them for use in your own house, plan design and colors carefully so that the effect is harmonious with the rest of the room.

A glass of water, or of lemonade or orangeade before breakfast may help to clear up that sluggish feeling.

* * *

Have nothing in your home which you do not know to be useful or believe to be beautiful.—William Morris.

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"MY BLACK HEN" POCKET.

She might be buff or brown too, except then she wouldn't be the "Higelty-Pigelty" black hen of nursery rhyme fame. Her comb and wattles are a scrap of red ric-rac, with the beak embroidered in orange right over the braid. Her small black eye has a white buttonhole stitch circle around it and there are a few white feather lines at the back. It's easily made and a suitable pocket for Susie's apron or Sonny's rompers. Use carbon paper and transfer directly onto garment.

Save the Pectin

How to Put the "Jell" into Jelly

NOW while the apple season is on again is the time to store up a lot of apple juice for all kinds of uses. The juice can be cooked down later into plain apple jelly, when outdoor work is not so pressing. Or it can be saved to use for jam or jelly with berries or fruits that lack pectin, notably peaches, strawberries and cherries.

This apple juice is valuable for the pectin, or jelly-making, principle which it contains and is made from apples which are not too ripe. The New York State College of Home Economics recommends the following method of obtaining apple pectin: Remove the blossom ends and cut the apples into small pieces but do not remove the cores or the skin. Add the juice of one lemon and two quarts of cold water to each pound of apples. Cook the ingredients in a covered kettle for forty-five minutes then turn the contents into a jelly bag to drain. Boil the juice five minutes after it has drained from the pulp, and if it is not to be used immediately, pour it into clean, hot jars while it is boiling and seal the jars.

To make orange pectin, use two quarts of cold water and one-fourth cupful of lemon juice to each half pound of the white part of orange peel. Put the peel through the food chopper first, and then steep it in the lemon juice and half of the water for two or three hours. Add the rest of the water and boil the mixture slowly for ten minutes. Let it stand over night and then boil it again for fifteen minutes. Cool it and strain it through a jelly bag. This pectin may be stored the same as apple pectin if it is not for immediate use.

A good rule to follow in using the pectin is: one half as much pectin as fruit juice. Two thirds of a cupful of sugar is needed for each cupful of the fruit juice and pectin combined.

School Clothes

SUCH a task it is to keep the children's school clothes in good condition. Making, in the first place, takes time, thought and energy. And it takes just as much of these three factors to produce a dress of poor material as of good material. Besides that, some goods will stay in condition better than others.

Anything which requires a great deal of pressing or of laundering to look well is not a good investment for children's clothes. Linen is a handsome fabric but it is more expensive and wrinkles more easily than cotton, besides not holding its dye very well.

Wool, although necessary for bitter weather, shrinks so easily that frequent laundering makes it undesirable for children whose clothes must be laundered often. For general wear, then, we have to turn to cotton which is reasonably cheap, has firmness, and fair dyeing qualities.

Small figured materials look best on little folks, and it does seem that there never was a time when such beautiful patterns and colors could be bought as now. There is no need for any child to be unattractively dressed if its parents can afford the price of gingham, calico, percale or similar goods.

It would be nothing short of a tragedy if its grown folks did what I heard of a father doing in years gone by when the men handled all the money. In his semi-annual trips to town, Mr. G— regularly bought a bolt of pink chambray to clothe his wife and daughters, regardless of their colorings or tastes. It looked like an old time orphan asylum when they all turned out at once.

Each child has her own individuality and a little care in selecting colors for her will help bring out her good points, in coloring of eyes, complexion and hair. The same applies to little boys of course. Be careful of the browns—those who *can* wear them are lucky.

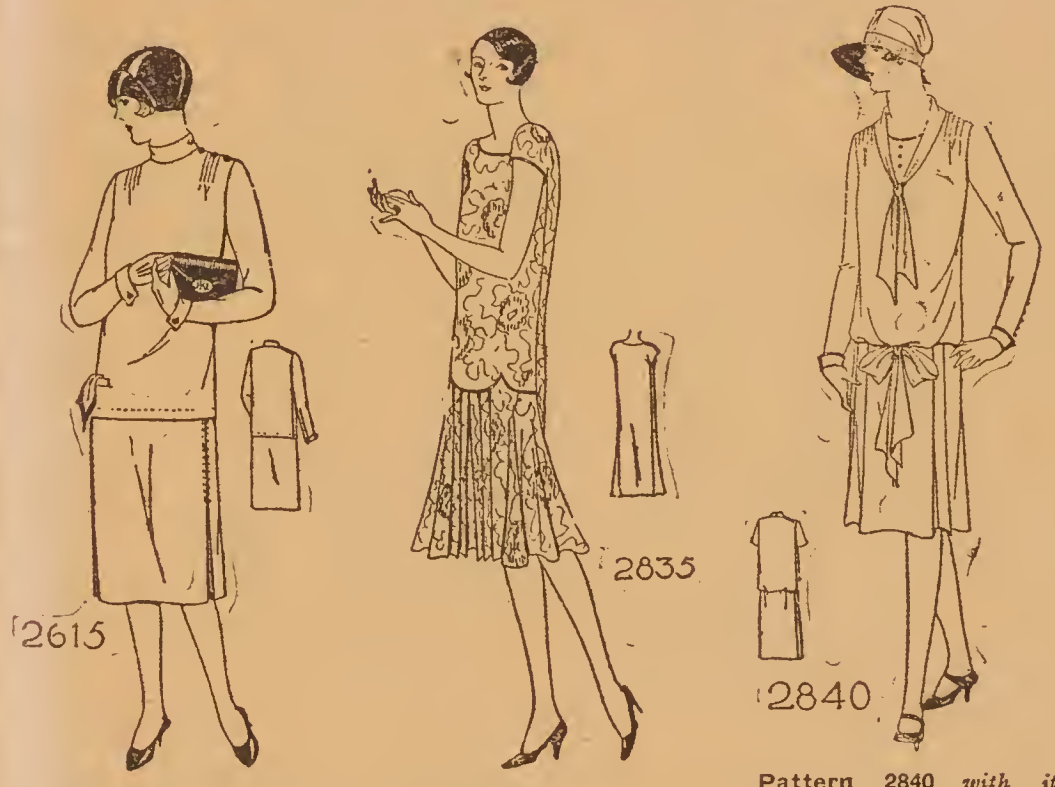
On the whole, it is better economy to buy a good piece of goods, make it up carefully and then take care of it. A cheap piece does not clean well and is apt to fade, then there is the work of making to do over.

Buttons will stay fastened if the buttonholes are made in line with the way the strain comes on the garment opening.

* * *

Evening, straightening, and shrinking material before it is made into garments will really save time in speeding up the rest of the work.

Patterns for Smartly Dressed People



Pattern 2615 *gives the popular two piece effect by sewing the skirt onto the long waisted body in a tuck effect. The turtle neck and tiny shoulder tucks are very stylish. Pattern cuts in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. The 36-inch size takes 3¼ yards of 40 inch material.* Price 13c.

Pattern 2835 *is a charming design for georgette crepe and chiffon frocks for afternoon or evening wear. Yet it is simple enough for home dressmakers to handle easily. It comes in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3⅝ yards of 40 inch material.* Price 13c.

Pattern 2840 *with its bloused waist shows one of the new French styles. The large front bow, and tight sleeves with flared cuffs also add the season's touch to this elegant pattern. It comes in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. The 36-inch size requires 3¾ yards of 40 inch material.* Price 13c.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern numbers and sizes clearly and correctly and enclose with correct remittance in stamps or coin (although coin is sent at own risk). Add 12c to your order for one of our Fall Fashion Books. Send all orders to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 461-4th Avenue, New York City.

"The Best Decision We Ever Made"

I GUESS we're like most families. We always seem to want more things than our income will provide. This fall Bob wanted a radio. Marion was going to college and needed a whole new outfit. I had been hoping to get a new sewing machine, but everything else seemed more important. "Can't you wait another year?" the family asked.

Then I had an inspiration. "Let's get the Singer first," I said. "I can make all of Marion's clothes and mine and save enough that way to buy the other things."

"They all saw what good sense that was. So we got the Singer at once, and it was the best decision we ever made. I've never enjoyed sewing so much. I've done work I never dreamed could be done on a sewing machine. And we've saved so much that there's going to be no money problem after this."

Maybe you, too, have been putting off getting a new sewing machine because other needs seem to be more urgent. If you have, remember that a modern Singer is not an expense but the best investment a family could make. Get the Singer *first* and the money it will save and earn will go far toward the comforts and luxuries you long to have.

Stop at the nearest Singer Shop and see for yourself what a modern Singer will do. There are Singer Machines in the widest variety of models—electrics, treadle, and hand machines—a type for every need, among them one that is sure to fit your circumstances—to be had on a convenient plan of payment, with a generous allowance for your present machine.

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JUST ARRIVED—2 carloads of T. B. Tested Guernsey heifers from Wisconsin, 1 carload yearlings, 1 carload 2 yr. olds. The 2 yr. olds will freshen in early winter. GEORGE W. MOSELEY, Cazenovia, N. Y.

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WANTED—Married man for herdsman on modern dairy farm. Sixty head cattle. Milk forty cows. Party must be an experienced cow man, good economical feeder, know how to produce clean grade A. milk. Must be able to supply help enough to milk all the cows and care for all the cattle. Will pay a party $200 a month with house, garden, two quarts milk and some wood. BOX 388, care AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

WANTED—Girl or woman to assist with housework and care of two children. State age, experience and salary desired. MRS. HAROLD FLACK, Hanshaw Road, Ithaca, N. Y.

HONEY

CLAFONY QUALITY BUCKWHEAT HONEY. 5-lbs., $1.10, postpaid third zone; 60-lbs. unprepaid, $6; 120-lbs., $11. CLARENCE FOOTE, Delanson, New York.

MISCELLANEOUS

GUARANTEED TOBACCO; Chewing or smoking 5 lbs. $1.25; ten $2.00; cigars $2.00 for 50, pipe free, pay when received. FARMERS ASSOCIATION, Maxon Mills, Kentucky.

SPECIAL SALE—Homespun tobacco, Smoking or Chewing. Satisfaction Guaranteed or money refunded, four lbs. $1.00, twelve $2.25. Pipe Free. UNITED FARMERS OF KENTUCKY, Paducah, Ky.

OAT STRAW and all kinds hay, Clover mixed especially. Get delivered prices, Carloads. JAMES E. DANTE, Jr., East Worcester, N. Y.

DOLLARS PAID for old postage stamps on letters used before 1875. JOHN W. GLAZE, Brightwood, Mass.

DISTINCTIVE PRINTING! Write FRANKLYNPRESS, Milford, N. H.

LOOK HERE! Ten pounds extra good mild smoking tobacco, $1.45. Pipe free. Chewing 5, $1.00. Quality guaranteed. FARMERS' CLUB, 160 Hazel, Kentucky.

WOOL WANTED I specialize in wool and pelts Hundreds of satisfied shippers. Write for prices and tags. ALVAH A. CONOVER, Lebanon, N. J.

CASH PAID for Dairymen's League Certificates of indebtedness, all series. L. F. THORNTON, Dimock, Pa.

SPIDERENE relieves Spider and other obstructions in cows' teats. Spiderene and syringe, $3 by mail. HEBER FLINT, Randolph Ct., Vt.

CASH PAID for Dairymen's League Certificates. GEO PHELPS, 450 Broad St., Oneida, N. Y.

WANTED—Boy, twelve years old or older that wants good home on farm. BOX 387, c/o AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

EXCHANGE my 100 acres timber for Ford car. MRS. WOODCOCK, Parsonsburg, Md.

REAL ESTATE

INVESTIGATE SOUTH GEORGIA FARMS Write for book on opportunities. Truck, corn, fruit, hogs, cattle dairying. CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, Thomasville, Ga.

GOOD FARM FOR SALE, 164 acres, ten miles from Hudson, N. Y. Write for description and pictures. H. SMITH, Ancram, N. Y.

FOR SALE: A very good 112 acre dairy farm in alfalfa section of New York. Near church, school and railroad. Seven miles from Auburn (population 37000). 100 acres limestone tillage, balance pasture and wood. Alfalfa thrives here. Carry 30 cows and raise cash crops. Good 9 room house and two barns 36x90 and 32x70. All in good repair. Good water supply. Price $5000. Very reasonable terms for right party. A very unusual opportunity to acquire a good farm. Address: FEDERAL LAND BANK, Springfield, Massachusetts.

PASCO COUNTY, FLORIDA, ideal for poultry and fruit growing. High rolling country, lakes, Gulf coast. Pure water, health conditions excellent. Fertile soils. Progressive towns. 250 miles paved roads. Near Tampa, St. Petersburg, Lakeland. Secretary A. P. A. of Florida resides here. Poultry Associations and incubation plants. "Pascoan" gives facts. Copy free. PASCO COUNTY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, Dade City, Florida.

The When, Where and How of Storing Farm Products

(*Continued from page* 3)

to sell at prevailing market prices than to hold for only a few cents gain, the gain to be swept aside and offset by heavy shrinkage. It is one of the problems that needs a lot of individual, persistent study and experience.

There are some physical details about the construction of a farm storage house or cellar that have a great deal to do with the satisfaction it gives. Of course it must be borne in mind that farm storage has its limitations. The maintenance of constant temperature without artificial heat or cold or scientifically controlled drafts, is a physical impossibility. Therefore, good results from the best of root cellars can only be obtained by the diligent supervision of the farmer himself. In spite of all that can be done the temperature may fall steadily to the danger point. The man who is on his guard will have the thermometer handy, so that he can supply the needed heat at times nothing more than a lighted lantern, which more than once has saved a pile of potatoes from being a total loss. In other words, the man factor is a big one to consider. Of other physical features, location takes precedent over drainage, insulation and ventilation. With the proper location the other factors are more easily controlled, for location has a direct bearing upon them.

Side Hill Type Preferable

In locating a storage cellar there are two types to choose from. The one is the common conception of a cellar that is placed below ground. It may be a cellar beneath a house or a barn. Wherever it is located, this type of storage requires that the crop be carried downward, or up as the case may be.

The other type of storage, and to my way of thinking, the more practical of the two, is the side hill type, particularly if it is possible to get a southern exposure. With a house of this kind it is possible to drive up to the entrance with a load of potatoes or cabbage and with the aid of 2-wheel hand trucks, roll the load in to the proper bins instead of lugging it by hand. A 2-wheel hand truck will take care of three crates of potatoes and there is no back breaking job about it, particularly if the wooden walk is so built that when the crop is on its way into storage, the trucks run downhill. As when the crop comes out the walk can be adjusted and the hill hill changed into the opposite direction, it is easy to see how superior this method of operation is compared to the laborious task of carrying down or carrying up a bushel at a time, especially if the steps down into the cellar are not any too perfect.

The Drainage Problem

In addition to the ease in handling a side hill furnishes ideal insulation, providing of course two and one-half or three feet of soil cover the structure. Likewise the drainage problem is minimized. In a side hill location, it is comparatively a simple task to lead the water away from the storehouse walls. An underground cellar, on the other hand, presents a serious problem, for we have not only seepage to take care of, but surface run-off. Drainage is an all important factor, for the presence of too much moisture in storage can be a real and serious menace. Unless moisture can be easily controlled, the whole phase of farm storage becomes a bugbear.

Insulation and ventilation play their respective and important parts and unless they are carefully considered and provided for, the advantage of an ideal site and perfect drainage is of no avail. The simple matter of double doors may be the all important and determining factor, or it may be the flue area which may not be sufficient to handle the volume required by the storage space.

Bulletins Will Help

It pays to spend considerable time on the various factors. There is all kind of help from the elaborate bulletins put out by our colleges of agriculture to the detailed plans furnished by the cement companies through their service departments. All a man need do is ask for the help and it is right before him. The man who goes ahead blindly and trusts to luck that what he builds will pass and looks upon some of these factors with scorn is apt to get into a lot of trouble. It is money in a man's pocket to consider every detail, for it means the difference between quick, easy handling of a well stored product and slow back-breaking and time consuming drudgery, that soon kills ambition and drives the unfortunate back to selling when the crop is harvested on a glutted market.

REAL ESTATE

BEAUTIFUL FERTILE VALLEY FARM, 20 miles from New York. 22 acres, all tillable, on two macadam roads, brooks running through. Must be seen to be appreciated. Write Owner, GEORGE W. WINTERS, R. D. 1, Paterson, N. J.

WANT TO HIRE 180 or 200 acre dairy farm, fully equipped, for five years, with privilege of buying. C. A. DOTY, Stillwater, N. Y.

27 ACRES, splendid buildings, insured $2,500. ¾ acre berries, near school, 4½ miles to railroad town, sugar bush, price $2,200, terms. Stock and equipment reasonable. CARL S. TASSELL, DeRuyter, N. Y.

FRUIT AND DAIRY FARM, 115 acres, fully equipped. House has electricity, ample barns, 15 acres fine bearing apple orchard. A. A. MILLER, 22 West Park, Albion, N. Y.

SEEDS—NURSERY STOCK

TRUMBULL SEED WHEAT, certified by Ohio Seed Improvement Association, 99.97% pure. Prices reasonable. DUNLAP & SON, Williamsport, Ohio.

FOR SALE—New Rag Carpet rugs, 30x54 inches. MRS. NETTIE POOLER, Sandusky, N. Y.

HARDY PERENNIAL FLOWER PLANTS and Berry Plants for September and October plants. Hollyhock, Oriental Poppy, Anemone, Foxglove. Bleeding Heart, Hardy Aster, Hardy Scabiosa, Hardy Phlox, Columbine, Hardy Larkspur, Canterbury Bells, Tiger Lily, Sweet William, Blue Bells, and 75 other varieties of perennial flower plants, all perfectly hardy, living outdoors during winter. Also Strawberry, Raspberry, Blackberry, Grape, Gooseberry, Currant, Asparagus plants; Roses, Shrubs, Pansies, Hedge Plants, Tulips, Hyacinths, Crocuses. Catalogue free. HARRY E. SQUIRES, Hampton Bays, N. Y.

SHEEP

REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE yearling rams, by 250 lb. imported Buttar ram. Also ewes. FRED VAN VLEET & SONS, Lodi, N. Y.

WOMEN'S WANTS

PATCHWORK. Send fifteen cents for household package, bright new calicoes and percales. Your money's worth every time. PATCHWORK COMPANY, Meriden, Conn.

ALL WOOL YARN FOR SALE from manufacturer at bargain. Samples free. H. A. BARTLETT, Harmony, Maine.

BARREL LOTS Slightly Damaged Crockery, Hotel Chinaware, Cookingware, Glassware, etc. Shipped direct from Factory to Consumer. Write for Particulars. E. SWASEY & COMPANY, Portland, Maine.

SWITCHES, etc. Booklet. EVA MACK, 15 Mechanic, Canton, N. Y.

Don't Neglect the Radio Storage Battery

JUST because you may be going to be away for a week or so or seem to be too busy to bother about the condition of the radio battery, don't forget it altogether. When the liquid within the cells falls below the tops of the plates, the latter are exposed to the air and corrosive action starts. The material may scale off and drop to the bottom of the cell, there to pile up and slowly ruin the battery by short-circuiting the plates.

Every time you charge your battery, add water—distilled water—to cover the tops of the plates carefully. If there is so little water above the plates that you have difficulty in filling the hydrometer, two to four hydrometer-fulls of water will be needed per cell. The battery is a valuable device and with proper care it will last for years.—B. FOOTE.

Service Bureau

A Complaint About "Certified Tourist System"

"I have never before had occasion to seek your aid, but recently I have encountered a problem which perhaps you can help me to solve. I own a farm on the Buffalo-Albany Highway and conduct a tourists' inn. Last Fall I subscribed with the Certified Tourist System, Inc., of Rochester, N. Y., for a sign, advertising my home and to be registered in the tourist guide books, forty of which were to be delivered to me with the sign, on June 1st. The total cost was $15.00, seven fifty to be paid to the agent at the time I subscribed and the remainder was to be paid to the postman on delivery.

"The contract distinctly read that these articles were to be delivered on June 1st. However, the sign did not get here until July 15, the guide books did not come at all. I refused to accept the sign and did not pay the remaining $7.50. I have been receiving letters ever since, threatening that if I did not remit the money immediately they would place the matter in the hands of an attorney. What is your advice? Can they force me to keep my part of the contract when they broke theirs by not delivering the sign?"

THE foregoing letter is only one of a great many that we have received of the same type. One very unfortunate fact comes from most of the complaints, namely that the solicitors for the Certified Tourist System claimed that the Organization had the endorsement of the Rochester Chamber of Commerce. Secretary A. N. Davis of the Investors' Protective Committee of the Rochester Chamber of Commerce has written us that they have not endorsed the plan.

When complaints began to come in concerning delayed delivery of signs and guide books we again took up the matter with the Certified Tourist System and they had any number of alibis, one of their main excuses being that the weather was against them. All these excuses have been of such a childish nature and have been so lame that we have had absolutely no faith in any of them. We again wrote the Chamber of Commerce to see if they had any more information for us and we received the following letter from Mr. Davis.

"We feel that you are quite justified in your attitude concerning the Certified Tourist System. We have had a conference with Mr. Webb, their president, and told him that we did not feel there was any excuse for their delay in delivering the guide books and signs early in the season. Of course, he had a very good alibi, but it turned out just about as we believed it might, and we certainly regret that they went throughout the State giving the Rochester Chamber of Commerce as reference. They were not authorized to do so and we told Mr. Webb that we thought they had assumed altogether too much."

In view of the fact that our subscribers had not received the complete delivery of guide books and signs, we wrote them that inasmuch as the Certified Tourist System had failed to live up to its obligations, we do not see where they were obliged in any way to pay for the service that was never rendered.

We informed our subscriber that he was perfectly justified in refusing to pay the balance. Obviously the guide books and other material are now of no value whatsoever, as the tourist season is about over now.

We give the foregoing facts for the guidance of our subscribers who may be approached another year. There is no justification for paying anything in advance to a service organization such as this one. If they had something tangible to produce and something actual to sell it would have been different, but they are collecting money on nothing more than a promise.

It is our experience that an attractive farm home with neat and appealing surroundings, plus a dignified notice that tourists are accommodated is enough to convince the traveling public that this home is a good one and a safe one to stop at.

"Aw, Gee—Poor Bella's sick."—LIFE.

Use Caution In Buying a Radio

WITH the approach of fall there is sure to be an increase in the number of radios on the farm and it is well to take this opportunity to warn our readers about buying sets.

There are any number of and kinds of radios on the market and AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is always glad to answer any inquiries relative to the purchase of radios. It is advisable to investigate the firm you contemplate buying from very thoroughly. We have had a number of complaints about several houses, one of them in particular being Hamburg Brothers of Pittsburgh, Pa. One of our subscribers purchased a receiving set from this concern and it failed to work. He returned it for adjustment without receiving any satisfaction and it was not until a local repairman went over it that he was able to get limited reception. Hamburg Bros. stated that they make no returns on radio sets.

Our subscriber's experience may serve as a guide to others who contemplate buying, in that they make sure before they purchase a machine that if it is not satisfactory it may be returned and the purchase price refunded. Manufacturers of nationally advertised receiving sets and large mail order houses all specify that their merchandise is of the finest grade and unless it gives satisfaction the purchase money will be refunded or the machine will be put in operating condition.

Mr. Foote, our radio editor, is always ready to answer any questions on the subject.

Who Holds Insurance Papers?

"Who holds the insurance papers of a building, the owner or the man who holds the first mortgage?"

THE holder of the first mortgage holds all fire insurance papers. These are held as a first lien against the property. A first mortgage is the first lien to be settled.

A Slow Payer

"I wish to try and collect this bill I have against W. S. Laughton, of Niagara Falls, N. Y. He owes me for 168 gallons of milk, amounting to $43.68, delivered in April. We have no contract, but every time he has given me a check it has gone to protest. Is there anything you can do for us? There are other accounts he owes me for, although he has made good on the checks that went to protest, and you will have to go after him good and sharp. He owes to different ones around here and says he will pay when he is good and ready."

SINCE receiving the above letter from our subscriber, we have written four letters to Laughton with no result. We are publishing this information for the benefit of others who may have dealings with this individual, in order that they may guide themselves accordingly.

Seed That Never Came

"On or about April 1st, I sent out the sum of $9.50 to the Moore Seed Company of 125 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa., for one barrel seed potatoes. They acknowledged receipt of the money and said they could not fill the order at the then prevailing prices, as the market had gone away up, but would send me potatoes to the amount of my money at the rate of $5.00 per bushel. I wrote and told them to send them along. Twice since then I wrote them and to date have received neither potatoes nor money."

WE are unacquainted with the Moore Seed Company, but in order to be of whatever service possible to our subscriber, we wrote them immediately following the above request. No answer was forthcoming and we wrote again and again, but to date Moore Seed Company has failed to even acknowledge our correspondence. Others who have been approached by this company will be interested in the experience of our subscriber, particularly if they are in a hurry for their seed.

Questions About Investments

On the 19th of June 1918 I purchased fifty shares of capital stock of the Johnstone Tire and Rubber Co., of LaPort, Ind. In October 1920 I received five shares of capital stock as dividend, in January 1921 ten shares and in October 1921 five shares. That is the last I have heard from them. Now as they have been in business a long time it seems I should get some dividends for money invested. I am wondering if you could assist me in finding out why.

The last record of Johnstone Tire & Rubber was the sale at auction at Buffalo, N. Y., in March, 1926 of 65 shares at $325 for the lot. We have no other information. Perhaps Arthur J. Mitchell, Syracuse, N. Y., who originally offered the stock can tell you something.

Our Best Pay

"Your letter and check of $130 at hand, check drawn by the North American Accident Insurance Company. Please accept my thanks for the same. You can well imagine how grateful I feel toward you for giving one of your subscribers the opportunity to take out the policy. The enclosed receipt is to acknowledge full settlement of my claim against the North American Accident Insurance Company, whose dealings with me have been satisfactory."—B. B. D., Burnside, N. Y.

Eveready Columbia Hot Shot Batteries contain 4, 5 or 6 cells in a neat, water-proof steel case. It is not a "Hot Shot" unless it is an Eveready Columbia.

1½ volts Fahnestock spring clip binding posts on the Eveready Columbia Ignitor at no extra cost.

A high-power team

THROW the switch that brings Eveready Columbias into action and you'll get a-plenty of it. These batteries work as hard as a team of Percherons. Their capacity for hard work is enormous, and they know how to rest too, for when work's done they rest and restore their energies. Thus they not only work hard, but last a long time. There is an Eveready Columbia dealer nearby.

Popular uses include

gas engine ignition
telephone and telegraph
doorbells
buzzers
motor boat ignition
heat regulators
tractor ignition
starting Fords
ringing burglar alarms
protecting bank vaults
electric clocks
calling Pullman porters
firing blasts
lighting tents and outbuildings
running toys

Manufactured and guaranteed by
NATIONAL CARBON COMPANY, INC.
New York San Francisco
Canadian National Carbon Co., Limited, Toronto, Ontario

EVEREADY COLUMBIA Dry Batteries
—they last longer

MILK CANS

20-30-40 qt. sizes

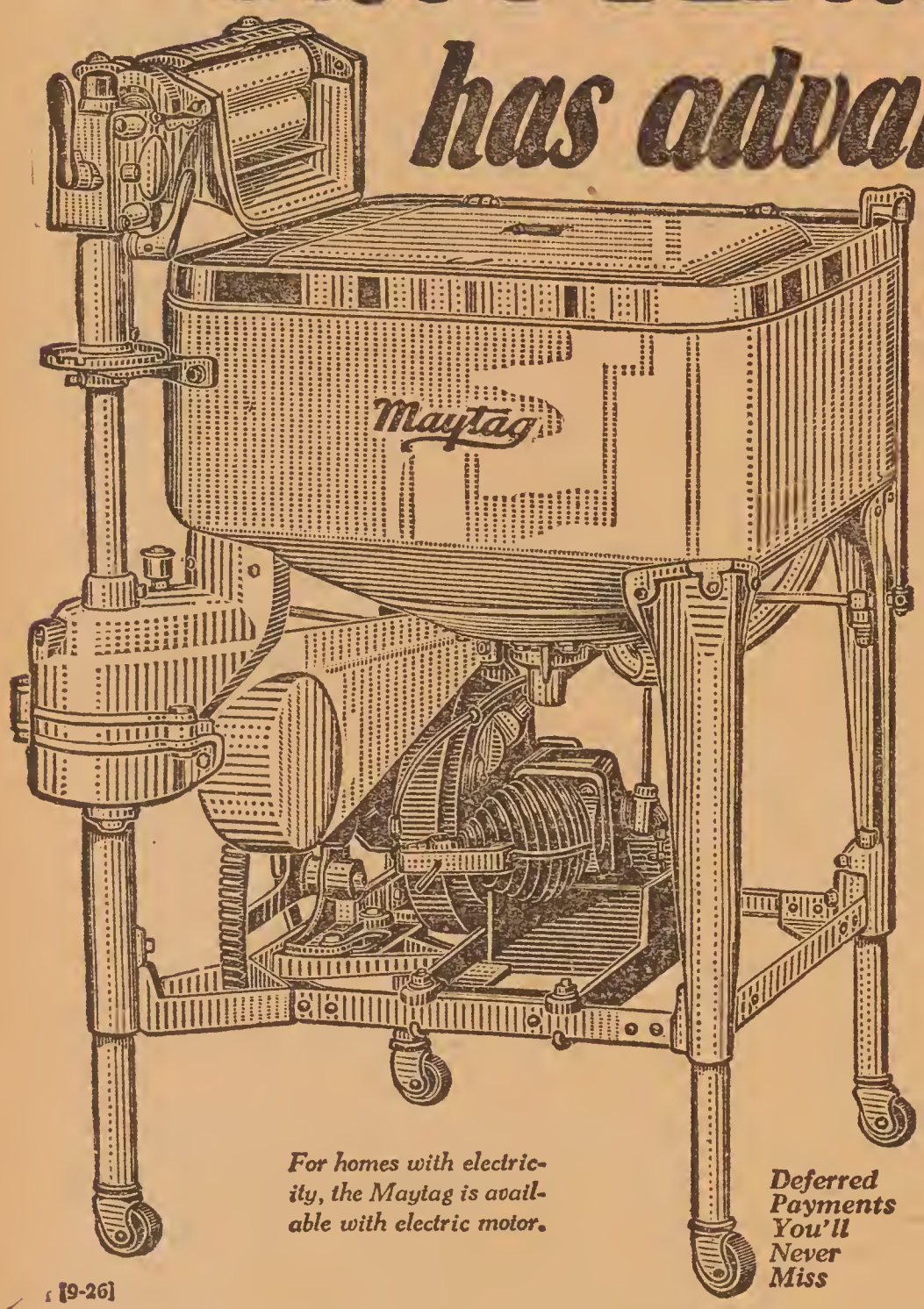
We sell only makes of high quality — yet our prices are reasonable.

Progressive dairymen have bought supplies and equipment from us since 1889.

J. S. BIESECKER
Creamery, Dairy and Dairy Barn Equipment
59 MURRAY ST., NEW YORK CITY

This Cast Aluminum TUB

has advantages possessed by no other WASHER



For homes with electricity, the Maytag is available with electric motor.

Deferred Payments You'll Never Miss

THE Maytag Tub is "machinery ıree"—all washing space—holds four gallons more than other tubs, and, being heavy cast-aluminum, it keeps the water hot for an entire washing. It will not rust, split, shrink, swell nor corrode. It cleans itself in 30 seconds and empties itself.

Because of the scientific shape of this Cast-Aluminum Tub, and the marvelous Gyrafoam principle, the Maytag washes twice as fast as other washers, and washes cleaner—a big tubful in 3 to 7 minutes. Grimy work-clothes, and greasy overalls are washed perfectly clean without hand-rubbing, yet the daintiest garments are washed with hand carefulness.

Runs With Gasoline or Electricity

For farm homes without electricity, the Maytag is equipped with in-built gasoline engine—the Maytag Multi-Motor. This compact, simple, powerful, smooth-running little gasoline engine starts with a turn of the foot lever and does a big farm washing on a few cents worth of gasoline.

FREE TRIAL for a Whole Week's Wash

The Maytag is sold by washing, not talking. It has won world leadership by selling itself through trial demonstrations in the home.

PHONE OR WRITE any dealer listed below. Without obligation, get a Maytag to try on your biggest washing. If it doesn't sell itself, don't keep it.

THE MAYTAG COMPANY, Newton, Iowa

Eastern Branch: 851-53 North Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa.

[9-26]

Call one of the authorized Maytag dealers listed below:

State of New York

City	Dealer
Afton	Harry G. Horton
Albany	G. C. Reardon, Inc.
Albion	Larwood Maytag Store
Amsterdam	Modern Housekeeping Shop
Astoria	Queens Maytag Co.
Auburn	Ohio Maytag Co.
Ballston Spa	Wendell Townley
Batavia	Charles Mancuso & Son
Binghamton	Crocker & Ogden Co.
Bloomville	E. W. Simmons
Boonville	Palmer Brothers
Brooklyn	Peter J. Tarzian, 1224 Fulton St.
Brooklyn	Maytag Washer Co., Inc. 6017 Fourth Ave.
Buffalo	Kolipinski Brothers
Buffalo	Buffalo Maytag Co.
Canajoharie	Geesler & Keller, Inc.
Callicoon	R. S. Walker
Canandaigua	Head Maytag Co.
Carmel	J. R. Cole
Champlain	Champlain Hdwe. Co.
Chatham	Chas. M. Canham, Inc.
Corning	Corning Maytag Co.
Cortland	G. H. Wiltsie
Croton Falls	George Juengst & Son
Dundee	Carpenter Electric Co.
Dunkirk	Maytag Shops Inc.
Easton	Thos. A. McGrath, P. O. Valley Falls
Eaton	E. B. Robie
Eldred	Ray C. Ryman
Ellenville	R. S. Walker
Elmira	Charles W. Young & Son
Fonda	E. H. Kurlbaum
Franklin	Ira L. Bradley
Ft. Plain	Geesler & Keller, Inc.
Fulton	Johnson Hdwe.
Geneseo	F. G. Batchellor & Co.
Geneva	Young Maytag Co.
Gilboa	Wm. D. Thorpe
Gouvenour	Northern Maytag Co.
Gowanda	Hunt Maytag Co.
Hamilton	Edw. W. Arnst
Hayts Corners	H. T. Covert
Highland	Walter R. Seaman, Inc.
Honeoye	C. C. Eldridge
Hornell	Hunt Maytag Co.
Huntington, L. I.	C. M. Felt
Ilion	C. J. Nichols
Ithaca	Amos A. Barnes
Jamestown	Maytag Shops, Inc
Kings Ferry	Roy A. Tuttle
Kingston	R. S. Walker
Lacona	Mrs. C. S. Hooper

State of New York

City	Dealer
Leicester	B. P. Reynolds
LeRoy	Mr. Barton, Electrician
Liberty	Kandel Brothers
Livonia	Kemp Brothers
Lockport	Conway Maytag Company
Lowville	Northern Maytag Co.
Malone	C. F. Mason
Massena	Northern Maytag Co.
Mechanicsville	Curtis Maytag Co.
Medina	Conway Maytag Store
Middletown	R. Y. Matthews
Mt. Vernon	Maytag Mt. Vernon Co.
Naples	John M. Vierhile
Newark Valley	V. G. Saddlemire
Newburg	Newburg Maytag Shop
Niagara Falls	Louis G. Brown
Norwich	F. E. Skinner
Nunda	Nunda Elec. Lt. Co. Inc.
Oakfield	F. B. Cope
Ogdensburg	Northern Maytag Co.
Olean	Lang's Hardware
Oswego	Johnston Maytag Store
Owego	Crocker & Ogden Co.
Pawling	E. M. Crowe
Peekskill	Wm. J. Donovan
Perry	Genesee Co. Maytag Co.
Pine Plains	Paul G. Roberts
Plattsburg	Maytag Plattsburg Co.
Pleasantville	Marshall Hardware Co.
Port Jefferson	Lerch Music Shop
Port Jervis	R. Y. Matthews
Poughkeepsie	Dutchess Maytag Shop
Richfield Spgs.	Buchanan Hdwe. Co.
Richmondville	L. R. Dibble
Rochester	Rochester Maytag Co. Inc.
Rome	T. V. O'Shea
Roscoe	Roscoe Hdwe. Co.
Salamanca	Hunt Maytag Co.
Saranac Lake	J. O. Galloway
Schenectady	Modern Housekeeping Shop Inc.
Schenevus	Grover T. Chase
Sidney	Albert E. Covery
Smithboro	John G. Smith
Springfield Gardens	Puff Maytag Co.
Spring Valley	Ramapaugh Elec. Co.
Syracuse	Ohio Maytag Co.
Ticonderoga	Spring Hill El. Co.

State of New York

City	Dealer
Tonawanda	H. B. Koenig
Troy	Henry C. Calhoun Co. Inc.
Tupper Lake	Tupper Lake Garage & Supply Co.
Utica	H. D. Morehouse & Son
Walden	T. L. Millspaugh
Walton	J. E. Wood & Sons
Watertown	Northern Maytag Co.
Watkins	Thompson & Pellet
Wellsville	Hunt Maytag Co.
Whitehall	C. C. Yeamans
Williamson	Northern Wayne Maytag Co.
Yonkers	Yonkers Maytag Co.

State of Pennsylvania

City	Dealer
Allentown	Edwin P. Saeger Co. Inc.
Bellefonte	The Neyhart Hdwe. Co.
Bethlehem	Lehigh Supply Co.
Bradford	Joseph Marks
Bristol	Clymer Maytag Co.
Catasauqua	W. T. Kleppinger
Clearfield	Routch & Swartzle Co.
Coatesville	Carl B. Sherer
Columbia	Strawbridge & Tredway
Conneautville	M. D. Thompson
Corapolis	Ferree Electric Co.
Corry	Metzger-Wright Co. 109 No. Center St.
Cresson	Soisson Elec. Co.
Doylestown	Clymer's Dept. Store
Easton	James E. Hauck
Ephrata	Strawbridge & Tredway
Erie	Erie Co. Maytag Company
Frackville	Reiley Maytag Stores
Hanover	Strawbridge & Tredway
Hazelton	Reiley Maytag Stores
Honesdale	Vincent Maytag Co.
Indiana	The Lightcap Maytag Co. Inc.
Johnstown	Johnstown Maytag Co.

State of Pennsylvania

City	Dealer
Kennett Square	John H. Voorhees
Lancaster	Strawbridge & Tredway
Lewisburg	Home Elect. Store
Malvern	Suplee Hdwe. Co.
Mansfield	Tioga Co. Maytag Co. G. L. Strait & Son, Prop.
Meadville	Lynn W. Camp
Montrose	Greenwood's Maytag Store
Muncy	The Neyhart Hdwe. Co.
Norristown	J. F. Boyer Plbg. & Htg. Co.
Oil City	Lynn W. Camp
Orson	Vincent Maytag Co.
Oxford	Earnhart Brothers
Pennsburg	Chas. V. Rotenberger
Philadelphia	Ardmore Maytag Co. 23 E. Lancaster Pke.
Philadelphia	N. Phila. Maytag Co. 3639 Germantown Ave. at Erie
Philadelphia	N. Phila. Maytag Co. 70 W. Chelton Ave.
Philadelphia	N. Phila. Maytag Co. 2017 So. Broad St.
Philadelphia	No. Phila. Maytag Co. 4743 No. Frankford Ave. Phone Delaware 3976
Philadelphia	W. Phila. Maytag Co. 5206 Chestnut St.
Philadelphia (Upper Darby)	Delaware County Maytag Company 7103 Market St. Phone Boulevard 1255
Phoenixville	McCarraher Brothers
Pottstown	Pomeroy's Inc
Pottsville	Reiley Maytag Stores
Reading	E. R. Snyder
Red Lion	Strawbridge & Tredway
Reynoldsville	Mrs. M. McCreight
Royersford	McCarraher Bros.
Sayre	Harden Brothers
Scottdale	Ace Maytag Company
Scranton	Scranton Maytag Co.
Shenandoah	Reily's Maytag Store

State of Pennsylvania

City	Dealer
Slatington	Jones Brothers & Miller
Smethport	Joseph Marks
Souderton	J. M. Landis & Co.
Susquehanna	Greenwoods Maytag Store
Sykesville	Wise Sisters
Tamaqua	Williams Maytag Co.
Titusville	Lynn W. Camp
Towanda	Harden Brothers
Troy	Preston & Jacuish
Tunkhannock	Greenwoods Maytag Co.
Warren	Metzger-Wright Co.
West Chester	Suplee Hdwe. Co.
Wilkes-Barre	Wilkes-Barre Maytag Co.
Williamsport	The Neyhart Hdwe. Co.
York	Strawbridge & Tredway

State of New Jersey

City	Dealer
Asbury Park	F. G. Rhodes
Bloomfield	Banister & Pollard Co.
Camden	Camden Maytag Co.
Elmer	Schickedanz & Harker
High Bridge	Servu Appl. Co.
Highstown	C. W. Plankey Maytag Co.
Hopewell	Hopewell Elect. Co.
Jersey City	Wm. C. Delvin & Son 2321 Boulevard
Jersey City	Roth-Seuferling Company, Inc. 424 Central Ave.
Kearny	Banister & Pollard Co.
Lambertville	Servu Appl. Co.
Morristown	James E Hauck
Mt. Holly	C. G. Pidgeon
Newark	Banister & Pollard Co.
Newton	W. F. Howell Hdwe. Co.
Pennington	Mason's Hdwe. Store
Penns Grove	Elliott's Maytag Co.
Pitman	C. G. Pidgeon
Red Bank	Charles K. Hopping
Roebling	Roebling Gen's Store
Salem	D. I. McCloskey
Sussex	Lawrence Hdwe. Co.
Trenton	Trenton Maytag Co.
West New York	Roth-Seuferling Co. Inc.
Woodbury	Elliott's Maytag Co.

Machines Demonstrated in Show Rooms of New York Edison Co.

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FOUNDED IN 1842

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

SEPTEMBER 18, 1926

Marketing Fluid Milk in Philadelphia

An Experience in Sales Co-operation.

By R. W. BALDERSTON

Secretary, Interstate Milk Producers' Association and Philadelphia Dairy Council

IN order that the morning milk shall be regularly placed on every one of the 400,000 doorsteps of Philadelphia every day a highly developed organization and a number of contributing agencies must function properly. Every quart of this milk must be palatable and conform to guaranteed standards of quality and safety.

The farmers engaged in producing milk for sale in Philadelphia and other great cities have come face to face with some of the problems of our complex American life to a greater degree and in a more intimate way than probably any other group of our farmers, certainly more so than any other group of equal size and financial importance.

Few people have ever fully realized the magnitude of this great dairy industry. We think of cotton as one of the great American agricultural products and so it is. The United States produces a large part of the world's supply of cotton. We think of wheat as a great agricultural product. It is. The United States wheat farmers grow enough to supply over 110,000,000 people their daily bread and still there is usually a substantial surplus for export. We think of potatoes as an important crop. We all eat United States grown potatoes every day and many of us two or three times a day. Yes, potatoes are important, too.

But the farm value of the milk produced on the farms of the United States is greater than that of the cotton crop, the wheat crop, and the potato crop combined. Of this milk, slightly less than one half is consumed as fluid milk. So the money received from the sale of fluid milk forms one of the most important sources of farm revenue.

Reprinted from The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, Philadelphia, January, 1925.

Before 1916 in Philadelphia, as in many other American cities, much progress had been made along some lines looking toward the practical and permanent solution of the big problem of an adequate, safe supply of fresh milk. The city had adopted standards for milk which insured its safety as a human food through proper pasteurization or special care and inspection in handling on the farm and in the dairy when sold as raw milk. The enforcement of these requirements had practically eliminated the possibility of milk-borne epidemics of disease. Another step was the passage of an ordinance providing for the delivery in glass containers of all house to house deliveries. The quality of the milk was further insured by the requirement that all railroad cars carrying milk must be iced during hot weather to insure delivery at Philadelphia at as low a temperature as possible.

These developments, particularly of the country receiving plants, were recognized as a distinct forward step, but the rapid growth and consolidation of big distributors were viewed by the farmers supplying the city with a certain amount of fear and distrust. Milk-shipping farmers had been accustomed to bargain individually month by month for the sale of their milk to individual dealers, each one of whom handled the milk of two or three, and generally not more than a half dozen farmers. If the dealer had too much milk and refused a farmer's milk, the farmer immediately came to town to sell it to another dealer, of whom there were many hundred in the city. If the dealer needed additional milk or was not satisfied with the quality of that which was supplied him, he went out into the country and visited some additional farmers and bargained with them for their milk. If he could find no farmer who had been shipping to Philadelphia and whose milk was available at the time, the dealer induced one of the butter-creamery shippers to stop going to the creamery and to ship to Philadelphia, offering a slightly higher price than

(*Continued on page* 8)

MILK PRICES IN PHILADELPHIA AND OTHER LEADING CITIES

(Quoted from Survey, "Milk Marketing in State," U. S. Department of Agriculture, 1924.)

The position of the market-milk industry in Philadelphia has often been the source of favorable comment. Not only has the price of milk to the consumer been low when compared with the prices of other important foods in the city for several years past, but when compared with milk prices in other cities in this section of the United States it is also low. From the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics the following table has been compiled, comparing the retail price per quart of milk in Philadelphia with that of other cities in this section.

Average Annual Retail Price per Quart for Fresh Milk in Certain Eastern Cities of the United States

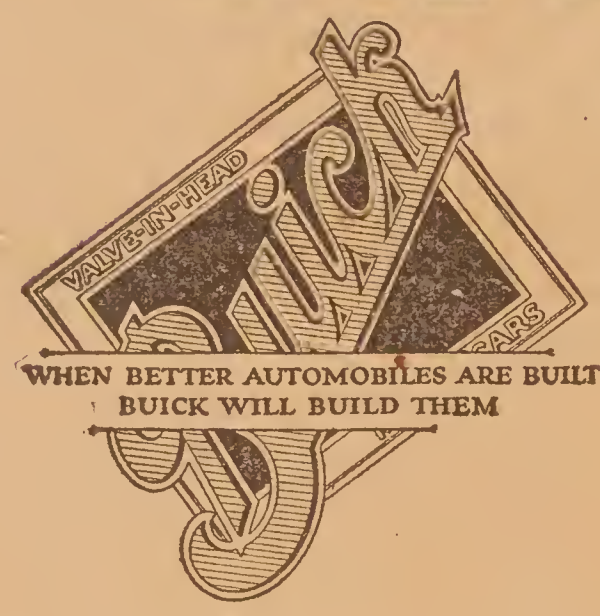
(Data from the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

Year	Baltimore	Boston	New York	Philadelphia	Pittsburgh	Washington
	(cents)	(cents)	(cents)	(cents)	(cents)	(cents)
1913	8.8	8.9	9.0	8.0	8.8	8.6
1914	8.7	8.9	9.0	8.0	9.2	8.6
1915	8.8	8.9	9.0	8.0	9.3	8.6
1916	8.9	9.1	9.2	8.2	9.5	9.2
1917	10.7	11.9	11.9	10.2	11.2	11.2
1918	15.6	15.0	14.5	12.9	13.6	14.8
1919	15.2	16.0	16.1	13.6	14.8	16.1
1920	15.9	17.4	16.7	14.3	15.7	17.1
1921	13.	15.7	15.1	11.8	14.1	15.0
1922	12.1	13.6	14.6	11.3	12.5	13.4
1923 1st 6 mo.	13.	14.2	14.8	12.2	14.	14.

In the laboratory of the Interstate Milk Producers Association dealers samples are check-tested for butterfat

for the first time!

only four oil changes a year



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The GREATEST BUICK EVER·BUILT

Apple Market Slow

A Western New York Farm and Home Talk

By M. C. Burritt

A FEW days of beautiful harvest weather—sun and drying winds—enabled practically every one to finish grain harvest and to get the grain in the barns. On the whole there was comparatively little damage in spite of the fact that much of it was out in the fields for ten days to two weeks with considerable rain. Our oat harvest was completed just three weeks later than last year. Some threshing has been done. Yields of wheat are low, mostly from twelve to twenty bushels per acre with an occasional twenty-five or thirty bushel yield. Oats are yielding well, forty to fifty bushels being quite the rule. Some fields will yield better than this.

M. C. Burritt.

Considerable fall plowing for wheat has been done during the past week. This is late too because it had to wait for the oat harvest. In spite of heavy rains plowing is rather hard. Now at the close of the week—September 4th it is raining hard again and the ground is saturated with water.

Comparatively few tomatoes have been picked for canning factory as yet. The ripening is later than last year and that was late enough so that many tomatoes were frosted. The crop will be much lighter than last year and there is danger that much of it may be frosted and lost altogether. By September 4, 1925, we had picked 37 bushels from a two acre field. This year on this date we have not picked a bushel.

West Ships Early Apples

The early apple market continues draggy, in fact it is in worse shape than a week ago. By August 28, New York growers had shipped 192 cars as compared with 199 last year, the larger crop of this year making up for the later season. As a whole the eastern states have shipped only about 60 per cent as many apples as last year at this time or 3803 cars, while western states have shipped more than twice as many as last year at this time, or 2714 cars. These heavy early western shipments as much as our own large crop are no doubt responsible for the present depressed prices.

Such Dutchess as have been sold have brought from 90 cents and a dollar a bushel for the first shipments down to fifty cents a bushel F. O. B. for the most recently shipped cars. Some stock has been sold to pie bakers at $3.25 per barrel delivered. Much of this variety will not be picked at all. Future deliveries on Wealthies which are not yet sufficiently well colored to pick, are on the basis of $2.75 to $3.00 F. O. B. in barrels. Canners are buying very sparingly of these early varieties if at all, at 75 to 80 cents per hundred weight. There are very few if any future sales of entire crops or late varieties as yet.—M. C. Burritt.

Milk Production Increased.

THE United States Department of Agriculture estimates that the milk production last year increased nearly two billion pounds over the production in 1924. Most of the increase was consumed as fluid milk and in the manufacture of cheese, condensed and evaporated milk and ice cream. The increase in the use of fluid milk has been entirely due to the increase in population. The per capita consumed being 54.75 gallons, the same as in 1924.

The amount of creamery butter manufactured increased slightly, while butter produced on farms shows a decrease. There was a considerable increase in the amount of milk used for ice cream. The report shows a decrease in the amount of whole milk fed to calves.

Post Your Farm and Keep Trespassers Off

We have had some new signs made up of extra heavy material because severe storms will tear and otherwise make useless a lighter constructed material. We unreservedly advise farmers to post their land and the notices we have prepared comply in all respects with the laws of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. The price to sucribers is 95 cents a dozen, the same rate applying to larger quantities.

American Agriculturist
461 4th Ave. New York City

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The State Fair Was a Farmers' Fair

Some Outstanding Features That Helped Make It So

By FRED W. OHM
Associate Editor, American Agriculturist

THERE is no question but what the State Fair this year was one of the best, if not the best ever held. The weather was ideal with the exception of Saturday afternoon. On one or two mornings it looked a little hazy and doubtful, but by "starting time" the sun shone through in all its glory. This ideal weather helped to make the fair. But there were a number of features that made it an outstanding success, such as the log cabin exhibit, the horse-pulling contest, the horseshoe pitching tournament, excellent horse racing as well as the long bill of special attractions in front of the grand stand between the races.

For sustained popularity it appeared to me that the log cabin, exhibited jointly by the New York State Department of Farms and Markets and the New York State Agricultural Society held first rank. Throughout the entire day, every day in the week, old and young gathered around the old log house to look upon the magnificient collection of antiques common in the home of our forefathers, to watch the old cobbler making shoes and the elderly women manipulating the cumbersome spinning wheel while the old fiddler played tunes of the days gone by. Many an antique dealer or fan looked on the exhibit and sighed, "Oh, for the opportunity to get some of those pieces."

The horsepulling contest that was held in the Coliseum Tuesday and Wednesday was to many the biggest thing on the grounds. If anything will show up a driver or poorly fitted harness, a contest like this will—and did. It takes a big attraction to hold 5,000 people for a whole afternoon. That was the estimated attendance during the contest. Practically every seat in the Coliseum was filled and the crowd stood three and four deep around the inner circle and in the aisles. The enthusiasm of the crowd was enough to remind you of a good old fashioned ball game during the ninth inning of a tied game with one man on base, two out and two strikes on a pinch hitter. As each team negotiated the required pull a thunderous applause burst forth. The excitement grew as the contest narrowed down to the teams of R. C. Melvin of Liverpool and S. W. Pendergast of Phoenix. Finally the weight was increased so that the teams were required to move what was equivalent to a load of 17½ tons on a concrete road. The Melvin team tried hard but could not cover the required distance. It got a great cheer. When the black and roan team of Pendergast settled in their collars and more than covered the required distance, the outburst was overwhelming. It was a great event.

To cover every detail of the entire Fair would require a great deal more space than has been allotted me in this issue but there were a number of things that I could not help observing as being worthy of passing on to our readers. I tried particularly to pick out some things of real value to the farmer in his business, things that it seemed most folks walked right by. I am firmly convinced that if a man is going to get everything out of the Fair, he really should spend two days there. One day can be devoted entirely to business, consulting the various exhibitors and studying the exhibits that have a direct bearing on the individual's farm business. The second day could be spent in having a good time, visiting with old friends, making a general tour of the buildings and grounds, taking in the midway and the attractions in front of the grand stand and winding up with the good old horse races.

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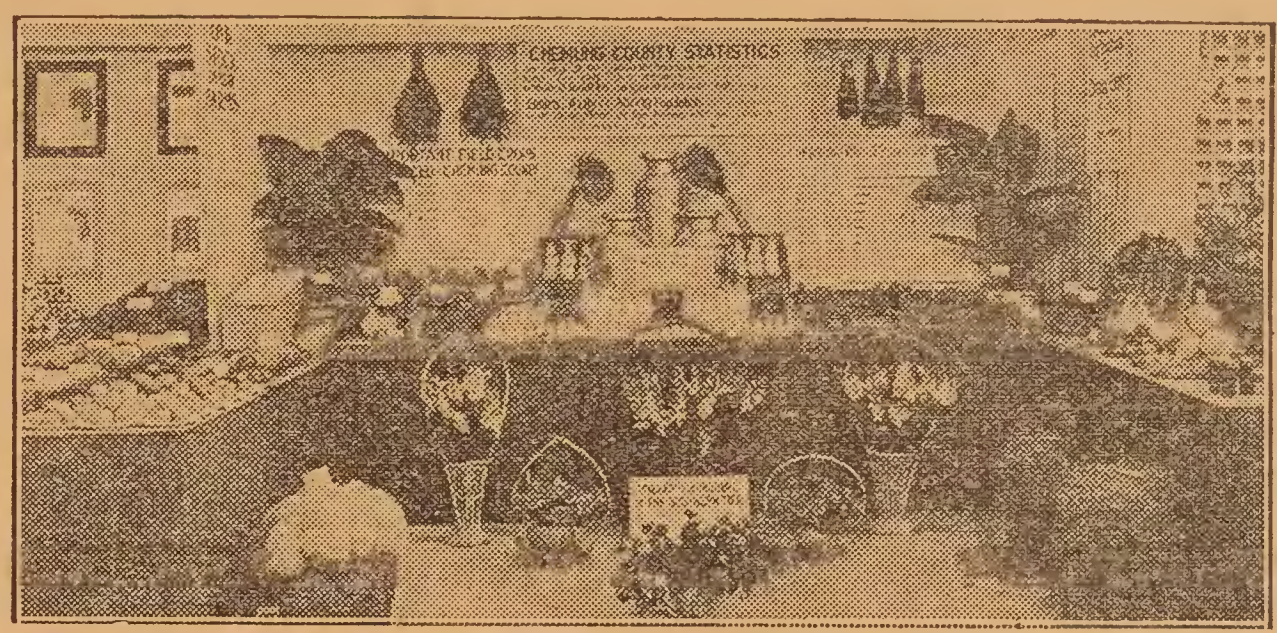

The Chemung County Farm Bureau Exhibit at the State Fair which won the blue ribbon. It pictured, as did no other, the outstanding features of the Agriculture in the County. It was a credit to the Southern Tier.

A "Back to the Lander" Who is Making Hens Pay

A Pen of Leghorns from Pennsylvania Makes a Record at the Storrs Contest

I ALWAYS hesitate before telling a story of of a man who has left the city and made a success on a farm because of a fear that it may encourage someone to make the attempt without having conditions such that success is possible. In nine cases out of ten the best advice for the city man who contemplates farming is "don't" yet once in a while someone makes a notable record under such conditions. When I went to the poultry farm of John Toivenen of Erie County, Pennsylvania, I did not know he had ever lived in the city. In fact this story is told not because he might be called a "back to the lander" but because he has attained success as a poultry breeder.

Mr. John Toivenen of Girard, Pa., owner of this leading pen of pullets at the Storrs egg-laying contest

Mr. Toivenen's native country is Finland. "So far as I know" he said, "I am the first Finn that has been a poultryman. It is too cold for poultry in Finland and they might freeze even on a moderately cold day there. I was a tailor in St. Petersburg. In fact," he added with a smile, "I used to make dress coats for the czar of Russia. Mrs. Toivenen and I came to this country thirty-five years ago and I worked a number of years as a tailor in New York and Pittsburgh."

"I always had a great interest in the country and tried to learn about it. I once went to a Library and borrowed a copy of Henry's 'Feeds and Feeding' but I soon decided that I did not have enough education to understand it and returned it. I gained the most information from Warren's 'Farm Management' and from a poultry bulletin written by James Rice of Cornell about fifteen years ago."

"Poor health finally forced me to try the country. I developed tuberculosis in one lung and was advised to leave the city. I had been studying for nearly five years and so was partly prepared which was fortunate, yet I have learned since that one never learns all there is to know about hens. I advertised for a small farm and looked at a large number before deciding on this one. This place has 5½ acres but there was only one small poultry house and I built the others myself." The price of the house and land was $1200.00.

"How much do you valve the place at now?" I asked.

Mr. Toivenen thought for some time. "That is a hard question" he replied "I have some hens that I could sell for almost any price I ask. Yet I want to be conservative and think that $8,000 is the least that would be reasonable. What do you think?" He asked Mr. Engle, the Farm Bureau Agent, who had taken me to the farm.

"I think that is a conservative figure" he replied.

I was interested in seeing the actual results of Mr. Toivenen's work so he took us to the houses. He rapped on the door before entering the first house and said in explanation, "Hens and especially leghorns are nervous and I always let them know when I am coming". As we entered the house the hens came toward him instead of going away in spite of the fact that he was bringing two strangers with him.

"I winter 600 hens, raise 600 pullets and sell 300 pullets", he said. "I think many folks make a

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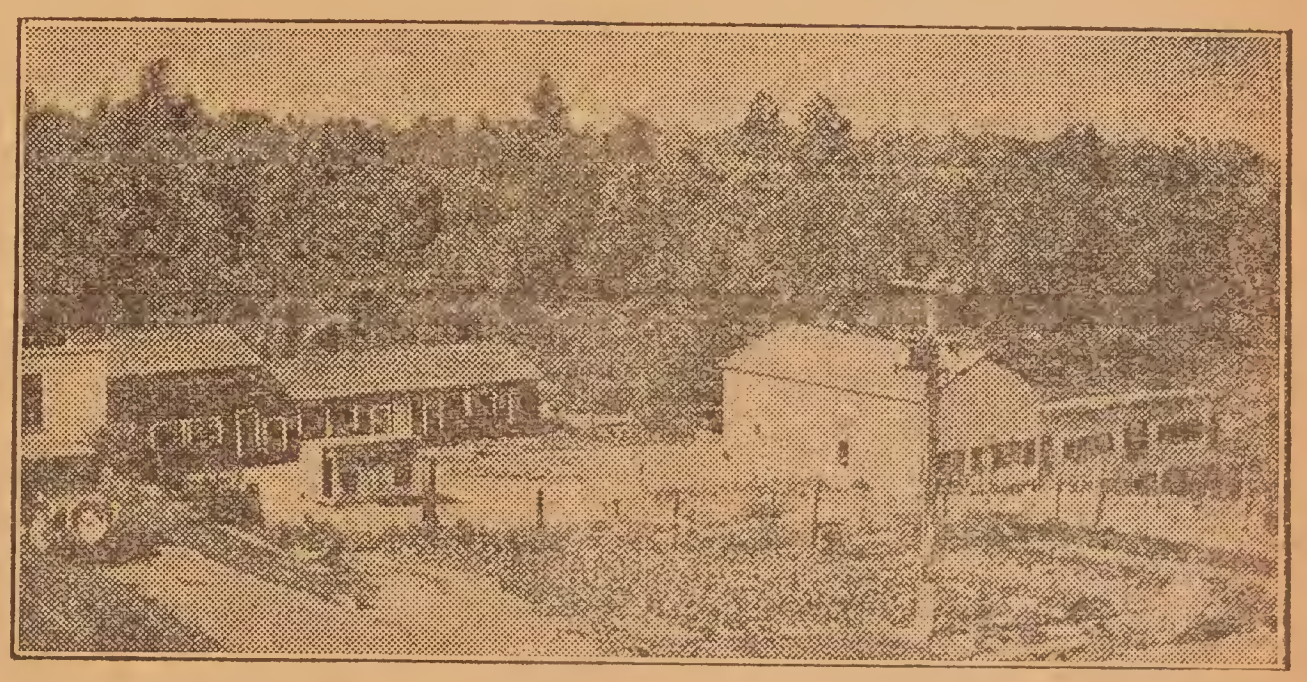

A part of the poultry plant of Toivenen Leghorn Farms of Girard, Pa. The buildings are not pretentious but the stock are high producers.

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

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State Fair A Success

THE New York State Fair this year was one of the best ever held. To be sure, there were some things to be criticized. Many of the exhibits, for instance, were small and the products green. This was a fault that could not be helped because the Fair dates were set earlier than usual and too early to get the best exhibits from fruit and many crops. We believe this was offset, however, by the fact that there was better weather, enabling people to come and have a good time.

It is true, also, that many of the exhibits, including those of cattle, would have been much better appreciated had they been better described. When one asked for some special information, he was referred, sometimes rather brusquely, to a catalog which cost twenty-five cents. Not one person in a thousand buys a catalog, with the result that much of the educational value of some of the finest things on the grounds is lost.

But on the whole, the Fair is improving rapidly and the management is paying more attention to those things which particularly emphasize agriculture and the things in which farmers are especially interested. For instance, we might mention among those things which help to make a real fair the Farm and Home Bureau exhibits, illustrating the work and products of the farmers and the home makers in the different counties of the Empire State. Then there was the log cabin home bringing out the activities of the old time farm home. That this was appreciated is attested by the fact that a crowd milled around the booth every day of the Fair.

The horseshoe pitching tournament, in which spirited contest thirty-four counties took part, emphasized a real sport typical of country communities. The horse pulling contest showed that in spite of the automobile, thousands of people are still interested in "old Dobbin".

We believe that the manufacturers of farm and home equipment and of supplies who bring the best they have each year to the Fair are to be especially commended. It does not usually pay these manufacturers financially for the work and cost necessary to put on a good show of their products. Nevertheless, they do it, and the exhibits of modern farm and home appliances and supplies are always one of the best features on the grounds.

A great deal of hard work and money goes into making the State Fairs in the different states, but we believe when this money is well spent that the fairs are very well worthwhile in advancing the happiness and progress of the men and women who make their living on the farms.

New School Law Reduces Taxes

EVERY rural school taxpayer will be interested at this time in the effect that the new rural school bill, giving increased State aid to rural districts, will have upon his taxes. This bill, sometimes known as the Nine Million Dollar School Bill, took effect on July 1, 1926 and therefore the first aid will be available during the present school year. It provides additional State aid to all schools, both city and rural. It helps to reduce taxes by providing more money from the State as a whole to run the schools. Ninety per cent. of the wealth of the State is in the cities and villages with a population of more than 4500. This means that the cities, because they have the most wealth, contribute ninety per cent. of the school taxes distributed by the State itself. Therefore, the greater the State aid, the lower will be the local school taxes in country districts.

Now let us see how this new school law will affect the one-teacher districts. In the first place, the bill increases what is known as the educational quota for one-teacher districts from $200 to $250. Besides, it increases the special aid to districts having a valuation of less than $60,000.

To give an actual example, suppose a one-room school district has a valuation of $18,000, and suppose that the cost of running the school this year is $1050. Under the old law, the State would pay $616 of this and $434 had to be raised by local taxes. This meant a local tax rate of $24 per thousand. Under the new law, the State will pay $882, leaving only $168 to be raised locally, or a local tax rate of $9.33 per thousand, a net saving of $14.67 on each thousand of assessed valuation. Further examples will be given in later issues showing how this money will help local districts, even where the local districts have a fairly high assessed valuation. The new State aid will materially help to reduce local school taxes.

We believe that these facts speak louder than mere words. Money talks. AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has worked for years to get more State aid for rural schools, and when we say rural school we mean the one-room district school. This law which we helped to get will do more for the district school than anything else that has happened in years. This is the answer to the misrepresentation that is being circulated about our attitude on consolidation. We do not believe in universal or forced consolidation of schools. We do believe where the voters wish to consolidate they should have that privilege.

It is worthy of note also that the officers of the Rural School Improvement Society and the "power behind the throne" which is urging these officers on, constantly and consistently fought the passage of the Nine Million Dollar School Law, the purpose of which was to help lower the taxes of the one-room school district and enable rural people to keep their schools without ruinous taxes.

The Barnum Dinner

ONE of the outstanding events each year at the State Fair is the dinner in honor of agriculture given by Jerome D. Barnum, publisher of the *Syracuse Post-Standard*. It is doubtful if there is any affair of its kind held during the year where so many men of prominence from every walk of life and representing so many different opinions are brought together to think for a time about agriculture.

At the seventh annual dinner this year there were more than two hundred guests, representing forty farm organizations, statesmen, bankers, manufacturers and merchants. As one guest said afterwards, "I have the feeling that these dinners go a long ways in crystallizing the thoughts of a great many men interested in agriculture throughout the State." But of even more importance, we think, was the opportunity given to bring to the attention of business and professional men important farm problems and of putting country and city dwellers a little more in touch and in sympathy with one another.

The speakers this year were Seymour Lowman, Lieutenant-Governor of New York and President of the State Fair, Kent Cooper, General Manager of the Associated Press, S. J. Lowell, formerly Master of the National Grange and now member of President Coolidge's Tariff Commission, and Frank Lowden, formerly Governor of Illinois and at present President of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America.

Mr. Lowell and Mr. Lowden in particular brought home the problems of the farmer and the need of the business men of America putting their shoulders to the task of making farming pay better than it does at present. It was forcibly pointed out that the average wage of the American farmer's family, where all members work, is only about six hundred dollars per year and that the interest which the farmer gets upon his investment is three per cent. as compared to the eleven per cent. industrial return. The importance of the soil was emphasized and the dependence of us all, particularly of city men and city industry, on the "good brown dirt" which forms the basis of all civilization.

How Milk Is Sold in the Philadelphia Milk Shed

IF you are interested in selling milk—and what farmer is not—you will want to read our front page article by Mr. R. W. Balderston, Secretary of the Interstate Milk Producers' Association. This farmers' organization has been successful in selling its members' milk in the Philadelphia milk shed, and Mr. Balderston explains how it is done. Farmers cannot have too much information about the different marketing systems that are in use by farmers' sales organizations selling farm products. This is the reason why we are going to tell how milk is marketed in the different large milk markets of the United States. In an early issue, there will be an article explaining the Pittsburgh plan.

Sayings of Dr. John W. Holland

If your home is a place of love and worship your children will cry of homesickness when they depart from it.

* * *

It seems necessary for us to be under the whip of necessity.

* * *

A good farmer raises corn by day, and never "Cain" by night.

Eastman's Chestnuts

THOSE of my readers who have to travel occasionally on the sleeping cars and who feel that they can never depend upon the porter to wake them in time to get off will appreciate the following story:

The traveling salesman instructed the porter that he must leave the train at Cleveland, where he was due at three o'clock in the morning. He explained that violence might be necessary because he did not wake easily. He emphasized his instructions with a generous tip.

The drummer awoke at six in the morning, with Cleveland far behind. In a rage, he sought the porter. The colored man was in a highly disheveled state and his face was bruised badly. His eyes popped at sight of the furious traveling man, who allowed no opportunity for explanations or excuses. He did all the talking, and did it forcibly. When at last the outraged salesman went away, the porter shook his head dismally, and muttered:

"NOW, AH SHOHLY WONDER WHO-ALL AH DONE PUT OFF AT CLEVELAND!"

Scores the Horseshoe Pitchers Made

How Winners Stood in the A.A. Farm Bureau Tournament at the State Fair

By D. D. COTTRELL

Official Score Keeper at the State Fair Tournament, Vice President and Statistician of National H. S. P. A.

IN the third annual AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Farm Bureau State Fair horseshoe pitching tournament held at Syracuse August 30th and 31st, 1926, thirty-five counties of New York State through their farm bureau agents entered contestants, in most cases paying the expenses of the player and alternate. The players from thirty-four of these counties were actually on hand and paid their entrance fee of two dollars each about ten o'clock the first day. All of the players pitched in the tournament according to the schedules laid out and had their entrance fees refunded to them according to the conditions under which they entered. The pitcher and alternate, both by the name of Utter, who were to come from Otsego County, were the only ones not present.

Large numbers of horseshoe pitching fans, most of the farm bureau agents and numerous friends from the counties who sent representatives were on hand to cheer for their favorites for the state championship.

The horseshoes of each contestant were examined by Mr. G. E. Snyder of Albion, N. Y., who had charge of the courts, to see that they conformed to the rules of the National Horseshoe Pitchers' Association.

Because of the large number of contestants and the limited time in which to finish the tournament, it was agreed that each player would pitch fifty shoes and that the sixteen players who each made the greatest number of points, counting three points for each ringer and one point for each shoe within six inches of the peg, should each play each other one twenty-five point game in the preliminary tournament. This elimination contest was finished about noon the first day. The order of places was reported in last week's account of the games.

About one o'clock in the afternoon the sixteen highest men began the preliminary tournament on eight courts and had pitched a total of seventy-seven 25-point games before it was time to quit. The playing started again about 9:30 A. M. the second day and the forty-three more games which completed the preliminary tournament were finished about noon with the results as shown in Table A.

As had been agreed, the six who won the most games in the preliminaries started playing each other one 50-point game in the finals about one o'clock the second day. The results in the finals are given in Table B.

It was also agreed before the tournament began that if there should be any ties in games won, the positions of the contestants should be decided by the highest total number of points and that if these total number of points were also the same then the positions should be decided on the largest percentage of ringers. Under these rules Burrell was given seventh and the prize of five dollars because he had a total of 304 points against 302 points for Masters who had won the same number of games in the preliminaries. Rose in the finals was also given third place and a prize of thirty dollars ahead of Pooler because he made 12 more points although each won the same number of games. In order to make sure there was no error in the records, the original score sheets of each game were all re-checked before these decisions were made. It always pays to work for every point in a horseshoe pitching game as well as in the game of life.

For the championship and the fifty dollar prize, however, it was decided before the tournament that if there was a tie in games, it should be de-

(*Continued on page 6*)

TABLE A

Summary of the Scores of the Contestants
Preliminary Tournament

Place	Name, Address, County	W	L	Pts	R	DR	S.P.	O.P.	Pct
1	Geo. B. Tweedie, Walton, Delaware	13	2	347	133	15	444	186	.300
2	Stanley Drumm, Schenectady, Schenectady	13	2	242	120	14	488	227	.246
3	Roland Rose, Horseheads, Chemung	12	3	357	123	14	466	204	.264
4	Raymond Pierce, Westport, Essex	11	4	342	121	13	516	239	.235
5	E. Z. Wells, Albion, Orleans	10	5	314	104	10	546	290	.190
6	A. J. Pooler, Adams, Jefferson	9	6	332	135	21	584	282	.231
7	Arthur Burrell, Corning, Steuben	8	7	304	103	14	474	278	.217
8	Donald Masters, Edwards, St. Lawrence	8	7	302	112	14	528	308	.212
9	Alton Coy, Smyrna, Chenango	7	8	303	119	14	566	340	.210
10	Wade Mattice, North Blenheim, Schoharie	7	8	296	117	15	494	312	.237
11	F. E. Pitman, Skaneateles, Onondaga	6	9	324	127	8	588	302	.216
12	Ernest Bowen, Oakfield, Genesee	6	9	299	107	9	530	322	.202
13	F. H. McCluen, Trumansburg, Seneca	4	11	259	100	12	488	332	.205
14	Gordon Flood. Randolph, Cattaraugus	3	12	183	53	5	474	350	.112
15	Norman Donaldson, Branchport, Yates	2	13	195	65	6	522	355	.125
16	C. H. Outwater, Whitney Point, Broome	1	14	196	64	1	484	368	.132
	Totals	120	120	4695	1703	185	8192	4695	.208

KEY: W, games won; L, games lost; Pts., points made; R, ringers; DR, double ringers; SP, number of shoes pitched; OP, points made by opponents; Pct, percent of ringers to shoes pitched.

TABLE B

Final Tournament

Price	Place		W	L	Pts	R	DR	SP	OP	Pct.
$50.00	1	Raymond Pierce	4	1	242	94	12	378	184	.250
40.00	2	Geo. B. Tweedie	4	1	245	101	11	328	169	.308
30.00	3	Roland Rose	3	2	221	74	7	348	214	.213
20.00	4	A. J. Pooler	3	2	209	85	10	334	163	.254
10.00	5	Stanley Drumm	1	4	160	59	2	358	242	.165
5.00	6	E. Z. Wells	0	5	145	56	4	330	250	.170
		Totals	15	15	1222	469	46	2076	1222	.226
TIE GAME FOR THE STATE CHAMPIONSHIP										
	1	Raymond Pierce	1	0	50	24	4	66		.350
	2	Geo. B. Tweedie	0	1	44	19	3	66		.288
Grand Totals in Tournament State Fair, 1926			135	135	5917	2172	233	10268	5917	.212
Totals in Tournament State Fair Sept., 1925			190	190	6210	2028	178	11302	6210	.179
Totals in Tournament State Fair Sept., 1924			99	99	3328	552	23	7096	3328	.077

KEY: W, Games won; L. games lost; Pts, points made; R, ringers; DR, Double Ringers; SP, number of shoes pitched; OP, points made by opponents; Pct, percent of ringers to shoes pitched.

How the Apple Crop is Shaping Up

Summary of the September 1 Survey of the New York State Horticultural Society

The following is the September 1 report of the New York State Horticultural Society which has been compiled by Mr. R. L. Gillett, statistician of the New York State Department of Farms and Markets with whom the Society and its secretary, Mr. Roy P. McPherson have worked in close cooperation. The tabular matter accompanying it covers only the apple crop. The statistics concerning other fruits will be given in subsequent issues of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

The report, which appears in the form of a letter from Mr. Gillett to members of the Horticultural Society, is as follows:

THE accompanying table contains the summary of the tabulation of the late summer reports from the members of the Society, made in collaboration with your Secretary, Mr. Roy P. McPherson. Figures for counties from which less than three reports were received are not generally given.

The expected harvest of marketable fall and winter apples on the farms of 146 members of the society is 232,593 barrels compared with 260,505 barrels on the same farms in 1925 and 208,067 barrels in 1924. (In addition 18 members reporting for 1926 and 1925 only reported 22,475 barrels and 26,550 barrels respectively, in these two years.) The individual farm reports were characterized by great irregularity of this year's prospects compared with last year's harvest. Some expected considerably more than last year while others in the same county expected less.

The "condition" reports on percentage of a normal crop is 73 per cent for the state as a whole, compared with 60 per cent reported at this time last year. Fall varieties at 79 per cent compared with 62 per cent last year and Greenings at 76 per cent compared with 43 per cent last year are the high figures, while Baldwin at 64 per cent compared with 56 per cent last year at this time is in the middle class, with McIntosh at 40 per cent compared with 71 last year showing poor prospects and Northern Spy placed at 31 per cent compared with 66 per cent last year, making the poorest showing. Several of the counties in the principal commercial apple districts show up in the condition reports as being very little better than last year. On the other hand several counties where the crop was relatively light last year report higher condition figures this year. The crop appears to be much more evenly distributed in commercial and non-commercial sections alike than last year. In the Horticultural Society it is primarily the principal commercial sections which are represented, both in reports of prospective production on individual farms and in condition reports.

The percentage of the crop which will probably pack "A" grade is estimated

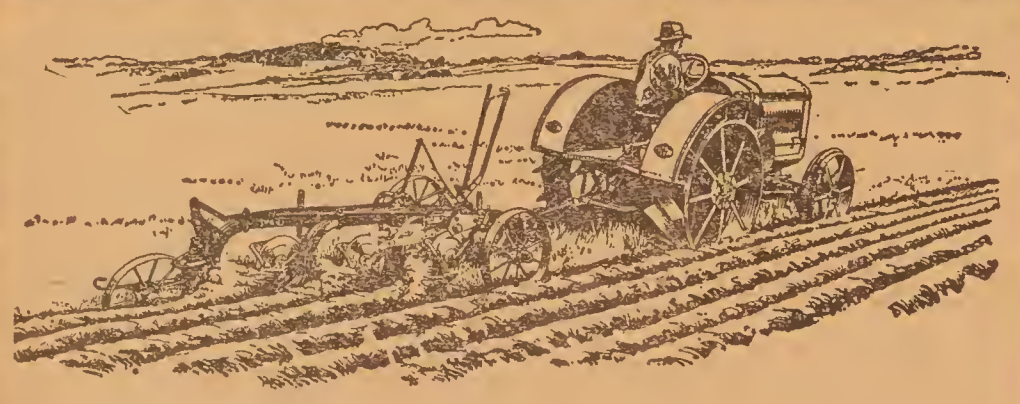
Continued on page 6

SUMMARY OF SEPTEMBER 1 APPLE REPORT OF NEW YORK STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

Barrels of Fall and Winter Apples of Marketable Quality Grown by 146 Members Reporting.

APPLES—CONDITION—PERCENT OF NORMAL CROP

	Expected	Harvested	Harvested	All Varieties			Fall Varieties			McIntosh		Baldwin		Greening		Northern Spy		Percent of Crop expected to pack as Grade "A"		
	1926	1925	1924	1926	1925	1924	1926	1925	1924	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925	1924
WESTERN NEW YORK																				
Niagara	32275	34468	28013	74	64	53	82	55	69	29	58	50	66	82	34	28	68	77	80	35
Orleans	18100	29670	16150	74	70	47	92	52	65	44	60	50	75	78	34	44	78	79	77	47
Monroe	28900	37644	30752	70	67	44	82	66	74	30	66	60	71	72	46	28	67	61	76	39
Wayne	43700	43450	33323	75	61	50	76	63	67	34	70	65	56	49	34	25	75	69	76	44
Genesee	6050	8380	6325	62	67	47	62	38	46		75	55	66	67	60	26	75	60	85	37
Wyoming	1000	265	950	78	54	60		41	75		71	75	46	90	34		78		71	38
Livingston	333	500	300	*48	63	60		55	72				55						82	57
Onondaga	19030	17010	13025	77	35		95	58		56	50	76		71	30	49	28	58		
Ontario	12000	10462	9219	78	58	55	71	55	71	35	70	79	55	79	40	30	69	56	67	40
Yates	1700	198	1050	77	28	42	83	30	59		70	85	23	77	18	12	54	67	65	16
Seneca	2300	5060	2800	70	53	50	63	57	71	40	71	47	37	58	44	18	37	67	56	45
HUDSON RIVER VALLEY																				
Ulster	7850	10100	7700	72	65	49	63	70	61	43	71	76	51	79	46	29	65	79	68	58
Greene	2400	3500	3600	62	59	47	77	72	55	36	79	44	43	44	66		59	65	74	50
Columbia	19725	24660	21504	71	75	62	75	75	79	30	88	52	70	72	63	30	72	76	77	69
Dutchess	10690	7790	8896	78	54	56	79	57	64	58	69	81	46	84	38	24	60	81	76	58
Orange	6675	5450	4790	76	54	53	78	81	66	54	87	79	38	94	26	52	81	70	70	53
NEW YORK STATE																				
1926	232593			73			79			40		64		76		31		71		
1925		260505			60			62			71		56		43		66		75	
1924			208067			51			67		53		31		59		39			46
1923						55			46		54		68		38		46			54
1922						64			80											58
1921						41			37											59



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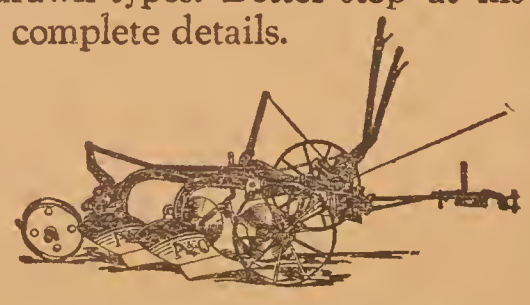

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Scores the Horseshoe Pitchers Made

(*Continued from page 5*)

cided by pitching another 50-point game.

Tweedie who stood first in the preliminaries lost his first game in the finals to Pierce. Pierce won his first four games and looked a sure winner for first place until he lost his last game to Rose. This put Pierce and Tweedie in a tie for the championship as each had won four games and lost one.

Then began a most exciting game with friends of each contestant cheering him on as some particularly fine throw was made. In the first inning each pitched a ringer but Tweedie made the first point on the closest shoe. At the end of the ninth inning each had scored 7 points, then Pierce raised his score to 20 points in the fifteenth inning before Tweedie could score again. Tweedie was then successful in each of the next five innings making the score at the end of the twentieth inning 24 to 20 in his favor. Tweedie failed to throw a ringer in the next inning but Pierce pitched a double and came back in the twenty-second inning with another ringer which Tweedie failed to cover, making the score 29 to 24 in Pierce's favor. At the end of the twenty-fifth inning the score was 35 to 17 in favor of Pierce. In the next four innings Tweedie pitched six ringers and Pierce was only able to cover one of them, making the score 44 to 35, with Tweedie leading. Then Pierce took the lead again by throwing four ringers in the next three innings, bringing his score up to 47 while Tweedie only had 44. In the thirty-third and last inning, Pierce came back with another double. Tweedie pitched a ringer with his first shoe, making three ringers on the peg. His second shoe struck fairly as a ringer but bounded off the peg giving three points to Pierce and the state championship. During these last few innings the crowd was tense with excitement. Not a sound was heard as a shoe was being pitched, but loud cheering as ringers encircled the peg so frequently.

The gold medal awarded by American Agriculturist to Ray Pierce of Essex County, winner of the Horse Shoe Pitching Tournament at the State Fair.

As an example of the good sportsmanship among all the players, it is well to record the remark made by Tweedie when he lost his first game to Pierce in the finals. He said, "He won the game, but I had the most fun," and then after Pierce had won the championship, he told the writer he was glad Pierce won because he was young and might have been discouraged if he had lost out.

The highest percentage of ringers in any one game was made by Burrell in his game with Mattice, when he pitched 10 ringers including two double ringers out of 18 shoes or a percentage of .611. There were a few other games in which a player pitched about 50 per cent ringers.

At the close of the tournament the players were called together when Mr. Eastman, editor of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, spoke briefly and presented the championship medal and the different prizes to the winners as the writer of this read the record of each.

For the second year the tie in games for the championship has had to be played off showing how keen the competition is.

Last year Tweedie won from Van Auken by one point. This made Philpot and VanAuken a tie on games for first place and championship. They played off the tie and VanAuken won. This one point, however, gave Tweedie a $30 prize instead of a prize of $5, which he would have received if he had not won from VanAuken by that one point.

The crowds seemed never to lose interest in watching the games and frequently stood quite a number deep all around the courts craning their necks to see the contest if possible. Many were heard to say that they never before saw such expert ringer throwing.

This is the first year that it has not rained during the tournament at the State Fair so that some of the games did not have to be played in the colliseum.

How the Apple Crop Is Shaping Up

(*Continued from page 5*)

at 71 compared with reports at this date of 75 per cent in 1925, 46 per cent in 1924 and 54 per cent in 1923. Many members report that apple deals are not as yet actively being made. The average of 12 reports on prices offered by dealers for winter apples, tree run, was $1.78 per barrel while 15 reported an average of $2.79 for "A" grade, packed, per barrel.

PEARS show little uniformity in condition figures, aside from the fact that they run generally low with a state condition of 46 per cent compared with 62 per cent last year and 49 per cent in 1924. In western New York, the district average for all varieties is 45 per cent compared with 38 per cent for Bartlett, 32 for Seckel and 49 for Kieffer. In the Hudson Valley, however, the average is 56 for all varieties, 60 for Bartletts, 40 for Seckel and 60 for Kieffer.

PEACHES, late varieties, are reported as being a better crop in the marginal peach areas than for several years. The state condition of 76 compares with 52 per cent in 1925 and 62 per cent in 1924.

QUINCES, with a condition nearly equal to last year in Niagara County, are 52 per cent of a normal crop for the entire state which is much below the 62 per cent reported last year.

GRAPES on the other hand appear to be generally good in all commercial sections, with an average of 92 per cent compared with 71 per cent reported by members last year when the crop was unusually light.

It has been a pleasure to cooperate in the preparation of this report.

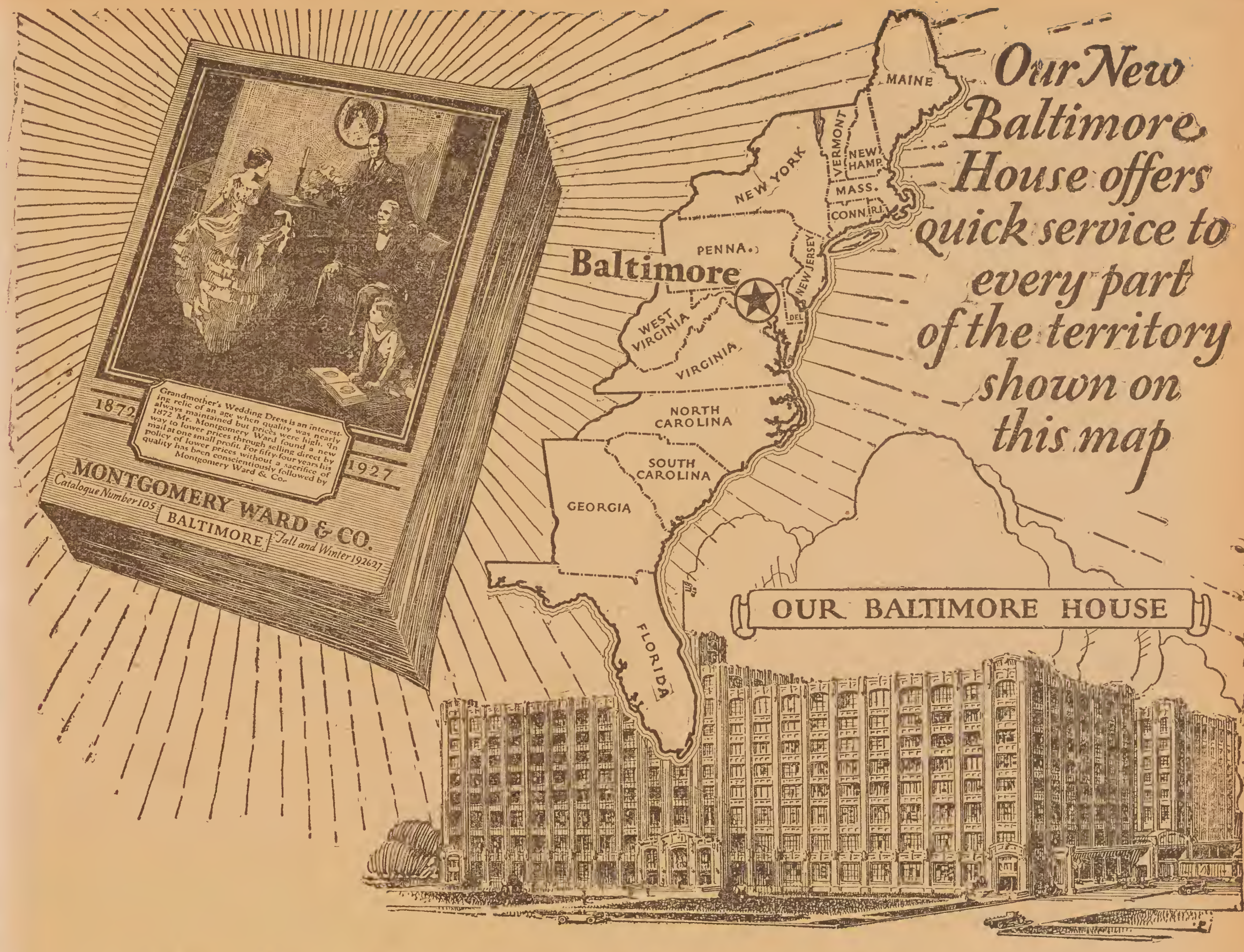
R. L. GILLETT.
Agricultural Statistician.

(This is not the government crop report, and should not be construed as such.)

The State college of agriculture at Ithaca has copies of a new free bulletin on the mineral nutrition of farm animals, and yours will be sent free on request. Ask for E 130.

* * *

Never destroy a good book. Pass it on to someone else.—C. E. D.



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No. 55

Marketing Fluid Milk in Philadelphia

(*Continued from page 1*)

that which he had been receiving. All increases in demands on the part of the rapidly growing city were met by movements of this kind.

The farmers began to talk about a "union." There were mutterings such as "down with the middleman." The resistance of the public to any price increase in the face of rapidly increasing production costs brought matters to a head in 1916. It is true that there had been for years in the counties nearest Philadelphia a "Milk Shippers' Union," delegates to which met with more or less regularity in Philadelphia and discussed the milk market situation but the actual bargaining remained individual in character. The "union" had little or no dealings with the "big" distributors, who largely ignored its existence. It was manifestly impossible for those whose milk went to Philadelphia through a receiving station to enjoy the freedom of bargaining which the so-called direct shippers to small dealers had most jealously retained to themselves.

This situation provided a very fertile field for the formation of a broad organization of farmers to act as a collective bargaining association in arriving at a fair price for the milk of all the farmers delivering to all the dealers in Philadelphia, both large and small. It was comparatively easy in 1916 to organize the Interstate Milk Producers' Association among the dairy farmers in fifteen of the counties supplying Philadelphia.

Governor's Tri-State Milk Commission

About the same time, some far-sighted civic leaders suggested a milk commission be appointed by the governors of the four states supplying Philadelphia, which should investigate the whole milk marketing situation and report back to farmers, dealers and consumers alike. The immediate result of the hearings of this commission was to satisfy the *consumers* of Philadelphia for the first time that, in order to have an adequate supply of milk for themselves and their children, the price to producers would have to be sufficient to enable the farmers to continue in business. The need of an immediate advance in price was clearly shown. The *producers* recognized that in order to market their milk successfully they must have in Philadelphia a sales representative who would be in a position to keep in close touch with the whole market situation from day to day and to act as a bureau of information for the public seeking light on this important food problem. Shrewd *milk distributors* soon learned the value of laying all their "cards on the table" before a fair-minded tribunal of this kind as a means of establishing and maintaining public confidence.

Co-Operation Through Conference

The producers (the Interstate Milk Producers' Association) and dealers, for the first time in the history of industry, began to have conferences to discuss their differences as well as mutual problems. At these conferences the questions were those of market situations and no time was lost in inconsequential personal bickerings. The dealers found that when the representatives of the farmers' organization made a bargain the farmers kept it, living up to the arrangement which had been made. A large majority of the dealers recognized the authority of the Interstate Milk Producers' Association to act for its growing membership, already about 2,500. A few dealers who at first objected to dealing with "organized" farmers soon learned the futility of attempting to ignore the organization.

Throughout those trying years of the war with production and distribution costs mounting daily, the representatives of the producers and of the distributors learned to work together so as to "carry on" the fluid milk industry and distribute milk to the consumers of Philadelphia at as low a price as was possible. Through co-operative effort, the cost of distribution was cut at every point. The farmer's price, meanwhile, averaged as high or higher than the value of dairy products in surrounding markets, thus insuring as far as possible an adequate supply. But one example of this effort need be given. Through mutual agreement the minimum quartage on milk wagons in Philadelphia was placed at 400 quarts while the maximum delivery per man per wagon in many other cities was 250 quarts. Through stimulation of wagon delivery and discouragement of store delivery, the price of milk to consumers, all delivered at the door, was kept much lower than the price of bottled delivered milk in cities which had large store trade and in most cases the Philadelphia delivered price was but slightly, if any, above the cost of milk on the so-called "cash and carry" plan through stores, common in other cities. (See table on page one).

To a casual observer a conference between producers and distributors in the Philadelphia Milk Shed might seem a rather indefinite and unbusinesslike method of settling questions arising from the sale of a daily supply of over 700,000 quarts of milk for Philadelphia, besides many thousand quarts for small cities, the total farm value of which could be conservatively estimated at $25,000,000 annually. At these conferences, milk distributors and manufacturers of dairy products purchasing milk in the district are invited to attend. The Interstate Milk Producers' Association is represented by an executive committee of seven men. At each meeting, a temporary chairman for the day is appointed. The group which asked for the conference is first called upon to explain the aspects of the market situation which caused them to ask the other group to take such action. Then representatives of the other gorup are asked to explain their attitude toward the situation. If the farmers feel that the time has come for the increase in farmers' price, they state the reason for asking for the change. If on the other hand, it is a time when the dealers feel that the market situation demands a reduction in the price, they state those reasons. Then the opposite sides states its reasons for differing from, or perchance coinciding with, the position of the group asking for the conference.

One group or the other usually early in the conference makes a definite proposition on a basis for future understanding.

(*Continued on page 20*)

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Daughters of SAUGERTIES LADDIES ULTRA are being bred to T. R. ULTRA LADDIE. Laddies Ultra is a son of Ultra May King out of an A. R. daughter of Florham Laddie. Ultra Laddie is a son of FLORHAM LADDIE out of an A. R. daughter of ULTRA MAY KING. BULL CALVES of the above breeding at $100. up.

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GUERNSEY BULL CALVES for sale, sired by Woodland's Golden Prince of Sunnygables (send for pedigree). Federal accredited Herd. Prices from $50 up.

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HUNT FARM **JERSEYS** are Bred for HIGHEST PRODUCTION.

I offer a bull ready for light service which will add beauty and production to your herd. He traces to two world's record cows: one gr. dam has R. M. record of 18,050 lbs. milk' 938 lbs. fat in one year. Price, Reg. tested and F. O. B. $75. I also have bull calf born June 9th same breeding priced right. Herd is free from T. B.

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We are offering 20 heifers ranging from 3 months to 20 months old. Nearly all are from Register of Merit dams, and several are already bred to a beautiful son of the White Cid. They are priced for quick sale. 'Phone or write for more complete description.

THE TAYLOR FARM
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GOLDEN FERN'S NOBLES—GOLDEN FERNS
Offers for sale bull calves of a caliber that will interest the constructive breeder. The kind that will improve both type and production.
Herd is Accredited.
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Ashfield, Mass.

Tuberculin Tested grade Holstein and Guernsey cows and heifers, that show quality and milky type, 60 day retest guaranteed.

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Reg. Jerseys of Oxford Breeding. Herd sire grandson of OXFORD YOU'LL DO
Cows, bred heifers, and young bulls at farmers prices.
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East Durham, N. Y. C. H. Jennings, Owner

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FEEDING PIGS FOR SALE

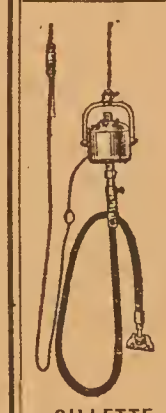
Yorkshire-Chester cross and Yorkshire-Berkshire cross, all large growthy pigs, weaned and eating pigs; 6 to 8 weeks old, $4.75 each; 8 to 9 weeks old, $5.00 each. Send in and get from 2 to 50 pigs. Also pure bred Chester White or pure bred Yorkshire Barrows, Boars or Sows 6 to 7 weeks old, $6.00 each. I will ship C. O. D. on approval. If pigs are not satisfactory at your depot, return at my expense. Safe delivery guaranteed. No charge for shipping crates.

WALTER LUX, 388 Salem St., Woburn, Mass. Tel: 0086.

GOOD PIGS FOR SALE

Chester White pigs 6 weeks old, $4.50 each. Berkshire and Yorkshire cross, 8 weeks old, $4.75 each. Barrows, Boars or Sows. We have an extra nice selection of pigs at present. Will ship C.O.D. You will not send them back. You will want more. Good eaters, best pigs this year.

CLOVER HILL FARM, R. F. D. BOX 48, WOBURN, MASS.



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Registered O. I. C. and CHESTER WHITE PIGS, Either sex, bred from best strains obtainable and prices right. The best breeds for the farmer, gentle and prolific.
EUGENE P. ROGERS. WAYVILLE, NEW YORK

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Now is the time to buy a
GOOD TOGGENBURG BUCK GOAT
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FEEDING PIGS FOR SALE—Either Chester and Yorkshire cross or Berkshire and Chester cross, 7 to 8 weeks old, $4.50 each; 8 to 9 weeks old, $4.75 each. Also a handsome lot of pure bred Chester Whites, barrows, boars or sows, 7 weeks old, $6 each. We have an extra nice selection of pigs at present, either pure bred or cross breeds, and are prepared to ship from 2 to 50 C.O.D. on approval. If pigs are unsatisfactory on arrival at your depot, return at my expense.

Safe delivery guaranteed—No charge for shipping crates—Ref. Tanner's Nat'l Bank.

A. M. LUX, 206 Washington St., Tel. Wob. 1415 WOBURN, MASS.

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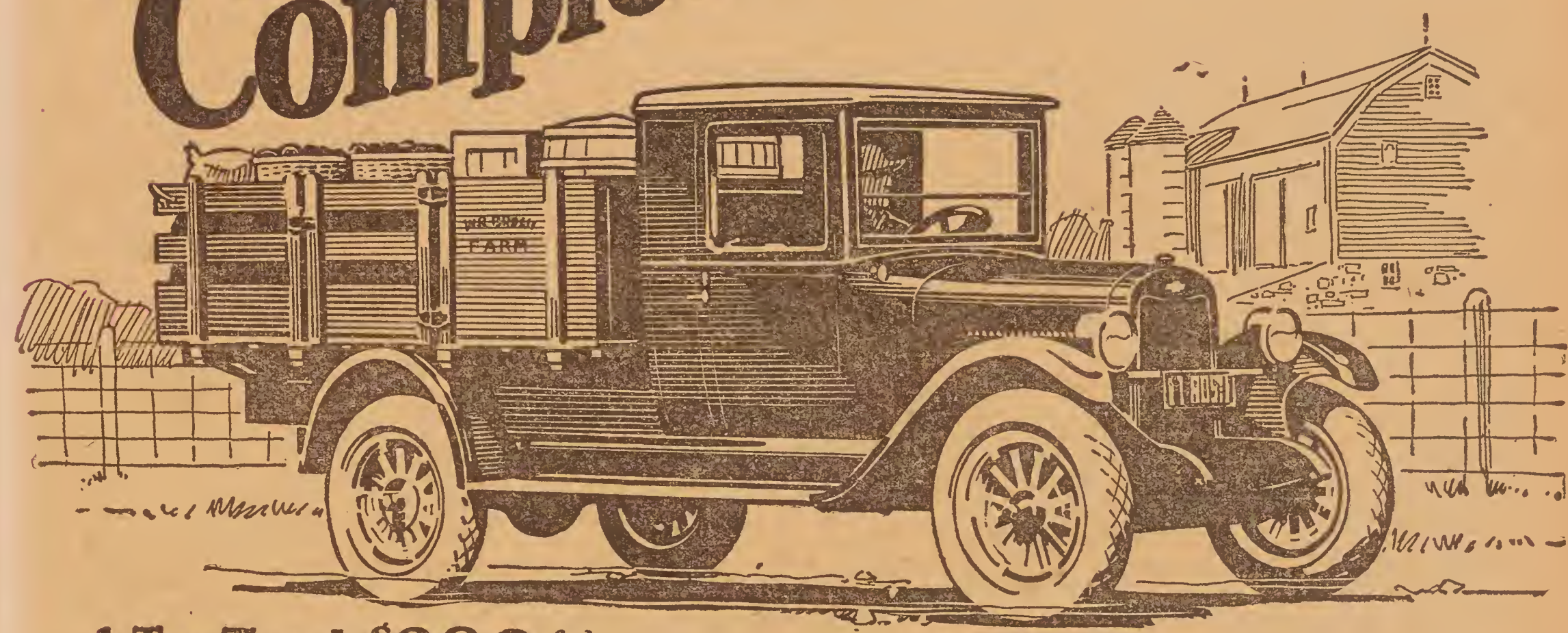
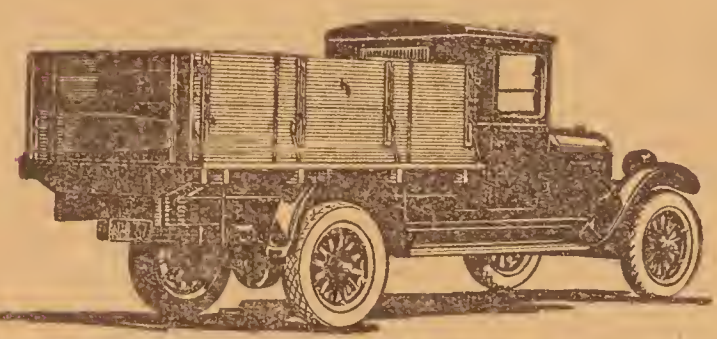
Now—Chevrolet builds Trucks Complete with Bodies!



1-Ton Truck Stake Body $680 f.o.b Flint complete Mich



1-Ton Truck Grain Body $680 f.o.b Flint complete Mich

1-Ton Truck (complete) With Panel Body, $755
1-Ton Chassis and Cab only, $610
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All prices f. o. b. Flint, Mich.

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As a result of this new manufacturing policy, commercial car buyers can now obtain a Chassis and Body engineered as a complete unit and sold as a complete unit, at a single unit price. In addition they enjoy all the advantages of the durability, ruggedness and strength for which Chevrolet is famous and the fine appearance of quality-built Bodies, whose cabs afford a new order of driver comfort and protection.

These new Chevrolet Bodies offer numerous features, heretofore available only on passenger cars, such as: extra-wide sedan-type doors; double ventilating windshield; plate glass windows with Ternstedt regulators; conveniently located instrument panel; durable leather upholstery; deep, comfortable cushions and lustrous, lasting Duco finish in Biscay Green.

Renowned for sturdy design and staunch construction, these improvements still further emphasize the remarkable value which has made Chevrolet Trucks the choice of so many business men the world over.

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World's Lowest Priced Gear-shift Trucks

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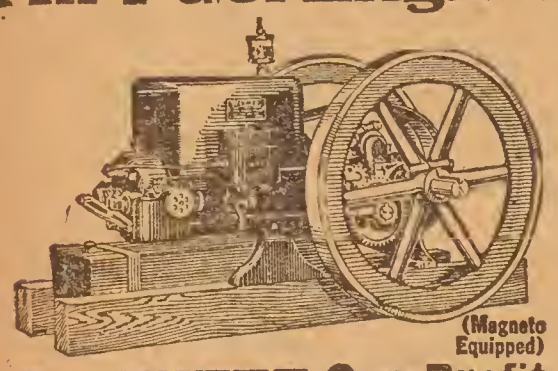

This WITTE One-Profit ENGINE

Is Sold Direct from Factory To You on Your Own Terms—No Interest Charges.

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Burns Kerosene, Gas-Oil, Gasoline, Distillate or Gas

Delivers power far in excess of rating on the cheapest fuels. Built to burn any fuel—no attachments necessary. Completely equipped with WICO Magneto, square protected tank, die-cast bearings, speed and power regulator and throttling governor.

Scrap Your Old Engine—Pay a Little of It Down on the New.

Save Your Money By Buying From the Maker

Write for my Big, Free, Illustrated Catalog and details of amazing Offer. No obligation. Manufacturers also of Log and Tree Saws, 3-in-1 Saw Rigs and Pumping Outfits. ED. H. WITTE, Pres.

WITTE ENGINE WORKS

1805 Witte Bldg., KANSAS CITY, MO.
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Quick shipments also made from nearest of these warehouses: Minneapolis, Minn., Atlanta, Ga., Trenton, N. J., Richmond, Va., Tampa, Fla., New Orleans, La., Dallas, Tex., Laredo, Tex., Denver, Colo., Billings, Mont., New York, N. Y., Albany, N. Y., Bangor, Me., Portland, Ore., and Los Angeles, Calif.

Fancy Eggs Wanted

Best Prices Prompt Returns

Herschel Jones Marketing Service, INC.

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SHIP YOUR EGGS

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To R. BRENNER & SONS

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Farmers Supplied with STEEL WIRE BALE TIES

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HIGHEST PRICES FOR OLD BAGS

For shipments made on or before October 9, we will pay for:

100 lb. bags such as feeds, midds and bran 4c each
100 lb " " " chick feed and small feed 3c each
Large " " " brewers grain and larger 5c each
Sugar, oyster shell, etc., bags - - 2c each
Fertilizer and lime bags, all sizes - 1½c each
Worthless bags (unfit to repair) - ½c each

We take good and torn mixed, and PAY THE FREIGHT on lots of 100 bags or more. If you do not want to grade your bags—ship them as they are—we grade them, sending you report and check. Reference, Peoples Bank of Buffalo. Mail bill of lading, promptly.

IROQUOIS BAG CO., Inc.

670 Clinton St. Buffalo, N. Y.

To benefit by our guarantee of ads you must say

"I saw your ad in American Agriculturist".

Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

MILK PRICES

THE following are the September prices for milk in the basic zone of 201-210 miles from New York City.

Dairymen's League and Non Pool prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield prices are based on milk testing 3%.

Class		Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers	Non Pool Co-op.
1	Fluid Milk	$3.10	$2.95	$3.05
2	Fluid Cream		2.15	2.35
2 A	Fluid Cream	2.21		
2 B	Ice Cream	2.46		
2 C	Soft Cheese	2.41		
3	Evap., Cond., Milk Powder, Hard Cheese	2.15	1.95	2.15
4	Butter and American cheese	Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American cheese.		

The Class-1 price for September, 1925. League and Sheffield, was $2.80; Non-pool $2.70.

The League announces that class 4 is being temporarily discontinued. Any dealer who buys milk for class 4 purposes will pay class 3 prices.

The League and Non-pool Co-op. have consolidated all of the sub-classes in class 3 into one whole group, as do Sheffield's, the same price applying to all.

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average.

Interstate Producers

The Interstate Milk Producers Association (Philadelphia Price Plan), announce the receiving station prices or the price to the farmer in the 201 to 210-mile zone from Philadelphia for 3% milk is $2.19. In the 101 to 110 mile-zone, the price is $2.29.

BUTTER SLIGHTLY UNSTEADY

CREAMERY SALTED	Sept. 7	Sept. 1	Sept. 8 1925
Higher than extra	43½-44	44 -44½	47½-48
Extra (92 sc)	43 -	43½-	46¾-47
84-91 score	37 -42½	36½-43	42 -46¼
Lower G'd's	36 -36½	35 -36	41 -41½

A combination of circumstances caused the butter market to recede during the early part of the week ending September 11. Monday was a holiday and the market was closed. Consequently receipts piled up from over Saturday, giving us heavy supplies. At the same time buyers were not over anxious to take on stocks at existing rates, especially in view of the abundant supplies. It is very evident that the retail and jobbing trade has stocked up heavily in anticipation of the increased consumptive demand. Thousands upon thousands of summer vacationists are returning to the city previous to the opening of school, which means a heavy increase in the demand and the buyers have well anticipated this.

On the 7th supplies were heavy and buying none too active. The price was shaded to 43c for 92 score butter. With this slight concession trade was stimulated and buyers took hold more freely. It is doubtful if the market will go much lower but right now circumstances do not lend to much of an advance especially in view of the fact that two Jewish holidays during the week will tend to slow up the trade a great deal. The statistical condition is improving steadily.

Although cold storage holdings are about 10 million pounds heavier than a year ago, nevertheless the trade requirements has made it necessary to cut into these cold storage holdings whereas in 1925 we were still making additions. If this out of storage movement keeps up it is quite certain that we will see a reaction in the price columns.

CHEESE HOLDS FIRM

STATE FLATS	Sept. 7	Sept. 1	Sept. 8 1925
Fresh fancy	24 -25	24-25	24 -25½
Fresh av'ge	22½-	—-—	22½-23
Held fancy	—-—	—-—	—-—
Held av'ge	—-—	—-—	—-—

There is no change in the cheese market, trade holding firm with no change in quotations. Both western and New York State primary markets are holding very firm. The make has been running lighter than a year ago. This naturally makes the into-storage movement lighter than a year ago.

Statistically the market is gaining strength. It would not be surprising at all to see the market on par with 1925 in a very short while.

EGGS ACTIVE AND HIGHER

NEARBY WHITE	Sept. 7	Sept. 1	Sept. 8 1925
Selected Extras	57-60	54-57	60-62
Av'ge Extras	52-56	50-53	58-60
Extra Firsts	46-51	44-48	49-55
Firsts	40-44	39-42	45-48
Gathered	36-49	39-47	40-54
Pullets	28-42	28-40	29-44
BROWNS			
Fancy	43-50	41-47	42-51

The egg market has experienced a real boom during the past few days. Limited supplies of fancy nearby whites have been responsible for some of the more active trading while the coming Jewish holidays has also been responsible for considerable of the activity. The supply of strictly fancy nearby whites has no been equal to the demand and jobbers catering to an exclusive trade have had to pay premiums in order to fill their orders.

The outstanding feature of the market is the insistence upon the buying trade for fancy white stock. The fanciest marks of whites were selling 10c above the best of the browns on the 7th. This differential is greater than normal and is principally due to the demand of the Jewish trade during the holidays for fancy whites. Those producers who have been watching their step are cashing in on this market for the demand for closely selected chalk white eggs is fully met and justified by the difference in quotations. It is doubtful if we will see any recession during the Jewish holidays for the whole market is operating on an active basis due to the return of vacationists both from mountain resorts and the seashore to be home in time for the opening of school.

POULTRY PRICES HIGHER

FOWLS	Sept. 7	Sept. 1	Sept. 8 1925
Colored	32-35	28-29	26-28
Leghorns	20-26	23-25	21-25
BROILERS			
Colored	28-32	27-29	26-30
Leghorns	26-27	23-27	26-28

Just before the Jewish holidays the live poultry market took a very decided turn upward. Those who followed the advice in these columns to get their stock in on the 7th gained by it for on the previous Saturday prices were 5 to 6c lower. The market being closed on Monday made it necessary to take care of a great deal of business on Tuesday. Tuesday's receipts were none too heavy and the market soon turned into the seller's favor.

One of the features of the live poultry market on the 7th was the arrival of 39,500 Long Island spring ducks, the largest supply ever available in the New York market. They worked out quickly at 31c, closing firm.

FEEDS AND GRAINS

FUTURES	Sept. 8	Aug. 31	Sept. 8 1925
(At Chicago)			
Wheat	1.30¾	1.31¼	1.53⅛
Corn	.76⅛	.75¼	.97¼
Oats	.36	.36	.38½
CASH GRAINS *(At New York)*			
Wheat No. 2 Red	1.40	1.42¼	1.67
Corn No. 2 Yel.	.93⅜	.91	1.16⅞
Oats No. 2	.45½	.46¾	.48¼

FEEDS *(At Buffalo)*	Sept. 4	Aug. 28	Sept. 4 1925
Grd. Oats	29.00	29.00	31.00
Sp'g Bran	25.00	24.50	28.00
H'd Bran	27.50	26.25	32.00
Stand'd Mids	26.00	26.00	31.50
Soft W. Mids	32.50	31.00	36.00
Flour Mids	31.00	30.50	37.50
Red Dog	37.50	37.00	44.50
Wh. Hominy	32.75	33.00	36.50
Yel. Hominy	32.25	33.00	36.50
Corn Meal	32.50	33.50	42.00
Gluten Feed	37.75	37.75	43.25
Gluten Meal	47.75	47.75	49.25
36% C. S. Meal	34.50	34.50	40.00
41% C. S. Meal	37.50	37.50	43.00
43% C. S. Meal	39.00	39.00	45.00
34% O. P. Linseed Meal	46.00	46.50	46.00

Above feed quotations taken from weekly grain and feed letter issued weekly by New York State Dept. of Farms and Markets.

The wheat and corn market is almost strictly a weather affair. Sentiment is mixed but the concensus of opinion seems to be that we may see an upward turn in prices. Reports come from some sections that grain is sprouting in the shock. Rains through the producing sections have been heavy and considerable damage is reported. Heavy storms in the corn belt have been responsible for a great deal of loss. Many feel that it will be impossible for the crop to dry out and harden before frost. When frost does come then we will know just how the outlook is.

NO CHANGE IN POTATOES

There has been no material change in the potato market since our last report. Long Islands in bulk have been bringing from $4.25 to $4.50 per 180 pounds delivered in New York State. Sacked goods have to be fancy to bring $4 for 150 pounds, the bulk of the sales centering around $3.75. As yet sentiment has not taken any definite shape on the late crop but gossip is of practically the same tone that we commented on previously. It does not look as though we will see sensational prices that were paid last year but there is every indication that the potato market is going to be a firm affair. Farmers who have potatoes to sell should make money on them this year.

HAY SLIGHTLY EASIER

The hay market eased off a little bit on the 7th. Supplies were heavy, especially over the holiday and the general sentiment seems to be somewhat easier. However, no heavy price concessions have been made by holders of the more desirable qualities. $28 to $29 is still being paid for No. 1 hay with an occasional premium for strictly choice marks. No. 2 has been selling around $25 to $27 with other marks lower.

BEANS HOLDING THEIR OWN

The various varieties of beans are holding their own in the market that is none too steady. Indications are that the 1925 deal is going to close out with no material change in fact occasional weak spots are being revealed.

It is too early as yet to obtain any definite information about the 1926 crop. However, it is very certain that a considerable amount of damage was done in western New York by the heavy rains on September 4 and 5. The extent of the damage will not be fully known until crops are harvested. The September 7 prices were as follows: Marrows $6.50 to $7.25; peas $4.50 to $5; red kidneys $8.50 to $9; white kidneys $7 to $7.50. A year ago red kidneys were selling from $11 to $11.50 while white kidneys were only 50c higher than the present quotations. Marrows were also about $2.00 higher a year ago while peas are only 50c behind last year's schedule.

U. S. D. A. Cooperates with Fruit and Vegetable Dealers

U. S. Department of Agriculture is mailing contracts to handlers of fresh fruits and vegetables who have signified their willingness to cooperate with the Department to standardize trade practices.

Under this plan dealers agree to use certain standard practices and trade terms incident to the transaction of business and to the adjustment of complaints and claims, according to certain rules laid down by the department. The department will provide for settlement of disputes and will make public the names of persons and organizations who have signed the agreement. Each firm signing the contract will get a sign designating them as cooperators. Any reputable individual, firm, or other association which handles fresh fruits and vegetables in carload lots, is eligible to enter into this agreement.

MEATS AND LIVE STOCK

The live calf market has improved since last week with strictly choice stock selling as high as $17 while the bulk of the supply has been turning from $15 to $16.50 with common selling down to $11.

Prime lambs are selling on about the same level as last week, $15.75. However, this is a little higher than the average of the market, most of the arrivals being from $13.50 to $15.50.

Very few live hogs are coming in but what are being received are generally on the same level as a week ago.

Country dressed veal has been in very light supply and although trade was slow it has been sufficient to keep the bulk in a very firm condition. In fact prices have strengthened and where extremely choice marks are concerned 23c to 24c has been paid for good stock selling from 20c to 22c with common from 15c to 19c.

A SUPERIOR RUG OF GENUINE CORK LINOLEUM

Armstrong's Printed Linoleum Rug, Pattern No. 962

Above: Armstrong's Printed Linoleum Rug, Pattern No. 885

Below: Armstrong's Inlaid Linoleum Rug, Pattern No. 1030

"Yes, it *is* a pretty rug— it's *real linoleum*, too!"

THE beauty of an Armstrong's Linoleum Rug goes deeper than the pattern on its surface. It is genuine cork linoleum straight through to its burlap back! Softer, more resilient underfoot, yet sturdy, tough and longer-wearing than rugs made of inferior materials and workmanship.

And so easy to clean! It is no work at all to keep it bright and spotless. Just a few moments mopping and CLEAN! An Armstrong Rug of real linoleum is just the thing for a bedroom where lint gathers on the floor in almost no time. Its bright, cheerful pattern and clean surface is like fresh air to a stuffy room.

An Armstrong's Linoleum Rug hugs the floor without sticking or curling up at the edges. It is so light and flexible it can be rolled up and changed from room to room as often as you like. The burlap on its back makes it strong and keeps it whole. In addition, the longer wear you will get out of an Armstrong's Linoleum Rug makes it worth far more than the little extra money it may cost you at first.

For durability and lasting satisfaction, year after year, insist on real linoleum when you are buying a smooth-surface rug. Remember, if it hasn't a burlap back, it isn't linoleum. Armstrong's Linoleum Rugs are made in the larger room sizes, 12 ft. x 12 ft., and 12 ft. x 15 ft., as well as the usual smaller room sizes from 6 ft. x 9 ft. to 9 ft. x 12 ft.

"*Rugs of Practical Beauty*"—Send for this attractive booklet today. It illustrates a score of lovely patterns in full color. You will find a design and color to suit any room in the house. The booklet is free for the asking. Write today to the Armstrong Cork Company (*Linoleum Division*), 1009 Jackson Street, Lancaster, Pa.

Armstrong's Linoleum RUGS

Ⓐ Look for the CIRCLE A trade-mark on the burlap back

THEY WEAR — AND WEAR — AND WEAR

Turn on the sunshine!

WHEN problems press and your spirits slip over into the minus column, tie a tin to trouble—a tidy red tin of Prince Albert! Tamp a load of this really friendly tobacco into the bowl of your jimmy-pipe and light up. Watch the sun crash through the clouds with every perfect puff!

For a fact, Men, you're in clover when you pick P. A. for a pal. When that cool, comforting smoke comes curling up the stem, troubles take French leave. P. A. can't bite your tongue or parch your throat, no matter how fast you feed it, because the Prince Albert process gave Bite and Parch the air at the start.

You sure will enjoy P. A. Cool as a Laplander's lap. Sweet as apple cider, fresh from the country. Fragrant as spring blossoms. One pipe-load invites another. And . . . you can hit P. A. from morning till midnight and it won't hit back. Prince Albert is great tobacco.

Before you reach this paragraph, you ought to be half-way to that nearby smoke-shop where they hand out P. A. sunshine in the familiar red tins. If you haven't started yet, get going. Don't put off till tomorrow what you can smoke today. Turn on the sunshine . . . now!

P. A. is sold everywhere in tidy red tins, pound and half-pound tin humidors, and pound crystal-glass humidors with sponge-moistener top. And always with every bit of bite and parch removed by the Prince Albert process.

PRINCE ALBERT

—no other tobacco is like it!

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Among the Farmers

Jardine Plans to Aid Agriculture

WILLIAM M. JARDINE, Secretary of Agriculture, outlined on September 6th at a meeting of Kansas farmers his plan for at least a partial solution of the agricultural problem and depression. This plan, as outlined by the Secretary, is said to have the endorsement of President Coolidge.

The proposal was set forth by Secretary Jardine as follows:

"The Federal government would lend money at 4 per cent. to a central cooperative agency. This agency would lend the money to pools in various sections of the country at 6 per cent. and the 2 per cent. profit would be put into a sinking fund for overhead expenses and emergency purposes.

"The central agency, managed by competent leaders, would study domestic and world markets, seasonal demands, etc. It would supply information and management for its organization just as a central office of any large corporation does for its branch offices.

Propose Separate Plans

"Pools would be organized around commodities. There would be the wheat pool, the cotton pool and others. This would be essential, as each basic agricultural product presents problems of its own. By purchasing a sufficient amount of the total production of any commodity each year, the cooperative association would be able to stabilize prices, cause a steady flow of any commodity to the best markets, and check dumping. The association would have collective bargaining power, just as industry has collective bargaining power. By stabilizing the market farmers would be assured a fair price for the products and the market would be comparatively free from great fluctuations.

"A wheat cooperative, with a central sales agency, say at one of our terminal centers that had in its possession 100,000,000 to 200,000,000 bushels of wheat, would be a powerful influence in stabilizing prices, in avoiding congestion and getting back to the farmer the maximum amount of money—whether he sold his crop from the thresher (as in the case of wheat) or whether he stored it until the following May.

Monopoly Held Not Essential

"It is my conviction that we must have organizations built around commodities if we are to influence and bring about a production program that fits into and meets an effective demand.

"Cooperative marketing, to be effective, begins at planting time and ends when the commodity is turned over to the processor, or to the consumer in case it is not processed.

"It wont be necessary for farmers to control the entire output of any commodity in order to wield a powerful influence in the markets, but cooperation won't get the wheat grower very far if 5,000 or 10,000 cooperatives try to operate independently of each other. They must organize a central sales agency if they expect to have any influence in the market and provide for themselves bargaining power. In the measure which proposes the use of government money it is assumed this fact will be taken into account by those who apply for financial assistance.

"In my opinion the farmers will get further in removing some of their present difficulties by using sound and proved principles of cooperative marketing than they will by using such a plan as is proposed in the McNary-Haugen measure."

In giving his specific objections to the McNary-Haugen measure the secretary said he considered it a price fixing bill, that it would put the government into business rather than leaving the business in the hands of producers.

Secretary Jardine pointed out that the agricultural situation had improved considerably since the deflation period of 1921, when the purchasing power of the farmers' commodities, as compared with their purchasing power for the five years preceding the war, dropped to 69 per cent. Today the farmers' commodities have a purchasing power of 87 per cent.

Wants 100-Cent Farm Dollar

"Until the gap has been entirely closed, however, or until the purchasing power of the farmers' dollar reaches 100 per cent., there will continue to be a farm problem," Mr. Jardine said. "It is the business not only of farmers but of all business men to put their shoulders to the wheel in a united effort to place the business of farming on an equality of purchasing power with all other big industries of the country.

"If some one can work out a plan of organization that will work with equal effectiveness and fairness as between the cotton producers of the South, the milk producers of the New England states, the corn growers and the hog raisers of the corn belt, the citrus growers of California, Florida and Texas, the cattle men of the range and the beef fattening states, the potato growers of Maine, Idaho, Wisconsin and Minnesota, and a hundred and one other crops that are produced in this great country of ours he will be deserving of the greatest monument ever erected to a human being on the American continent.

"My experience as a student of agriculture and farmer convince me that there 'ain't no such animal.' The nearest, in my judgment, that we can come to solving the marketing problem of the farmers is through the development of farmer-controlled marketing machinery which will enable them to sell a substantial part of their output collectively. This machinery will have to be built along the same lines that industry and other lines of business have found to be effective."

Farmers' Meetings

September 15—St. Lawrence County Farm and Home Bureau and State School picnic at Canton Fair Grounds.

September 25—St. Lawrence County Farm Bureau Forestry Tour.

October 6th to 13th.—National Dairy Show at Detroit.

October 11-12-13—Meeting of North Atlantic section of American Society of Agricultural Engineers at Pennsylvania State College.

October 25-28—Portable Sawmill Week at State College, Pa.

November 9-10—Annual Meeting of the New York State Farm Bureau Federation at Syracuse.

November 15—Registration for short courses in Agriculture, New Jersey State College.

County Notes

Steuben County—The drouth has broken and meadows and pastures are greening up. It looks as though this would be a very unprofitable year for the average farmer here. Oats and barley are very poor and are so short that they can not be harvested with a binder. The yield is very small. Corn is making a fair growth but very late. Potatoes set very poor and many have set over since the rains have set in. Apples are a good crop but hay is very light. Milk cows are high. There has been over 20 carloads shipped out of this locality in the last year."—C. H. E., New York.

Franklin County—Haying is finished in Franklin County with about an average crop. Grain is ripening quite rapidly and the prospects are for a very good harvest. Potatoes and corn are very backward and about three weeks later than usual but are making a fair growth and if the weather is favorable the next month potatoes will be an average crop but corn will be below normal without a doubt. Pastures are drying up rapidly and cows shrinking on the milk flow and farmers are feeding in the barn. Malone is making a canvas for T. B. test. The League paid farmers for July $1.85 and Sheffields $2.05½ for 3.7 milk.—H. T. J., New York.

Notes from Pennsylvania

Tioga County—The nice rains lately make corn, buckwheat and late potatoes all look like a fine crop. Considerable hay still to cut. Hay was better than expected. The oat harvest is in good swing. Oats has a good crop. The late rains helped pastures but cows are shrinking on milk. Potatoes are $1.25 per bushel, eggs 30c a dozen and butter 45c per pound.—W. C. G., Pennsylvania.

All Risk Taken Out

SETTING out to buy a heating plant is journeying into an unknown land to most people. They know so little about firepots, radiation, B. t. u.'s and all that.

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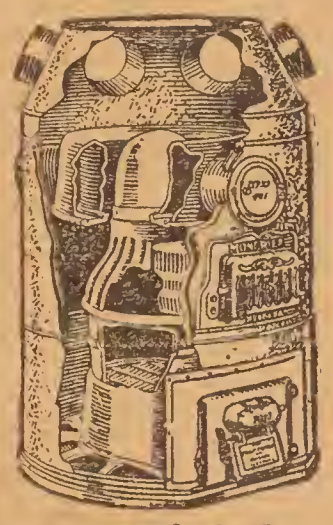

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The N. R. A. for target work has a solid lead bullet. This same record-breaking long-rifle cartridge can also be had with *hollow point bullet* for hunting. The hollow-point N. R. A. is unusually effective on all animals up to the size of woodchucks, as well as on hawks, crows, grouse. Both styles fit any rifle taking .22 long or long-rifle cartridges.

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Shoot a hollow-point N. R. A. thru a cake of soap. See for yourself the bullet's terrific shocking force. Where the bullet enters, there will be a small hole. Where the bullet comes out, there will be a much larger hole—the end of a funnel-shaped path cut by the bullet as it mushrooms.

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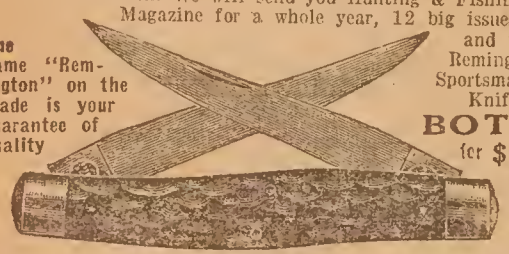

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The State Fair Was a Farmers' Fair

(*Continued from page 3*)

First and above all the one thing that impressed me as much as any exhibit was the great increase in the number of boys' and girls' live stock exhibits. Over in one corner of the cattle barn was an entire herd exhibit of Brown Swiss by boys from Chenango County. Some day Goodwin Bros. and the rest of the boys are going to be head liners in the State Fair. To me it looks as though the time is not far distant when the State will have to provide a building on the grounds for the exclusive use of our boys and girls. Unless this is done it is going to be very difficult to hold their interest. Their interest is just as important as the grownups for some day they are going to be our main exhibitors.

But let us go over to the Horticultural Building where the farm and home bureaus had their exhibits; and flowers, vegetables, field crops and fruit filled the great hall. There were a lot of ideas to be obtained here. Those who have a roadside stand had an excellent opportunity to compare their own with the model layout of the State Department of Farms and Markets. Those who liked flowers and shrubbery to beautify the home grounds, could never have had a better opportunity to make their selections right there in the middle of the hall.

Geneva Station Exhibit

The State Experiment Station at Geneva had a magnificent exhibit across one entire end of the building and I am sorry to say that a lot of it was entirely missed. For example, there was one exhibit showing the injury to apples by various insects. Each insect was exhibited and with it apples recently picked showing the characteristic injury. Accompanying the exhibit were recommendations on the control. It was really a story in pictures.

Close by, the seed laboratory had a very splendid layout to illustrate the value of good seed. One exhibit was of various lots and kinds of seed you are apt to pick up anywhere. It was "just seed". Immediately adjoining was a corresponding exhibit of the same varieties but of better grades. The contrast was really amazing. The average person does not appreciate the amount of weed seed and other foreign matter there is in just seed. On the other hand the improved varieties from known sources were practically free of any foreign matter. I stood at this exhibit for some time just to see how many folks would look it over and I am sorry to say that only one woman with four small boys took the time to sstop. Once they grasped the value of the exhibit they spent considerable time studying the comparisons.

One criticism of the exhibits is the lack of comprehensive labeling in order to let the visitors know exactly what is on exhibit. It takes too much time to hunt through a catalog to identify the serial numbers. All the information could be put on a sizable card so that the visitors could see at a glance who is making the exhibit and what variety is being shown.

Now let us pass on to the dairy building and stop a moment and look at the waterfall interpreting in a physical manner the vast amount of milk that is made in New York State every day of the year. It was a miniature Niagara Falls, finding its origin in the little rivulets of milk with headquarters in the dairy farms of the entire state. The fluid passing over the brink of the falls, approximately 5,000 quarts every minute, represented the daily production of milk in New York State, which totals approximately 10 million quarts per year. It graphically illustrated to the dairyman that he is in a big business and it helped him to appreciate the magnitude of it.

Then there was the big cheese. This gigantic mass weighed six tons, stood 5 feet 8 inches high and 7 feet in diameter. In making it, it was necessary to procure the milk for one day from nine factories, using 13,300 pounds of curd. The curing process took six weeks and the whole mass was cut up into little one pound packages and every bit of it sold.

Over in the State Institutions Building the College of Agriculture had some exhibits that were very fine, but a comparatively few took the time to study them. I stopped to visit with Professor Fairbanks of the College who had some excellent working models to demonstrate barn ventilation. By the use of chemicals and electric lights it was possible to show the movement of air in a barn with the different ventilating systems. It was a very clever exhibit and worth every dairyman's time. While I was standing there, only one man took the time to stop and see what it was all about. It developed that his barn ventilating system was just about as wrong as it possibly could be. The models proved it so. It took about ten minutes to show him how quickly and easily the change could be made at small cost.

Just across the aisle the poultry department had a very clever exhibit to show the porosity of the hen's egg and the difference between a thin shell and a heavy shell in shipping to market. It required some explanation. I heard a number of people say "I wonder what that is all about" but they never took the time to ask. A large explanatory sign would have helped the exhibit. I think that criticism is quite general throughout the Fair. It is necessary to tell in a few words what the exhibit is about so that "he-who-is-walking-fast" may not lose some valuable ideas.

Over the cow barn the same criticism holds true. The excellent exhibits there would have been a great deal more interesting if they had been featured with small placards giving some interesting details about the various cattle. The Bar None Ranch of Berlin, N. Y., and the Donald Woodward Farm of LeRoy both realized this and their exhibits were much more interesting. Dairymen who are not satisfied with their cows could well spend a half day in the cow barn and adjoining buildings visiting with exhibitors. The cow testing service of the college had a wonderful set up in the three cows of Glenn L. Mickel of Hector, Schuyler County, N. Y., The production of those three cows is equivalent to 10 average cows in New York State. Farmers who are contemplating entering other live stock endeavors such as the raising of sheep and hogs could not have had better opportunity to compare breeds than at the State Fair where the best of each are on exhibit and the various breeders can be interviewed. There is no better place than the State Fair to talk to the other fellow.

New Machinery

The mechanical exhibits always hold a great deal of attraction for me. Every year there is something new. It is indeed interesting to see the gradual trend in these exhibits. Years ago everything was horse drawn. Today the tractor and implements that go with it dominate, from plows, land fitting machinery and harvesters to manure spreaders and feed grinding mills. The most recent additions in the mechanical line are the new wood working tools that have been developed to meet the need of those who have electric current at their command.

Some say that once you have been to the Fair you have seen it for all time. I cannot agree with that statement. There is always something new to be found and to be learned, to say nothing of the new acquaintances that are made. But whether one goes there for the business of it and facts to be learned or for the fun that there is in it, it pays for it gives a little chance for relaxation and a change of scenery and that is good for all of us.

Farm folks have a far greater opportunity to enjoy the greatest of sports, hunting and shooting, than their city brothers. Be ready at duck time and also for the four-footed game when snow comes, with good dependable hunting equipment.

Make This Your GUN STORE

Your "Farm Service" Hardware Man is a "gun man." Take his advice on the selection of your shooting equipment. He knows the practical side of firearms and how to judge their real quality. Buy from him and you will get just what you want at a reasonable price and will take no dangerous chances of disappointment or of inferior goods. He sells ammunition too, as well as the knives, flashlights, cartridge belts, hunting coats and all kinds of camp equipment. Go in and talk "hunting" with him—he will be glad to have you.

Your "Farm Service" Hardware Men.

A "Back to the Lander" Who is Making Hens Pay

(*Continued from page 3*)

mistake in that they raise only as many pullets as they expect to keep. I always plan to raise twice as many as I want so that I can select the best. The old hens that I use for breeders have range but the pullets stay in the houses. I raise mangels for green feed in the winter and they get lawn clippings in the summer. They are fed the Cornell laying mash but I mix my own scratch feed. In the winter they get two-thirds corn and one-third wheat while in the summer the proportions are reversed."

I noticed electric lights in the houses and inquired how long they had been used.

"I was the first one around here to use lights" was the reply. "I used gasoline lanterns eight years ago but that was more work. I have been experimenting some with lights. One year I put them on at five in the morning, one year I had them on an hour in the morning and one in the evening and one year just an hour in the evening. I start lights on the pullets November first and the breeders get them an hour a day after January first.

The Toivenen home in Erie County, Pa.

The pullets have been trapnested for three years and pedigree records have been kept so that Mr. Toivenen can tell the record of the dam and granddam of any of his pullets. They are legbanded according to their production and when the breeding pens are made up the following year, hens of about the same producing ability are put together. The best pullet record to date is 297 eggs, the average pullet production is 200 while the breeders average 170 eggs.

A good part of the income comes from baby chicks, that are hatched in a 3600 egg incubator. Chicks from hens producing over 250 eggs in their pullet year sell for $1.00 and those from hens producing from 200 to 250 eggs sell for $.35. The incubator is set four times each year.

"What percentage hatch do you get?" I asked.

"It varies a lot with the season. This year the per cent from the first setting was only 25 which was lower than usual. The last setting gave me a 75% hatch. I have been feeding cod liver oil to the breeders which helps, I think. I also give the chicks cod liver oil and since doing so have had very little trouble from leg weakness. I had one lot of 700 last spring and only lost 40 but that is unusually good."

No Stock Bought

Mr. Toivenen has bought no breeding stock for the past four years and plans to breed from his own stock only from now on. At one time he had hens that were six years old but at present the oldest hen is three. He has had an unusual chance to judge hens for egg production because he culls for standard and trapnests at the same time. Because of this I asked his opinion of early molting hens.

"At one time," he said, "we were advised to cull out the early molter but some of my early molters are among my best producers. It isn't so much the time of molting as it is the length of time it takes a bird to molt."

Last fall a pen of pullets was sent for the first time to the egg laying contest at Storrs Connecticut and their record there speaks for the quality of the stock bred by Mr. Toivenen. During the twenty-seventh week the pen made a new record by laying 68 out of a possible seventy eggs for the week. The second week in August the pen also had the individual producer tied for first with 233 eggs. At the last report the pen was leading the entire contest.

Mr. Toivenen gives the Farm Bureau and the State College much credit for the record he has made. The Farm Bureau manager started poultry meetings at the farm in 1920 and has made frequent visits since that time. The records kept are sent to the Pennsylvania State College where they are studied carefully. A poultry expert comes from the college each year and inspects the best birds. During the best year the college reported that the flock returned a profit per bird of $5.75 above the cost of feed.

A Good Location

The little farm lies just at the foot of a hill a few miles from Lake Erie and there is little about it that would indicate its unusual character. The house and surroundings are well kept but the henhouses are not pretentious and give the appearance from the road of being smaller than they really are. Mr. and Mrs. Toivenen have no children. A furnace has been installed, electricity lights the house and buildings, a radio supplies entertainment and a car provides a means of travel. Perhaps there are farms in Erie County that can show a greater profit, no doubt there are, yet I doubt if there are any that can match the results from such a humble beginning. The first year on the farm in 1916 brought a gross income of only $413 while the gross income now averages about $3,000. The city man who goes to the farm lacks much that would help him and yet he has some advantages over the man who has always lived there. He has an unbounded desire to live on a farm or he would never give up a good job for an uncertainty and although he knows little about farming, he can get the information if he only realizes his need for it. Perhaps it is also true that he has little to unlearn. The success of Mr. Toivenen should encourage the young man who has the advantage of youth, health and experience to aid him.

—H. L. Cosline.

To get high-grade results from your chickens you must expect to give them high-grade attention.

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QUALITY PULLETS We offer 10,000 three months old pullets from farm range, high quality stock. Leghorns $1.25 each, Rhode Island Reds, Barred and White Rocks, White Wyandottes, Anconas, Buff Orpington and Minorcas at $1.50 each.
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40-lb. Clipped Oats
No. 2 Yellow Corn
55% Meat Scrap

This is the quality that goes into G. L. F. Poultry Feeds

What the hen actually digests and uses in body building and egg-making is what counts in a poultry feed. That's why the College Poultry Feed Conference Board specified 40-lb. clipped oats, No. 2 yellow corn, and 55% meat scrap when the G. L. F. asked for formulas.

There is an actual difference in feeding value of 400 lbs. to the ton between 40-lb. clipped oats and low grade stuff.

No. 2 yellow corn has 7¢ worth more feed to the bushel than No. 3; the difference lies in the greater water content, the lighter weight, and the amount of damaged grain in the lower grade corn. And there are four grades lower than No. 3!

To guarantee 55% protein, meat scrap must be all *meat*, whereas a 45% meat scrap is filled up with bone and hoof meal (absolutely worthless to the hen).

Quality specified by the Conference Board; quality assured by the G. L. F.: here's a combination that satisfies the most exacting poultryman.

For the laying flock use these two feeds

G. L. F.
LAYING MASH WITH MEAT SCRAP

400 lbs. Wheat Bran
400 " Corn Meal
200 " Standard Midds
200 " Flour Midds
400 " Fine Ground 40# Oats
380 " Meat Scrap
20 " Salt
2000 lbs.
1375 lbs. Total Digestible Nutrients

G. L. F.
COARSE SCRATCH

1200 lbs. Cracked Corn
400 " Whole Wheat
400 " 40# Clipped Oats
2000 lbs.
1577 lbs. Total Digestible Nutrients

The **G.L.F.**
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The Carolinian—*By Rafael Sabatini*

What Happened in the Story Thus Far

HARRY LATIMER, a wealthy young tobacco planter of South Carolina is a leader in the Colonial party. His political leanings are responsible for the breaking of his engagement to Myrtle Carey, the daughter of Sir Andrew Carey, a staunch Tory. Because of his rebellious activities in Charles Town, Latimer faces arrest. Myrtle relents and her love rekindled, she consents to marry him if he will leave Charles Town. Their marriage infuriates Sir Andrew who forces Latimer into an unfair duel. Carey's fury is further aroused by Captain Robert Mandeville, a distant relative of Myrtle's and the British Governor's aide. Latimer foils the plot by not returning Carey's shot in the duel, thereby preventing further challenges and attempts on his life by Carey. Under these circumstances Myrtle and Harry leave for his plantation in the back country.

War Breaks out. The Governor and Mandeville flee. Latimer returns to Charles Town and is commissioned in the army of South Carolina. Mandeville soon returns in the disguise of a Quaker, under the name of Neild. He lives at the home of Myrtle's father. Rutledge, the Colonial Governor, is suspicious and orders Latimer to insist that Myrtle discontinue her visits to her father's house. This order is ignored and Myrtle meets Neild, whose disguise she penetrates, failing to report him on the promise that he will leave and never return to Charles Town. Mandeville breaks his promise, returns and is arrested and examined by Latimer, who also penetrates his disguise. Mandeville tells Harry that Myrtle knows of his identity, which leads Latimer to question his wife's trustworthiness. He orders Neild's detention and determines to put Myrtle to a test by trumping up a false story to the effect that the British Army which is threatening Charles Town will be flanked and defeated. In the mean time Rutledge opens negotiations with the British to gain time until another colonial army can come up from behind. This plan of Rutledge's is unknown to anyone except himself and the general of the flanking army. Latimer immediately realizes his trumped-up plan is the same as that of Rutledge and he realizes the serious consequences he faces. British to gain time. Harry fears Myrtle has carried the plan to her father. To prevent the word reaching the British forces he is about to take the shot he withheld in his unfinished duel with Carey, when he is informed of Carey's arrest ten minutes after Myrtle left her father's house.

CHAPTER XV

THE AWAKENING

FROM somewhere about four o'clock on the afternoon of that Wednesday, and throughout a night in which scarcely an eye in Charles Town was closed in slumber, Harry Latimer lay in a lethargic sleep until peep of day on Thursday.

Then, as the first faint light of dawn made a grey oblong patch of the window of the room he occupied, he sat up suddenly, wide-awake as if summoned, as summoned, indeed, he had been by sleepless inner consciousness.

Before his eyes had considered that grey patch of window, he knew that it was that hour of dawn, the hour in which Prevost's army, realizing itself caught between two fires, must lay down its arms and surrender, unless . . .

There was no unless. That sudden dread that came to haunt him was but the ghost of an earlier dread, a dread of yesterday which he had proved unfounded before committing himself to the sleep whereof he stood so desperately in need.

It was the hour: the hour of victory; the hour, perhaps, which should mean the deliverance of his country.

Strange how still it was. But at any moment now the guns would be shattering this stillness, unless, indeed, Prevost should decided to surrender without ever a shot fired.

'Are you awake at last, Harry?'

It was Myrtle's voice, the voice he loved and hated. She had kept vigil beside him, and rose now, a shadow faintly visible against the gloom.

He stood up, buckling on his sword, his eyes questing for his hat, which presently he perceived and snatched up from the chair on which it lay.

'Harry,' she called to him. He turned, and saw her in the soft candle-light, her face sad, her eyes red from weeping. Even so the beauty of her touched him, moved him to pity for her and pity for himself. 'When you come back I shall have something to tell you, something I could not, dared not tell you before.' She paused, faltering. He made no answer, but stood there looking at her with eyes that to her were inscrutable. 'You have reason to think badly of me, Harry. I have been a fool and a coward. But nothing more than that. Be sure I have been nothing more than that. When you come back, I will tell you all. All!'

'Ah!' He drew a breath. She could tell him nothing that he did not know. There was a test, then, after all. The test should be the measure of her frankness later. 'Very well,' he said and so departed.

The light was growing rapidly, and, when he came out into the chill of the garden, objects were clearly visible and already beginning to assume colour. Faint lines of vermillion streaked the sky to the east over the sea.

Latimer mounted and rode out into the street, in which he discovered as much traffic and movement as was normally to be found there at noon.

He rode up Broad Street, past Saint Michael's and the State House, and then away to the right, up King Street. As he came level with Moores Street, he became conscious of loud sounds of cheering among the people who made a dense throng ahead towards the Town Gate. Suddenly the throng broke, and men came racing towards him shouting wildly in a frenzy of excitement that was obviously joyous.

They were abreast of him, a scattered crowd of runners, young and old, military and civilian, laughing and shouting as they ran. Along the street, windows were being thrown up, and doors opened to emit half-clad men and women who came in fear and trembling to seek the reason of this sudden uproar.

Latimer checked a man, a wheelwright of his acquaintance named Sampson, to ask him what had happened.

'Where ha' you been, Major?' the fellow crowed. 'The British be going. Going! They be in full retreat. Ferrying themselves like mad over the Ashley as if the devil were after them. Charles Town's rid o' them! Charles Town's free. Free!' He roared it all at the top of his voice that others besides Latimer might hear him, and, without waiting for questions, sped on with the other bearers of glad tidings.

Latimer, in prey to mingled fear and hope, went on at the gallop, scattering the people to right and left in his reckless dash for the Town Gate.

Long before he reached it, his ears were assailed by a terrific roar from the lines. It was the cheering of the men in the trenches venting their relief at the end of the strain of their long anxious vigil.

At that moment the rising sun sent its first low shafts of light across the dreary landscape. It struck upon scarlet coats, and flashed back from arms and accoutrements, away over on James Island across the Ashley River. And on the near side by the ferry there were no more than the last detachments of the rear-guard, which yesterday had been the van, waiting to cross in the wake of the rest of that fast retreating army.

Latimer's heart sank like a stone through water. There could be one only explanation to this sudden flight. The British had been warned in time, and at the eleventh hour they were escaping from the trap. They had been warned! Warned! The word boomed, like the note of some gigantic gong, through his tortured brain. And his senses, suddenly sharpened, showed him something that yesterday in his sleepiness he had overlooked. Not ten minutes only, as he had so fondly imagined, had elapsed between the time of Myrtle's going to her father and Sir Andrew's arrest; but forty minutes. He had left out of account the half-hour that she had been with him.

With those deafening cheers still ringing in his ears, the cheers of men who beheld here only deliverance, knowing nothing of what else should have been added to it, Latimer descended from the abatis and regained his horse. Several spoke to him, but he answered none. He mounted, drove home his spurs, and felt the infuriated beast bound forward under him. Back at a breakneck gallop he went by the road he had come. There was one only thing remaining to do. In justice and in mercey he must do it, and do it quickly before they arrested him, as arrest him they certainly would. He remembered what Rutledge had said yesterday on the score of what must happen to Moultrie or himself should the secret of Lincoln's approach leak out prematurely to wreck the plan, the secret which, until constrained to it by sheer necessity, Rutledge had hugged so jealously to his soul.

In the garden, as he flung down from his foam-flecked horse, he found Tom, who had ridden in but a moment ahead of him with the joyous news. And Tom was barring his way, his face alight, babbling idiocies of thanksgiving for the town's safety.

Latimer thrust him aside, and sprang into the house. Startled by his manner and the evil look in his face, Tom followed him after a moment's pause of sheer amazement.

'Where is your mistress?' Latimer demanded of Julius who was amongst a crowd of servants in the hall; and upon being answered that she was in her room, he went up the stairs two at a time.

As he burst in upon her, she turned from the open window by which she was standing. His well-known step had warned her a second earlier of his approach, and there was an eagerness in her sweet face as she turned to greet him now, an eagerness which at once gave place to terror at sight of him. For rage and grief had distorted his countenance into an evil mask.

A hand on her bosom to repress its sudden heave, and slim and sweet she stood there, her face as grey as the grey morning gown she wore.

'You traitress!' he said. 'You soft, white, lovely, treacherous thing. I told you that secret yesterday to test you. You had lied to me so much, you had betrayed so much, and yet, still doubting like a fool, I must plumb the very depths of your treachery. And I have plumbed them, by God! You have ruined us. You have saved your British friends, the people of your father, and your lover, and you have doomed me to dishonour and a firing-party.' He pulled a pistol from his breast. 'If you survive, you share my fate, for clearly I could have betrayed this thing, this tremendous thing, only through you. In mercy, then, as much as in justice, I must spare you that!'

She stood white and tense, her eyes dilating as she watched him slowly raise the pistol. And then, through the wall from the adjoining room to which his raised vehement voice had penetrated, came the glad, hailing shout:

'Daddy Harry! Daddy Harry!'

It gave him pause. His eyes dilated in horror. A sob broke from his lips. 'Oh, God! The child!' He lowered the pistol. 'What is to become of him?'

And then a strong hand gripped his shoulder from behind, and another clutched his wrist. The pistol was wrenched from his grasp. He wheeled in speechless fury, and found himself face to face with Tom Izard.

The two men stared long at each other in utter silence. The situation was one that baffled words. Beyond them in the room stood Myrtle, her face in her hands, and for a moment the sound of her sobbing came to mingle with the joyous crowing of the child in the next room and the glad cheering of the townsfolk moving along Broad Street. Then came another sound from immediately below; brisk steps in the hall, accompanied by the jingle of spurs and the clank of swords, and a voice, the voice of General Moultrie, raised and sharp in tone, issuing an order.

'My God, Tom, you don't know what you've done!' cried Harry in bitter reproach.

Steps were ascending the stairs.

'I know what I've saved you from doing,' said Tom gravely. 'You are surely mad, Harry!'

'Am I? Ask her. Ask Myrtle if she has any cause to thank you.'

'What!' Tom's voice was suddenly hoarse.

Shubrick appeared, halted, and came to attention.

'The General's compliments, sir, and he will be glad if you will step below at once.'

Latimer nodded wearily, and Shubrick departed. A moment Latimer stood there looking back at his wife, whose sobbing had suddenly ceased, whose soul had been gripped by a terror even greater than before. Then he smiled wistfully, brokenheartedly, into the eyes of Tom Izard.

'Look after her, Tom,' he said, and went downstairs in answer to that summons. The voice of his son, calling him in tones that were growing peremptory, followed him down into the hall.

CHAPTER XVI

THE INQUIRY

SHUBRICK was waiting for him by the door of the library, and opened it for him when he arrived.

He went in to find four men assembled there: Moultrie, Gadsden, Colonel John Laurens, and Governor Rutledge. All four faces were of a preternatural gravity. The three soldiers were old friends of his, men by whom he had been honoured and esteemed. Two of them had been his father's friends.

These four, he perceived, at once, were gathered there to judge him, to hold the brief, more or less informal, preliminary inquiry, which must prelude the court-martial before which he would presently have to answer—unless he could now satisfy them that he was clear of the guilt they were already imputing to him.

Rutledge was, naturally enough, the first to address him.

'I told you yesterday, Major Latimer, when I was constrained against my judgment and my will to impart to you the plan of campaign I had concerted with General Lincoln, that it would go very hard with you or with General Moultrie—the only two in Charles Town who then knew the secret besides myself—if this thing should be prematurely divulged. The situation that I dreaded has arisen. Warned in time, the British have escaped the trap; and the consequence to our unfortunate country must mean a prolongation of the war for months or perhaps years with all the uncertainty, misery, and horrors attending it. That warning must have reached them either from General Moultrie or yourself.'

'It is quite impossible that General Prevost's own scouts should have perceived the approach of General Lincoln?' asked Latimer, and the calm of his own voice surprised him and gave him confidence.

'It is not impossible,' said Rutledge. 'But in all the circumstances highly improbable, and in this instance it is clear what happened. This we know. The British had with them a score or so of Continental prisoners, whom in their precipitate retreat they abandoned. These men I have examined, and they positively assure me that at six o'clock this morning the British camp was aroused from sleep as a consequence of the arrival of a messenger for General Prevost with news of what was preparing for him.

There was a tap at the door, and Shubrick appeared.

'Mrs. Latimer, sir, begs insistently to be allowed a word with your excellency.'

(*Continued on page* 19)

LONE SCOUTS OF AMERICA

American Agriculturist Tribe

AS a member of the "Preparedness" army of 3,000-000 scouts all over the world the farm boys have a larger and more challenging program than do any other class of scouts. Here are a few suggestions for your training to save life and suffering. Later you will get the preparedness program to save plant and tree life; to protect against loss of soil values, crops, farm machinery and farm building values:

Saving Human Life and Suffering

Learn from handbook, farm journals, text books, the press, local doctors and nurses, just how, what and when to give first aid in case of:

1. Cuts and wounds to prevent bleeding, infection and life-time scars.
2. How to treat a patient in case of sunstroke.
3. What and how to do in case of fainting.
4. How to treat for broken bones, fractures, concussions and other bone injuries.
5. How to swim and save life from drowning and how to resuscitate a drowning person.
6. What to do in case of poisoning from drugs, plants and other sources.
7. What and how to treat for foreign substances in throat to prevent choking; remove substances from eye, ear and nose and how to remove slivers.
8. Removal and treatment of blackheads, boils, corns and carbuncles.
9. What and how to treat for indigestion and a quick cleansing of the bowels of poisonous gases.
10. How to treat for burns, scalds and blisters.
11. Treatment for weak ankles, tender feet and flabby muscles.
12. The use of soap, disinfectants, and washes as protection against infection.

Prepare a Lone Scout Library file on above twelve subjects and gather, file, study and practice for skill in real scout fashion. Many men would gladly give all their acquired wealth if they had been "prepared" to save the life of a loved one, who slipped into eternity because they did not have Scout "preparedness" training before the accident happened—you never have time to learn when "it happens."—O. H. Benson.

District 4 Rally

A WEEK ago I attended the Lone Scout Rally District 4, held at Burnt Mills, Maryland, Camp Wilson's site.

Fifty-one Troops Scouts of Washington, D. C., Council were there in Camp.

Twenty-one Lone Scouts representing Ohio, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland and the District of Columbia, were in attendance for two days at the Rally.

Felix Danton, of Cleveland, Ohio, was there,—many miles from home.

Robert Crubb, of Saranac Lake, New York, was there. He and Felix Danton hitch-hiked all the way from Saranac Lake, New York, to the Sesqui-Centennial at Philadelphia, Pa., then to Burnt Mills, Maryland.

"Pat" has just taken the A. A. from the Postman

Baltimore, Maryland, had the largest delegation of Lone Scouts. J. Hugh Taylor, one of the outstanding Lone Scouts and leaders, had charge of the program. He sure put it over big.

I was impressed with the quality of manhood, the strength of boyhood, the fine spirit shown by all these boys in Lone Scouting. I have now met over three hundred Lone Scouts, personally, and shook hands and talked with them. I am proud of the whole "bunch."—O. H. Benson.

Lone Scout Letters

Dear Scouts:

I am seeking information about Lone Scouting. Why am I interested? First, because I believe it will develope my powers of observation. I have finished high school, not because of any superior mental abilities, but because I held my nose to the grindstone. I feel that I need some guidance towards the observation of natural phenomena. In other words, my wish is to see the world about me, and do my part in my field of action as efficiently as possible. Is this not a purpose of the L. S. A., to train for this? It is not until recently that I became awake to the fact that I am offered a good opportunity to gain practical knowledge of plants, trees, etc., and to get experience in campcraft for the reason that I live in the country. The Boy Scout handbook points out what can be learned and put into practice by one who has access to field and forest. I thought that perhaps Lone Scouting might have even a better offering.

Therefore, because this organization seems to offer a systemized course of knowledge and achievement along practical lines, and because by following such a course I can improve myself and thereby help others, I write to inquire concerning the L. S. A.

Yours sincerely,
FREDERIC MINNS, (10 points)
Interlaken, N. Y.

Dear Lone Scout Editor:

I am writing to tell you I have caught fifty-one woodchucks from the first of June.

Scoutingly yours,
JOHN BECK,
Eagle Bridge, N. Y.

Dear Lone Scout Editor:

I would like to correspond with anybody interested in collecting.

Scoutingly yours,
RALPH L. KOCH,
McKeansburg, Pa.

IN BUYING ENTERTAINMENT, as in buying farm implements or automobiles, the people who buy a brand name that guarantees satisfaction get the best results for their money.

How do you choose your entertainment? What is your test of a motion picture *before you go?*

In buying books, for example, you know that neither a good author nor a good publisher will put his name on a cheap product, and this goes for photoplays, too.

The author and publisher of the better pictures of today is the Paramount organization, by far the greatest group of entertainment talent ever assembled.

Paramount Pictures are seen by more people in more theatres than any other brand, and they stand for quality entertainment from the first foot of film to the last. The theatre showing Paramount Pictures is showing you *the best money can buy.*

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Produced by
Harold Lloyd Corp.
Directed by Sam Taylor

Bebe Daniels
who stars in
The Manicure Girl
Lovers in Quarantine
Miss Brewster's Millions
The Palm Beach Girl

Richard Dix
who stars in
Womanhandled
Let's Get Married
Say It Again
The Ten Commandments

Lois Wilson
who appears in
Irish Luck
The Thundering Herd
The Vanishing American

Zane Grey
who wrote
Desert Gold
Wild Horse Mesa
Born to the West
Light of the Western Stars

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To Brighten Old Rugs

Use Soap, Hot Water, Dye---and Elbow-Grease

YOU will be surprised at what can be done to make a soiled, faded deep-pile rug once more presentable. Scrubbing is probably its chief need and this is how to do it. Place the rug with many thicknesses of newspaper underneath on a clean floor. Leave windows open to facilitate drying. Scrub a section of the rug at a time using warm water and mild soap, taking care not to saturate the rug with water. Wipe each section entirely free of soap, changing rinse water often. Wipe the pile of the rug as dry as possible and the air will do the rest of the drying.

If the rug is too faded to be restored or has a color that does not harmonize with the rest of the room, dyeing is what it needs. With a stiff scrubbing brush and a basin of hot dye scrub into the rug a small portion of the dye at a time. Keep the rest of the dye solution hot and replenish the supply in the basin as needed.

Any good dye may be used, following directions as given for making it. Color should be tested by dipping into the dye a heavy knitted cloth and wringing it dry to see when the right shade is reached. Allow for drying, lighter, of course. If you are merely dyeing a light shade darker, it is easy. But if you are changing colors, it is well to remember what a combination of colors will produce. Blue and red make violet, blue and yellow make green, and a combination of blue, yellow and red in right proportions makes gray. If the first application of dye is not sufficient scrub in a second "layer" after the first has dried. But be sure to have plenty of dye prepared in either case, for it is difficult to mix a second batch exactly like the first.

If one does not feel physically equal to the task and has a rug which is worth it, she could send it to commercial dyers and have its color changed for a fraction of what a good rug would cost.

The Tiny Baby's Clothes

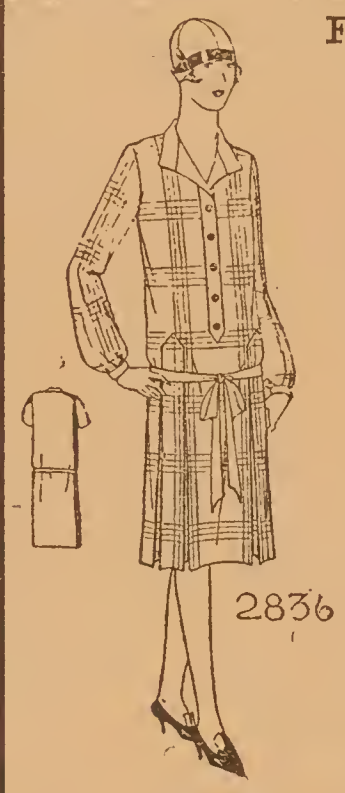
CLOTHES for the tiny baby should be very simple if they are to be truly comfortable. This is something of a departure from what our grandmothers used to think—and practice—concerning such raiment. No more ruffles, no more extra long, elaborately trimmed dresses and petticoats which added nothing to health or happiness of the infant who wore them. The time it took to launder those clothes, to say nothing of making them in the first place, has been cut just about in half.

Nowadays simple slips, nightgowns and dresses, decorated with hand stitches, such as the basket or feather stitch, and possibly some tucks over the shoulders, make up the main bulk of the baby's layette. Soft material that does not irritate the tender skin, cut by a pattern which opens on the shoulder if possible is best. The princess or gertrude pattern is popular for petticoats and the kimona pattern for dresses and nightgowns.

The first garments are quickly outgrown, so too much time and labor spent on them is not wise.

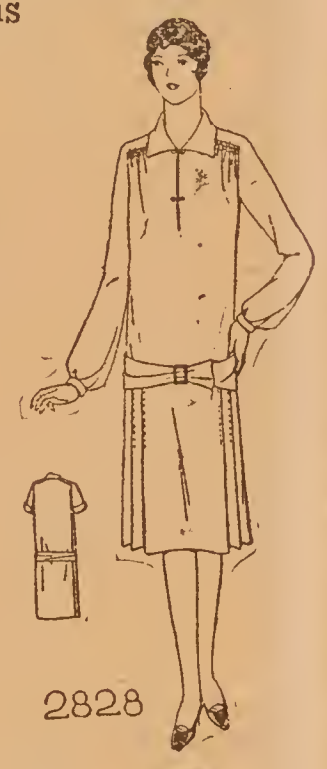
In preparing squash or pumpkin for cooking I cut in two or three large pieces and use a firm tablespoon to scoop out the seeds and waste inside. In an incredibly short time it is ready for peeling. The curved spoon works so much more quickly than a knife on the curved surface.—M. R. P.

For Fall Silks and Woolens



Pattern 2836 *is a happy style for general wear and especially for sports. It comes in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. The 36-inch size requires 3 yards of 40-inch material with ¾ yard of 36 inch contrasting.* Price 13c.

Pattern 2828 *has the new blouse effect and a wide crushable girdle. It cuts in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. The 36-inch size requires 3¾ yards of 40-inch material* Price 13c.



Pattern 2839 *is ideal for soft finished fabrics. It has stylish straight lines with shirring in the front skirt which is repeated in the shoulders. It cuts in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. 3¼ yards of 40-inch material is sufficient for the 36-inch bust measure.* Price 13c.

Pattern 2832 *is lovely for chiffons and georgette crepe afternoon frocks or for the heavier silks. It comes in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. In the 36-inch size 3⅜ yards of 40 inch material with 3¼ yards of banding, is required.* Price 13c.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern numbers and sizes clearly and correctly and enclose with correct remittance in stamps or coin (although coin is sent at own risk). Add 12c to your order for one of our Fall Fashion books. Send all orders to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 461-4th Avenue, New York City.

The Home Bureau at the State Fair

Onondaga Wins First Prize With Child Training Exhibit

THE exhibits were wonderful! So said 'most everybody and if inquiring groups indicated anything, the displays were educational as well. Each of the ten counties exhibiting had chosen a Home Bureau project as a subject for graphic illustration. This is the first time that a county has limited itself to just one project, heretofore, each county has tried to present all projects attempted within its territory. The fair committee has felt for some time that oftentimes, the exhibit resulting from such a plan were more or less confusing and the results of this year's plan seem to justify that opinion.

Going from exhibit to exhibit, one passed a sort of panoramic picture—and a very attractive one—of what is going on in Home Bureau circles in New York State. Cayuga County Home Bureau presented a convenient kitchen with equipment which a farm home without electricity or gas might find practical. The soft gray of the woodwork and cabinet was repeated even in the chimneys of the oil stove. The whole exhibit was arranged with an idea of being attractive as well as useful, a fact which is too often overlooked in planning a kitchen.

"Testing Circles"

Oswego County showed smaller kitchen equipment of almost every kind. Perhaps not everybody realizes that groups of women form "testing circles" to find out the most satisfactory types of kitchen "implements" to use. But this exhibit showed what the housekeeper is up against when she comes to select the one best article for her own particular use. From egg beater to dish washing machine, with all the variations in size and expense lying between those two extremes—all were shown.

Oneida County took the interesting subject of clothing with the special idea of showing how a well dressed woman chooses her raiment—be she lean or be she—well, fat. Hand drawn sketches showed what wrong neck lines and wrong colors do to one's looks, besides indicating that "bangs" do not look equally well on all faces. Not only bangs, but other types of hair—and head—dressing should be used with regard to the face of the wearer. It is impossible to tell you every detail about every exhibit—you must go next year and see for yourself.

Safeguarding Health

Madison County's booth with its sanitary sick room equipment, its cunning layette, and its suggestions for home care gave a picture of what some rural women are doing to safeguard their family's health. Each day at this booth was staged a demonstration of what the women had learned in their study of the subject. Perhaps an old hand at the job would pass by a baby-bathing demonstration, but when I saw it, the place was crowded.

Otsego County's row after row of canned and pickled foods simply made your mouth water. It was surprising to see how nice a color scheme can be worked out just by arrangement of jars. Jars were uniform in size and kind and that added immeasurably to the appearance of the exhibit. The food in jars constituted the "winter garden" while on a low table in front the summer garden was growing in orderly rows.

Onondaga County showed one end of a child's nursery—this as a medium of displaying one of the newest projects undertaken by the Home Bureau, that of child training. Little low shelves, small clothes hangers, a window seat which a child's little body could easily reach were depicted in the background. A selected list of books for children as well as one for their grown folks occupied prominent places on the shelves. No doubt many a mother of young children, if she took time to look—and she couldn't help looking, found many a suggestion for entertaining her child as well as for keeping him well physically and mentally.

The part that local history plays in civics was significant in Cortland County's booth. Civic improvement, another phase of civics, came in for its share of attention.

Herkimer County's exhibit showed in graphic form what communities can do when they get started. Miniature houses were dotted about representing a community hall and other institutions of public interest. A circulating library, a hall for entertainments, an affair for raising funds for a nearby tuberculosis camp, and a community kitchen shower for a young bride were some of the high spots.

Tioga County's rainbow with its "Pot of Gold" told the nutrition story, which leads to the treasure of good health. The elusive vitamins were grouped there—in their containing foods of course—for all the world to see. Then of course there were the commoner and better understood food classes, in their proper groupings.

Tompkins County with attractive diagrams, with its revolving lampshade containing likenesses of the leaders in the Extension Service and in Home Bureau work told a story of Organization as probably few have ever seen it.

The prize winners were as follows: Onondaga, first prize; Herkimer, second prize; Tompkins, third prize; Cayuga, fourth prize, Madison, fifth prize.

TO THE HOUSEWIFE

When you tire of washing dishes
Or of mending Johnny's socks
And the baking gets as tiresome
As the winding of the clocks;

Just remember that real living
Has monotony with joy;
The gold would have no value
If there were no base alloy.

You have chosen for a lifetime
A calling truly grand
Where love and patience infinite
Clasp duty by the hand.

If you look for joyous moments,
You will find them one by one;
And the days will have bright evenings
With the mornings well begun.

—MABEL FRANCES CRONK

Plum Preserves

6 pounds fruit 9 cups sugar
1 cup water

Select small purple plums, being sure they are sound and not over-ripe. Remove stems, wash and pierce each plum with a fork. Place plums in an earthen bowl or jar, cover with sugar and add water. Cover vessel and let stand in a cool place overnight. Drain plums and bail the juice for 5 minutes. Add plums and cook until clear. Care should be taken not to over-cook, as the syrup thickens or jellies after standing. Pack into hot, clean jars or glasses. Seal jars. Cover with paraffin if glasses are used.

The Carolinian

'Desire Mrs. Latimer to wait a moment. We may require her presently.'

Shubrick retired, while Latimer breathed a prayer of thanks. His aim now, his only aim, at all costs, was to spare her, to save her, for the sake of the boy. His heart was suddenly moved to an infinite pity. Standing as he believed himself to stand upon the brink of eternity—for that this could end other than in a bandage and a firing-party he had little hope—the things of this world by which, in common with other men, he had set such store whilst life was strong within him, shrank now to proportions more in relation with that eternity upon which he was about to embark. He was given the acute, all-embracing mental vision of men in extremity, the knowledge which, all-knowing, is all-forgiving. In the light of this he beheld Myrtle no longer as the traitress he had dubbed her, the false, deceiving wife who at once betrayed himself and his cause. Rather did he behold her as a poor, weak, human soul in the grip of forces against which it had not the strength to prevail.

That now was his view of her. Hence, this infinite, loving pity—such a pity as that which he was persuaded had induced her to marry him that she might save his threatened life—swayed him to save her for her own sake and for the sake of their child who must otherwise be left without a protector in this world. His one dread

As Shubrick closed the door, Rutledge again addressed him.

'It lies, you see, between yourself and General Moultrie. You will not, I suppose, wish to suggest that he may have been our betrayer.'

'That I certainly do not.'

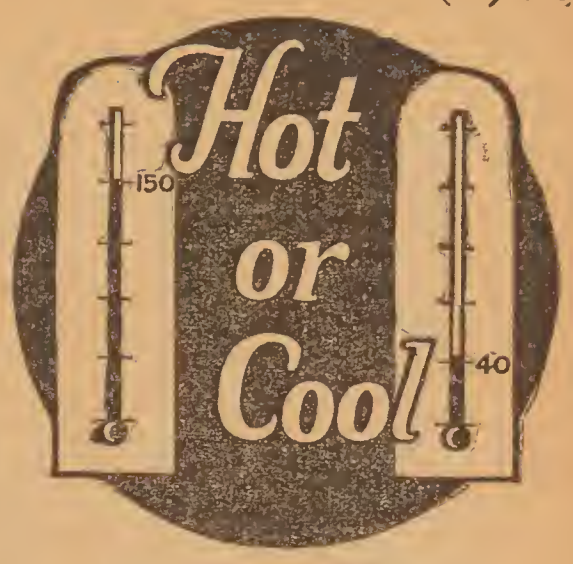
Rutledge inclined his head. 'Colonel Laurens,' he said significantly, and the tall, youthful colonel advanced, grave and sad of face.

'Your sword, Major Latimer.'

Latimer had already unbuckled his sword. He delivered it to Laurens, who went to place it on the library table.

(To Be Continued)

"Onondaga Home Bureau Wins First Prize at New York State Fair".



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REGISTERED HOLSTEIN HEIFERS, 9 to 12 months old, from large producers. Also fall cows. LYON & CO., Wyalusing, Pa.

WHAT SORT ARE YOUR COWS? 1. Beef cows, need more milk? 2. Milk cows, need more flesh? 3 Cows need more milk and more flesh? A Milking Shorthorn bull will increase and retain both the milking and fleshing qualities. Learn more about dual purpose Milking Shorthorns. Six months' subscription to the MILKING SHORTHORN JOURNAL, 15c. MILKING SHORTHORN SOCIETY, Box 416, Independence, Iowa.

FOR SALE—My entire herd of 28 Holsteins, 11 pure bred, passed several T. B. tests. Several fall cows. Fine dairy. PAUL M. EDGERTON, New Berlin, N. Y.

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN service bull with papers, $150. Beautiful animal. Certificates accepted. JOSLIN BROS., Chemung, N. Y.

DOGS AND PET STOCK

THOROBRED COLLIE PUPS. Male, spayed females, All ages. ARCADIA FARM, Bally, Pa.

A FIVE DOLLAR CHECK mailed W. W. Norton, Ogdensburg, N. Y., will buy a Shepherd pup; $25 check a trained dog. Some started, $20. W. W. NORTON, Ogdensburg, N. Y.

COLLIE PUPS, Cow Drivers, Registered live bred for over 30 years. PAINE'S KENNELS, South Royalton, Vt.

AT STUD—Purebred Registered Nubian Buck, black and tan. Fee, ten dollars. THE ADAMS PLACE, Pompton Lakes, N. J.

SCOTCH SHEPHERD PUPPIES, males, $5; females, $2. Broke hunting dogs. F. A. SWEET, Smyrna, N. Y.

WALKER FOXHOUNDS. One trained dog, 3 years old; two yearling, partly broke four pups, four months old. Prices right to quick buyers. MILTON GLOVER, Thompson, Pa.

RAISE RABBITS for good cheap meat and fine furs. We have five kinds of breeding stock at $5 per pair and up to $15. MILLER RABBITRY, Waynesboro, Pa.

PEDIGREED COLLIES. One bred female, two pups. TRACY NEISH, DeLancey, N. Y.

EGGS—POULTRY—TURKEYS

BABY CHICKS—Prices are for lots of 25, 50 and 100 chicks: Reds, $3, $5.50, $10; White Leghorns $2.50, $4.50, $8: Rocks, $3.00, $5.50, $10.00; heavy mixed, $2.50, $4.50, $8.00; light mixed, $2.25, $4.00, $7.00. Free range, 100% delivery. Circular. W. A. LAUVER, McAlisterville, Pennsylvania.

YOUR CHANCE to buy Guaranteed Madison Square Rosecomb Anconas for BREEDING PURPOSES. Sacrificed to accommodate young stock. Lowest priced for Thoroughbreds. DARWIN SMITH, Jordanville, New York.

AFRICAN and Brown Chinese Geese. Light Brahmas and Single Comb White Leghorns. Old and young stock at reasonable prices. KAUYAHOORA FARM, Rt. 2, Barneveld, N. Y.

90 VARIETIES POULTRY, geese, ducks, dogs, pigeons, hares, parrots, ferrets, cavies white mice. Free catalog. J. A. BERGEY, Telford, Pa.

500 BARRON SINGLE COMB White Leghorn Pullets, April hatched, from imported blood tested stock, large, thrifty, range grown, milk fed. September and October delivery, $2.25. VERNON R. LAFLER. Middlesex, N. Y.

FARM IMPLEMENTS

RICH MAN'S CORN HARVESTER, poor man's price—only $25.00 with bundle tying attachment. We ship Harvesters by Express. Free catalog showing pictures of harvester. BOX 528, Salina, Kansas.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—Married man for herdsman on modern dairy farm. Sixty head cattle. Milk forty cows. Party must be an experienced cow man, good economical feeder, know how to produce clean grade A. milk. Must be able to supply help enough to milk all the cows and care for all the cattle. Will pay a party $200 a month with house, garden, two quarts milk and some wood. BOX 388, care AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

WANTED—Girl or woman to assist with housework and care of two children. State age, experience and salary desired. MRS. HAROLD FLACK, Hanshaw Road, Ithaca, N. Y.

WANTED, A SINGLE MAN for large dairy farm. Must be good milker, do dairy work, and experienced calf raiser. Wages $60 a month, room and board. BELLE ELLEN STOCK FARMS, Branchville, N. J.

WANTED—Refined girl or woman for general housework and to assist with care of children. F. M. C., Willard Straight Hall or Phone 9240, Ithaca, N. Y.

HONEY

CLAFONY QUALITY BUCKWHEAT HONEY. 5-lbs., $1.10, postpaid third zone; 60-lbs. unprepaid, $6; 120-lbs., $11. CLARENCE FOOTE, Delanson, New York.

MISCELLANEOUS

GUARANTEED TOBACCO; Chewing or smoking 5 lbs. $1.25; ten $2.00; cigars $2.00 for 50, pipe free, pay when received. FARMERS ASSOCIATION, Maxon Mills, Kentucky.

SPECIAL SALE—Homespun tobacco, Smoking or Chewing. Satisfaction Guaranteed or money refunded, four lbs. $1.00, twelve $2.25. Pipe Free. UNITED FARMERS OF KENTUCKY, Paducah, Ky.

OAT STRAW and all kinds hay, Clover mixed especially. Get delivered prices, Carloads. JAMES E. DANTE, Jr., East Worcester, N. Y.

DOLLARS PAID for old postage stamps on letters used before 1875. JOHN W. GLAZE, Brightwood, Mass.

DISTINCTIVE PRINTING! Write FRANKLYNPRESS, Milford, N. H.

WOOL WANTED I specialize in wool and pelts. Hundreds of satisfied shippers. Write for prices and tags. ALVAH A. CONOVER, Lebanon, N. J.

CASH PAID for Dairymen's League Certificates of indebtedness, all series. L. F. THORNTON, Dimock, Pa.

SPIDERENE relieves Spider and other obstructions in cows' teats. Spiderene and syringe, $3 by mail. HEBER FLINT, Randolph Ct., Vt.

CASH PAID for Dairymen's League Certificates. GEO PHELPS, 450 Broad St., Oneida, N. Y.

STOW'S PATENT STOVE BRICK. Fit any range. easily applied. Price, One dollar with order. Castings furnished. Agents wanted. S. J. STOW, New Haven, Ct.

WANT A FORD ROADSTER for my 100 acres of timber. MRS. WOODCOCK, 4938 Olive St., Philadelphia, Pa.

REAL ESTATE

INVESTIGATE SOUTH GEORGIA FARMS Write for book on opportunities. Truck, corn, fruit. hogs, cattle dairying. CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, Thomasville, Ga.

FOR SALE: A very good 112 acre dairy farm in alfalfa section of New York. Near church, school and railroad. Seven miles from Auburn (population 37000). 100 acres limestone tillage, balance pasture and wood. Alfalfa thrives here. Carry 30 cows and raise cash crops. Good 9 room house and two barns 36x90 and 32x70. All in good repair. Good water supply. Price $5000. Very reasonable terms for right party. A very unusual opportunity to acquire a good farm. Address: FEDERAL LAND BANK, Springfield, Massachusetts.

TO EXCHANGE—Two family house in the suburbs of Syracuse for equipped farm. FLAVIN, 110 Wieting Block, Syracuse, N. Y.

UNUSUALLY FERTILE, low-priced Sumter County, Georgia lands. 12 months growing season, County operated trucks to every consolidated school, paved roads, friendly neighbors; railroad facilities put County within few hours expressage of six million people. Fine for general farming, especially trucking, dairying, poultry raising, open grazing all year. Average temperature 65.5 degrees, annual rainfall 48.57 inches. AMERICUS AND SUMTER COUNTY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, 201 Chamber of Commerce Building, Americus, Georgia.

Marketing Fluid Milk in Philadelphia

(*Continued from page* 8)

The groups then separate to discuss the proposal. Reassembling, the proposal is either rejected or accepted by those present. If rejected either whole or in part, the conference continues.

Dr. Clyde L. King has acted as an arbitrator by special request of all parties concerned since the early days of the plan. His services are now called for only at infrequent intervals. The policies of the conference are well established, the principles underlying a permanently fair price arrangement well understood and a basis of mutual confidence developed through the regular fulfilment by both sides of the agreement so made.

In order that this arbitrator may be at all times in full possession of the necessary facts on which to base a fair decision, the milk dealers regularly supply him with information as to their operations and the producers keep on hand such information as (a), the cost of cows, feed and labor, (b), the value and amount in international markets of milk and all dairy products and (c), the price of milk in surrounding fluid milk territories.

A decision having been arrived at, it is made public vith the reasons therefor.

Guiding Principles

In arranging prices the following factors are considered:

(1) The cost of producing milk and the returns from milk production as distinct from the production of other farm products. The test is, after all, the output of milk as compared with the output of milk as compared with the output of other farm production. The cost of producing milk cannot, for long, get out of line with the cost of alternative crops or products.

(2) Equal consideration is given to the market. Comparative market values for important dairy products and the trend in supply are considered. The farmers, furthermore, do not accept the principle that the law of supply and demand is inexorable and they can do nothing about it. Through suggestions and method of price determination they influence the supply and help the dealers influence demand and increase the consumption of their products.

(3) Throughout eight years, stability of the consumers' market has been the first consideration. The farmers have looked upon good-will of the consumers as their greatest asset.

The farmers have believed that collective bargaining has better met their market than cooperative ownership and management of milk distribution, as undertaken by groups of farmers in some other markets. They believe that farmers are as good business men as any other group. The important cities in the Philadelphia Milk Shed have already established distributing plants under efficient management capable of milk distribution at low unit costs. So the farmers settled down to getting every dollar that they possibly could for the sale of their milk.

The farmers have encouraged responsible dealers who could do business economically, and they have discouraged irresponsible dealers and those who could not have low unit costs in their plants. The farmers have not accepted the point of view of many milk dealers that it was none of the farmers' business what the "dealer's spread" was and that it was none of the dealers' business what the cost to the farmer was, and that one should not interfere with the other. They have felt that the whole process from the cow to the consumer was part of the business of everyone concerned, including the consumer. The farmers have, therefore, insisted that the "spread" to the milk dealers be kept as low as was consistent with the cost of competent milk distribution. For this reason the farmers have adopted the policy of getting the dealers to furnish confidentially to an arbitrator information as to their individual costs. Through this information the consumers' interest has been safeguarded (1) in trying to keep the milk low in price by a low "spread," (2) stable in price, and (3) of as high a quality and standard as possible, without unnecessary seasonal variations. To put it in a sentence, those responsible for the milk industry in Philadelphia feel that milk producing and distributing is a *service*. They

It has been said by some that the success of this conference method of arranging prices was due to unusual personalities among the leaders of the industry in Philadelphia and that it could not be universally applied elsewhere in the dairy business and in other lines of business endeavor. Were this a one-city proposition, this might, perhaps, be said, but the plan, with variations, is working equally well in other markets: for instance, in Baltimore, Md.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Detroit, Mich.; Hartford and New Haven, Conn.

Growth of Organization

The officers of the Interstate Milk Producers' Association early recognized that it must be more than a simple bargaining organization in order to perform its proper functions. There has been a gradual development in membership, over 20,000 farmers from 40 counties having joined the Association by 1924. At the present time the Association has a force of eight fieldmen who check the weights and tests upon which its members are paid for milk, and also take care of local problems under direct supervision of the central office.

Next week Mr. Balderston will tell how they handle the surplus problem in Philadelphia.

REAL ESTATE

STORE PROPERTY FOR SALE, with living rooms and garage, 2 story, running spring water. Price right to quick buyer. LYDIA ADAMS. Equinunk, Pa.

FRUIT FARMS FOR SALE—In Great Western New York fruit belt, good buildings. location, near markets. A. A. MILLER, 22 West Park, Albion, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Very desirable farm property near Malone, N. Y. Inquire of MRS. C. R. PLUMB, Bangor. N. Y.

SEEDS—NURSERY STOCK

HARDY PERENNIAL FLOWER PLANTS and Berry Plants for September and October plants. Hollyhock, Oriental Poppy, Anemone, Foxglove. Bleeding Heart, Hardy Aster, Hardy Scabiosa, Hardy Phlox, Columbine, Hardy Larkspur, Canterbury Bells, Tiger Lily, Sweet William, Blue Bells, and 75 other varieties of perennial flower plants, all perfectly hardy, living outdoors during winter. Also Strawberry, Raspberry. Blackberry, Grape, Gooseberry, Currant, Asparagus plants: Roses, Shrubs, Pansies, Hedge Plants, Tulips, Hyacinths, Crocuses. Catalogue free. HARRY E. SQUIRES, Hampton Bays, N. Y.

SHEEP

FOR SALE: Fifty young Ewes, Delaine-Merino and Dorset-Merino cross-breds. Being bred to Registered Dorset Rams for early lambs. Healthy, in good condition. Must reduce flock, account short hay crop. TRANQUILLITY FARMS, Arthur Danks, Mgr., Allamuchy, N. J.

SITUATIONS WANTED

FARMER, MARRIED MAN, desires position as farm manager. References. Will go anywhere after 1st of year. BOX 389 c/o AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

SWINE

REGISTERED Poland Chinas, Berkshires, Chester Whites, Eight Week pigs, Bred Sows, Service Boars. Collie puppies. H. HAMILTON, Cochranville, Pa.

BIG TYPE, O. I. C. PIGS, World's Grand Champion strain, $12 with pedigree. Will ship C. O. D. Large, thrifty, bred gilts, $40. VERNON R. LAFLER, Middlesex, N. Y.

O. I. C. PIGS. Five to six weeks old boars and sows for breeding purposes. Selected for quality, type and prolificness. Silver or Fisher strains. Price $8 each plus 75c for registration paper. CHAS. E. HARRIS & SON, Middlebury, Vt.

WOMEN'S WANTS

PATCHWORK. Send fifteen cents for household package, bright new calicoes and percales. Your money's worth every time. PATCHWORK COMPANY. Meriden. Conn.

ALL WOOL YARN FOR SALE from manufacturer at bargain. Samples free. H. A. BARTLETT, Harmony, Maine.

BARREL LOTS Slightly Damaged Crockery, Hotel Chinaware, Cookingware, Glassware, etc. Shipped direct from Factory to Consumer. Write for Particulars. E. SWASEY & COMPANY, Portland, Maine.

FOR SALE—New Rag Carpet rugs, 30x54 inches. MRS. NETTIE POOLER, Sandusky, N. Y.

Service Bureau

Do Not Invest Money in Untried Engines

"Please give me all the information possible on this proposition. I would like to know if Eugene Christian, the food specialist, is a reliable doctor or a fake? Is he one of the directors of a motor corporation? Mr. Christian wrote me a letter on August 19, 1926 which reads as follows:

"I want to tell you something about one of the most remarkable men I have ever known (Clark W. Parker). Parker was raised in a log cabin on a Michigan farm. At 18 he went to Detroit and got a job in a factory where there was a great many machines. He began to study these machines and within a few years he designed a new machine that did the work of 40 people and affected a labor saving of about 90%. He studied engineering and devoted all of his spare time to designing automatic labor saving machines, which eminently fitted him for admittance into the great automotive industry which began to center in Detroit between 1900 and 1903. Was he the chief designing and Research engineer for the General Motor Corporation? Young Parker was so valuable that he was assigned by the General Motors to European Automatic Research work. After many months he came to America and the eight cylinder V type Cadillac motor. While in Europe Mr. Parker noticed a tremendous decay of steel and iron from rust along the seashore so he invented the Parker Process for rust proofing these materials, one of the greatest discoveries of modern times. It is estimated that he saved the allies during the world war over 100 million dollars by this process'."

"Is this the truth and is there such a man as Clark W. Parker? Has he done all that has been told to me? Now comes the story that I want to tell you. Clark W. Parker has invented a new engine, which in my judgment is as certain to be the future automobile and aeroplane engine as I am certain I am writing these lines. I examined the drawing of this engine which in size is approximately 13 inches in diameter by 24 inches long. It is designed to run from 6,000 to 8,000 revolutions per minute and will, it is estimated, develop about 250 horse power and when completed will weigh about 100 pounds. This motor coupled with what Mr. Parker calls his speed reduction drive. The Parker engine is attached directly to the driving shaft and pushes the shaft around very much like steam. You can throttle it down to one-eighth of a mile an hour and raise it instantly to 60 miles an hour or to any speed you desire. It has no crank shaft; no connecting rods; no chains; no cam shaft; no gears; no pistons; no clutch; no fly wheel and no springs. There are no racking explosions; no violent shocks like present automobile engines; no valves to grind; no carbon to clean; no back firing; no danger of fire loss. It is perfectly noiseless and it is estimated that this engine will give 300% greater gas mileage than the present day automobile engine and most important the cost to manufacture per horse power will be less than one-half the cost of the present day engine.

"Is Mr. Parker designing such an engine? Mr. Christian is selling stock for the corporation as follows: Pre-Organization Offering of a very limited number of shares at $25 per share in the Automotive Royalties Corporation, now being organized under the laws of Delaware. Capitalization, 50,000 common shares without par value. Is this a good investment."

WE immediately conveyed the foregoing information to the Better Business Bureau with the request that the Automotive Royalties Corp. and the parties named be investigated thoroughly, but to the time of going to press, the Better Business Bureau had not been able to obtain a full and complete report on the inquiry. However, we have obtained a preliminary report and enough information to advise against the purchase of stock in this company.

It is an out and out speculation and not the kind of proposition that an investor should consider under any circumstances. To begin with, the Better Business Bureau has no record in its files to show that the Automotive Royalties Corp. has ever been registered in New York State. If this company is selling stock before it is duly registered, it is doing so against the laws of the State. Anyone who has been approached by the representative of this company and has literature relative to the stock selling, should immediately send it to the Service Bureau and it accordingly will be forwarded to the Better Business Bureau.

Eugene Christian and Clark W. Parker are not unknown to the Better Business Bureau. Mr. Christian is a so-called food specialist. Just what that means we do not know. There are any number of food specialists and that title in itself means absolutely nothing. We have no information that Christian is a doctor. According to the Better Business Bureau Mr. Christian has been connected with a number of stock-selling schemes, some of which have not been of the highest order.

Parker who is credited with the invention of this new engine was formerly connected with the Parker Axle Company, which company according to the Better Business Bureau, has not enjoyed a particularly high reputation. Just what connections he had, if any, with the General Motors Corp. and the development of the Cadillac motor we do not know as yet, but we are investigating this phase.

We saw a drawing of an engine about six years ago, the description of which coincides very closely to the engine described above. It resembles it so closely that we are positive it is the same proposition. Of course, if it works it will be a wonder. But who has seen one work? Certainly, it has never been reported or publicly demonstrated, for if it has, it would put all the other fellows out of business. We want to see that engine and then we will believe all what is said about it.

Under the circumstances, therefore, we advise our readers to have nothing to do with any representatives, stock selling or otherwise, of the Automotive Royalties Corporation. Further reports of this company will appear in the Service Bureau in the near future. In the meantime, send us whatever literature you have on the subject.

Suits And Money Are Gone

"I purchased a suit of clothes recently from a salesman representing the Fashion Tailoring Company, 263 Clinton Ave., Rochester, N. Y. The suit was not the one ordered and was not the right size or color. I wrote to the above address and the letter came back unclaimed. I then wrote to the firm which he represented whose address is Fashion Clothing Co., 2652 W. Lake St., Chicago, and I haven't heard from them. I wish you would please investigate these addresses so I could send the suit back or get my money."

A LETTER to the Fashion Clothing Company of Chicago as well as to the Fashion Tailoring Company of Rochester, failed to bring any reply within the period of two weeks. At the same time we wrote these concerns we wrote to the Rochester Chamber of Commerce and to the Chicago Association of Commerce. We received the following letter from the Rochester Chamber of Commerce:

"I am unable to find that there is any such concern in Rochester as the Fashion Tailoring Company. No. 263 Clinton Avenue No. is given in the directory as a shoe repair shop and there is no 263 Clinton Avenue So.

"I have taken the matter up with the Post Office and expect to receive from them some definite information in a day or two. I am giving at this time the information at hand in order that you may if possible be able to secure further information from your subscriber. Most assuredly, if this is a fraudulent scheme as it seems to be, it should be stopped, and we shall do our best at this end of the line."

Our experience with the Rochester firm is in keeping with the experience of our subscriber, namely, no reply to our letter and the information that we have received from the Chamber of Commerce bears that out. We are sorry to say that it looks as though it will be practically impossible to collect this claim. We hold little hope of getting any satisfaction from the Chicago concern, at least from the information contained in the letter from the Chicago Chamber of Commerce, which reads:

"The Fashion Clothing Company is not a member of the Chicago Association of Commerce. Our information regarding it is limited to the fact that it is listed in R. G. Dun & Company's credit rating book at from $5,000 to $10,000. Credit rating 'fair.'

Considering the foregoing facts, any subscribers who are approached by representatives of a clothing concern of this name will know the kind of reception they can accord the salesmen.

Know The Man You Ship To

I have a claim against the firm of Knake Brothers, 4 Diamond Market, Pittsburgh, Pa. I had been shipping eggs to this firm for some time and I thought they would prove good. They have become very irregular in sending checks so I have stopped shipping to them. They claim they had sent me a check for the two cases shipped June 3, but I failed to receive it. I wrote them for a duplicate check but they would not answer my letter. As I am a subscriber to your paper, your assistance in this case will be greatly appreciated.

UPON receiving our subscriber's letter, we referred to *The Red Book*, a credit guide of the trade, covering the entire country, and failed to find Knake Brothers listed. In view of the fact that the *Red Book* covers the trade so extensively we are led to believe that these receivers are a very small firm.

Since receiving the complaint we have written a number of letters to Knake Brothers, but have thus far been able to obtain no acknowledgement to our communications. We merely present the facts herein stated for the guidance of other subscribers who may be approached.

Questions About Investments

What is your opinion of guaranteed real estate bonds as an investment? I have special reference to those sold by G. L. Miller such as the Milburn One Fifth Ave., N. Y. Are these bonds in reality a mortgage such as one would take on a nearby farm?

Some of these real estate bonds have merit but just now we think other investments more attractive. There is too much uncertainty about the real estate outlook. A good local real estate mortgage is to be preferred we think.

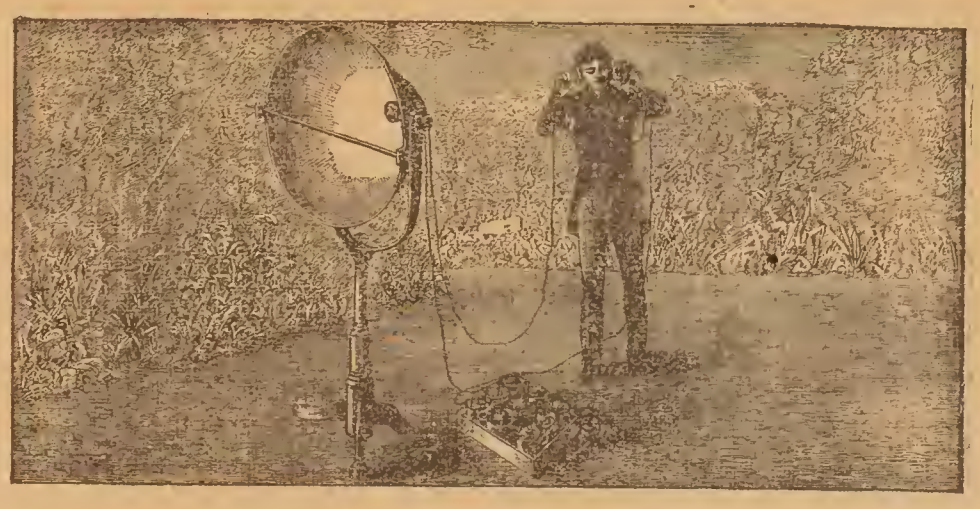
Our Best Pay

"I received my order from the company about whom I recently wrote you. I wish to thank you for your service. We like your paper very much and this is the greatest help we ever received from any paper. I feel sure they would not have made the order good if I alone had written them."

* * *

"I wish to express my thanks for the check of $70 which I received after my accident from the North American Accident Insurance Company. I am well satisfied with the Insurance Company and also the American Agriculturist. If you wish to publish this in your paper I am willing. In regard to my injury, I am getting along fairly well, although I haven't full use of my arm. I thank you for the interest you have taken in me."—Frank Wood, Trumansburg, New York.

Telephoning over a ray of light



Building on the Telephone Principle

FIFTY years ago Alexander Graham Bell discovered the principle of the telephone. His first telephone employed wire as the connecting path over which words passed. Four years later he used a beam of light instead of wire to carry speech between telephone instruments.

Today, both wire and wireless telephony are employed on every hand in the service of the nation. Wire telephony, with its thousands of central offices, its complex switchboards and millions of miles of wire, envelops the country, carrying for the American people 70,000,000 conversations every day. Wireless telephony is broadcasting entertainment and carrying important information to the remotest regions.

But new applications of the telephone principle are still being found. In the loud speaker, in the deaf set, the electrical stethoscope, the improved phonograph, the telephone principle has been adapted by the Bell Telephone Laboratories to the uses of the physician, the public speaker and the musician. The scientific research and engineering skill, which enable America to lead the world in telephone service, are also bringing forth from the telephone principle other devices of great usefulness.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

BELL SYSTEM

IN ITS SEMI-CENTENNIAL YEAR THE BELL SYSTEM LOOKS FORWARD TO CONTINUED PROGRESS IN TELEPHONE COMMUNICATION

Farmers of New England, New York and New Jersey

Apply for Loans Now

Long-term, low-rate easy-payment Loans

IF you are intending to take out a mortgage loan during the next six months, send in your application before October—the sooner the better. This will permit the bank to examine the property this Fall, as no appraisal will be made with now on the ground.

Federal Land Bank loans are made at 5½% interest. Funds are available for first mortgage loans on improved farms operated by owners whose major income is from that business. Over $46,000,000 already loaned in this district.

Inquire of the Secretary-Treasurer of the National Farm Loan Association in your County or write to

THE FEDERAL LAND BANK *of* SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

How potato profits were boosted $127 per acre

W. E. F. of Tuscarawus County, Ohio, regularly sprayed certain rows of potatoes in his field with Bordeaux mixture. When the potatoes were dug it was found that the sprayed potatoes yielded 185 bushels per acre, *giving him a profit of $127 more per acre than he made on the unsprayed potatoes.*

Why this tells you to buy Mobiloil

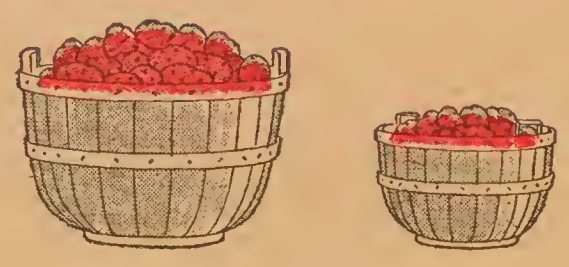


Figure the few cents extra you pay per gallon for Mobiloil as you do the cost of spraying. Mobiloil users find that Mobiloil cuts down the big costs,—repairs, overheating and carbon troubles. By the year, Mobiloil provides the very *cheapest* lubrication you can buy.

And note how long Mobiloil lasts in your car, truck and tractor. Mobiloil frequently cuts oil consumption as much as 10% to 50%. That's a big saving in itself.

Different kinds of feed vs. different grades of oil

Make the CHART *your guide*

THE correct grades of Gargoyle Mobiloil for engine lubrication of prominent passenger cars are specified below.

The grades of Gargoyle Mobiloil are indicated by the letters shown below. "Arc" means Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic.

If your car is not listed here, see the complete Mobiloil Chart at your dealer's.

NAMES OF PASSENGER CARS	1926		1925		1924		1923	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Buick	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc
Cadillac	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A
Chandler	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc
Chevrolet	Arc.	Arc.	Arc	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Chrysler 4	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	....	....	....	....
Chrysler 6	A	A	A	A	A	A	....	....
Dodge Brothers	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Essex	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Ford	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Franklin	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
Hudson	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Hupmobile	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Jewett	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Maxwell	....	....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Nash	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Oakland	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A
Oldsmobile (4 & 6)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Overland	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Packard 6	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A	A	A
Packard 8	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Paige	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Reo	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Star	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Studebaker	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Velie	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Willys-Knight 4	B	Arc.	B	Arc.	B	Arc.	B	Arc
Willys-Knight 6	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	....	....	....	....

The cows, chickens and pigs on your farm require different feeds. And the engines you have on your farm probably require different grades of Mobiloil. One grade for your car, another for your tractor, possibly an entirely different grade for your truck, and your farm lighting and stationary engines.

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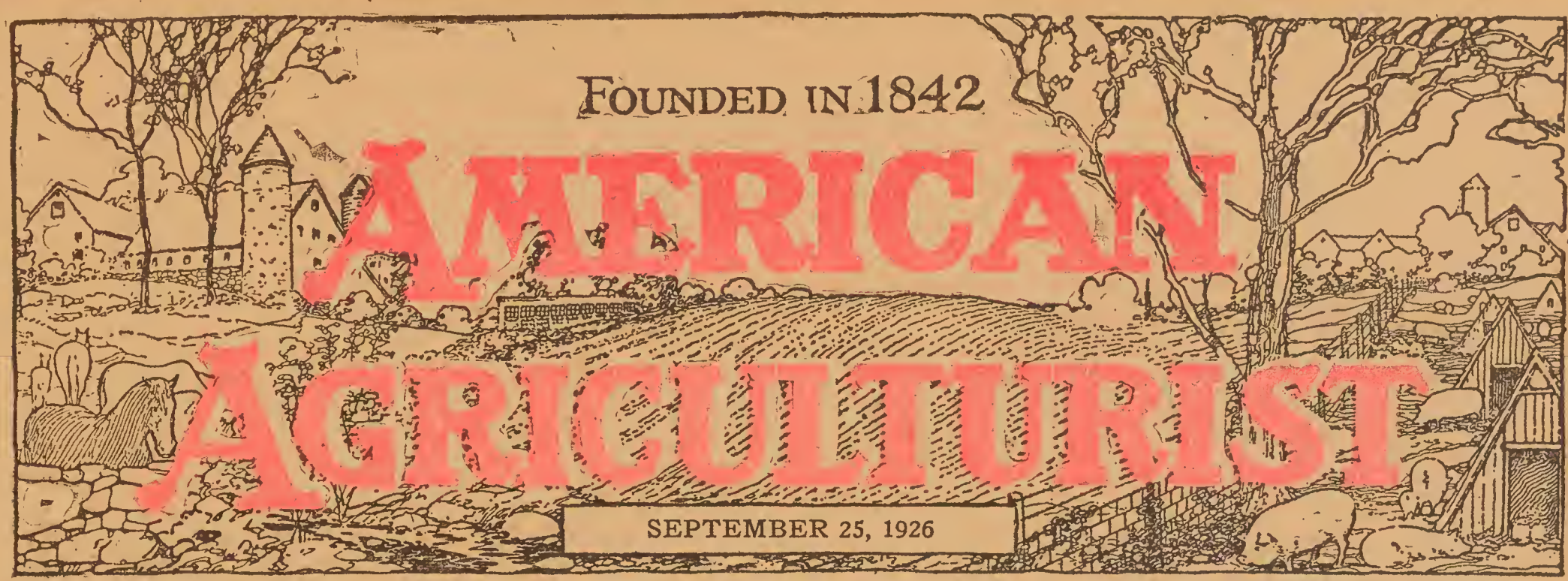

An Imperial Highway of Bygone Days

A Fireside Reflection on One of New York's Great Turnpikes

By JARED VAN WAGENEN, Jr.

I HAVE recently been thinking of the highway which began perhaps as a blazed trail to guide the Fort Orange fur trader on his excursions to western New York, became in due course an early wilderness road which beginning at Albany was built westward in piece-meal fashion, keeping pace with the settlement of the State until finally its recognized western terminus was Buffalo. In its eastern portion men sometimes gave it the local name of the Cherry Valley turnpike, but wiser men who appreciated its real significance called it by the more sounding term "The Great Western Turnpike",—and so it was.

Jared Van Wagenen, Jr.

I do not suppose it is possible for anyone to write a documentary history of this ancient road. No man living ever saw it save in the days of its decline and it was never a subject —as was the Erie Canal—for official reports, and those who wrote of it did so in only a fragmentary way. But possibly I may have some slight claim to write concerning it, because it ran only five miles north of my home and, moreover, my mother was born and until her marriage lived in an old farm house beside it. From her mother, my grandmother, I have authentic stories of the road and perhaps I can see it through dim hereditary memory. In any case, I beg to say that there is no single incident herein set down but what is vouched for by what our historians call "authentic oral tradition."

Straight west from Albany it ran over hill and dale, almost as direct as if drawn by a ruler laid across the map. Its builders were fully convinced of the undebatable proposition that a straight line is the shortest distance between two points, but had never had their attention directed to the equally evident fact that the bail of a kettle is no longer when it lies down than when it stands up.

I suppose the most noteworthy engineering feature of the road was the bridge across the shallow water and marsh at the foot of Cayuga Lake. This bridge is said to have been a mile and eight rods long and built nearly at the level of the water on piles driven into the muddy bottom. The story runs that when the stage coach approached the bridge, it was usually the signal for a fresh burst of speed and that the great lumbering four horse vehicles thundered over it at a swinging trot. That must have been coaching with an extra thrill thrown in.

A Famous Tavern

It was a long trail. Beside it everywhere grew up taverns—fifty of them on the fifty-two miles between Albany and Cherry Valley, and at intervals little villages but no large towns. Cities came only with the railroad and the development of industrial life. What is now Guilderland, some eight miles west of Albany, was then known as "The Glass House" in memory of the fact that Alexander Hamilton once established there the manufacture of glass. Here was "Sloans"—probably the most famous tavern stand of all the road. Tradition has it that in the low rambling barns was stabling for three hundred horses, while in the inn a corresponding array of travelers might lay down their weary heads.

Doubtless it was a famous hostlery in its time, but the genial landlord who kept open house there a hundred years ago could never in his wildest imagining conceive an age when a guest with traveling bag in hand could calmly pronounce the formula "Give me a single with tub and shower and a call for 8:30 please."

Further west was the hamlet of Duanesburg and the manor house where General Duane was lord of sixty thousand acres of land. These holdings were caught in the same cataclysm which scattered the much greater van Rensselaer Barony.

Six miles further west was Esperance where the pike was carried across Schoharie Creek on a covered wooden bridge built by the State of New York in 1806 and it still stands as a monument to the skill of the long dead craftsmen who framed it. I hear with sorrow that it is about to be razed in order to provide for what many people call "the march of progress."

But I cannot stop to speak of other villages strung along the Road—of the long street at Carlisle, and the big white Academy which once overlooked it from the hill—of Cherry Valley made noteworthy forever by its Indian massacre—of old Morrisville-over-the-Hill, once county seat of Madison County—of beautiful Cazenovia by its lake—or of the "Salt Springs Cut-off," where a branch from the great road ran down to the old village of Salina and the salt-kettles at Syracuse—nor yet of Canandaigua set in the midst of an agricultural region which surely can be excelled nowhere in our State—a village notable for many things—among others the fact that here in 1791 the United States met in conference for the last time with the once invincible Six Nations, the vanishing Iroquois Confederacy.

I assume that the opening of the Erie Canal in 1825 was also the beginning of the decline of this great road. It was evident that overland hauling with teams would never for a moment compete with water-borne commerce. With the coming of the canal, and later of the railroads, it lost its importance as a long distance artery of trade and became merely a local road serving the farms that lay along it and eventually even the men who lived beside it forgot that in theory at least, it was a continuous

(*Continued on page* 12)

An 8-horse team and Conestoga wagon on the Western Turnpike about the year 1825.
(Photograph from a woodcut in the possession of the author.)

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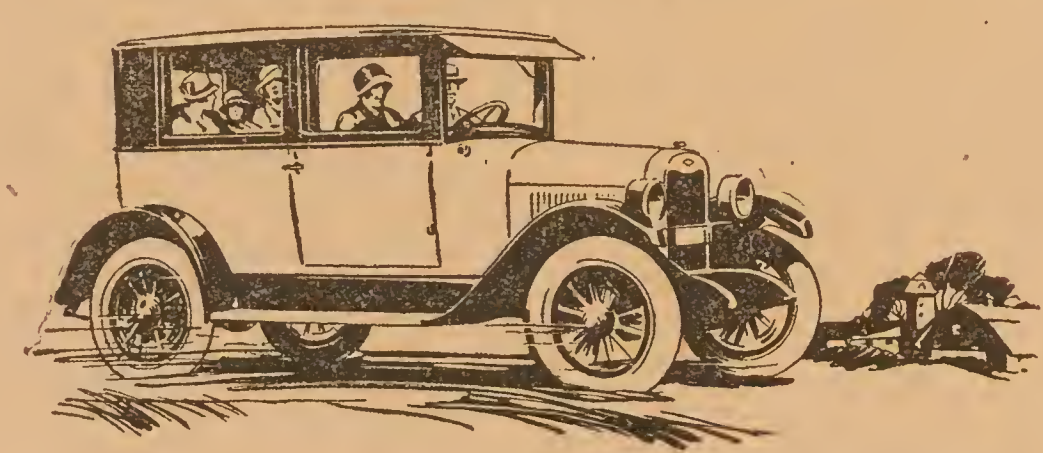

QUALITY AT LOW COST

Putting the Final Touches on the Pullets

The Problem of Bringing Them Into Production Without A Fall Moult

By L. H. HISCOCK

WITH the coming of fall and the maturing of pullets, the farm hen flock takes a new lease on life. It is a bit disheartening to see the old hens fall off one by one, and the contents of the egg bucket get smaller and smaller, but it is also consoling to see the combs bud out on the young stock. The problem now is to give these young birds every chance to fully develop.

L. H. Hiscock

Feeding during the last few weeks generally tells the story of the actual condition of these birds. If they have been poorly fed, if they have been poorly housed, if they have been poorly raised from start to finish, there is still some chance of putting them back into a fair condition. Assuming that the birds have had an abundant amount of mash, and ample grain, especially at night, they should be in excellent condition. Under these circumstances, if they are beginning to comb out, the best policy to pursue is to give them ample grain, a grain composed at least fifty per cent of cracked corn. The advantage of corn at this stage of the development is its ability to fill out and fatten up the already well grown bird. To take a bird and house her up without a final fattening period is just about the same as committing egg suicide; she simply has not got the endurance. Fat is a hen's reserve power, and she must have it if she is to stand up through the winter.

A great many persons put their birds entirely on grain, doing away with all mash, and perhaps this policy is all right. The trouble with it is that, if you have not sorted out your entire flock according to size and age, you may be actually harming the smaller birds. It seems to me that it is a much wiser course to restrict the amount of mash your birds eat, either by limiting them to so much mash a day, or else by giving them so much grain that they will not eat it very heavily. This takes care of the birds that want mash to balance up their ration. If a bird is perfectly content with grain she will fill up and be satisfied. Also when you come to house up your pullets, if they have been accustomed to mash, it is not such a radical change when they are finally put on the laying mixture. When a bird has been accustomed to just grain, she is apt to balk at mash; she has lived an easy life with all the grain she can get, and sometimes, when the pullets are well advanced, the change to a laying ration causes enough of an upset to start a moult.

* * *

Next to the feeding problem comes that of housing. Before a pullet goes into winter quarters, every house should be cleaned thoroughly. The ideal condition for pullets is a nice clean, light house, with plenty of sunshine, and a good floor litter of straw. A clean house is not a house from which the old straw has been removed, but a house that has been swept and sprayed so that it is free from lice and mites. I have already written about these pests, but I mention them because they are a menace to the well being of these younger birds.

In this connection there is one other point worth mentioning. The surest way to ruin many a good pullet is to house her up with a lot of old hens where she doesn't have a chance to even eat on even terms but is bullied from one hen to the next. If your housing conditions are not of the best, then run a partition, do something so that pullets will live with pullets, and have a chance to eat square meals every day.

(*Continued on page* 16)

One of the secrets in obtaining profitable winter egg production is to get the pullets into the proper conditions to stand the task expected of them.

Pennsylvania Farmers Hold a Real Dairy Show

Cumberland County Dairymen Get Together in the Proper Fashion

By P. L. EDINGER

ONE of the large and most successful dairy shows ever held in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania occurred recently when thirty-seven exhibitors from that county exhibited two hundred and fifty head of Holsteins and Guernseys, most of them pure-bred animals.

This show was designated as the Cumberland County Dairy Show and Field Events and was held at Rudy's Woods near Carlisle. Entries in the show were limited to Cumberland County dairymen and practically 100% of the foremost Holstein and Guernsey breeders availed themselves of the opportunity of showing some of their best producing and best bred animals.

The show was conducted under the joint auspices of the Cumberland County Cow Testing Association, the Cumberland County Holstein Friesian Breeders' Association and the Cumberland County Agricultural Extension Association. Being a strictly educational feature of the dairy improvement work now being done in this County, no space was granted any concessionaires.

Among the educational features, in addition to the exhibition itself, was a Raising versus Buying of Dairy Animals Demonstration chosen from the herd of J. W. Raudabaugh, Carlisle, the purpose of which was to show by means of the animals in his herd the advantages of raising dairy calves from animals of known merits instead of buying them through those channels which leaves the purchaser in the lurch as to the source, breeding and worth of the animals purchased. Buying of dairy animals is a practice in Cumberland County, and it is a method of replacing needed dairy stock which is of doubtful value and which has not brought the best dairy development to the county during the past. The purpose of the demonstration was to elucidate this fact and to impress farmers with the advisability of improving their dairy herds from the offspring of good sires bred to good females.

Another demonstration which emphasized the foregoing idea was a Get-of-Sire demonstration taken from the herds of J. H. Lear and Elmer C. Ludt, Carlisle. The sire in this demonstration is owned jointly by Messrs. Ludt and Lear and is known as Wintherthur Bess Burke Donsaskia No. 401395. Thirty-five offspring from this sire from both herds were grouped about him and served as an excellent concrete example of the value of a prepotent sire in aiding in the development of a good dairy herd.

A third feature somewhat similar to the two foregoing demonstrations was a Selection of Foundation Pure-Breds taken from the herds of Geo. Wilson, Boiling Springs, Niesley Bros., Mechanicsburg, and I. V. Otto, Carlisle. Cows from the dairy herds of these three members of of the local Cow Testing Association were used, featuring the results secured upon them in the Testing Association as to milk and butter fat production, their ages and individualities.

A Guessing Contest was another educational feature. Four animals from the herd of F. B. Sellers, Jr., Carlisle, were chosen. Being a member of the Cow Testing Association definite records were available on these animals. One hundred and eighty-two people took "guesses", the object being to place the animals in their proper order as regards butterfat production and also as regards the profit above feed cost which each animal made for a twelve month's production period. These four animals were all grades and were descriptively designated by the use of terms "Red," "Yellow," Blue and "Holstein". Cash monies for first and second winners

(*Continued on page* 16)

In the judging ring at Rudy's Woods, Carlisle, Pa. Thousands of farmers and their families from Cumberland and adjacent counties attended this dairy function which was the first of its kind in this section of the State.

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

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VOL. 118 September 25, 1926 No. 13

The Harvest Outlook

THE following brief summary of the crop and market situation on September 1st will interest every farmer at this time when all are wondering what the final results of the season's work are going to be. The summary is taken from a report published by the United States Department of Agriculture.

The winter wheat crop is made and no small part of it already marketed. In the Wheat Belt proper it is a fine crop. The country-wide average yield was 17.1 bushels per acre, the highest since 1914 and the grain is of splendid weight and quality. The winter Wheat Belt is blessed with what it appears to regard as a season of prosperity. Spring wheat, on the other hand, is a spotted and generally disappointing crop, due to the earlier drought. Corn prospects have improved with the recent rains but will hardly make an average crop even though frost holds off until late. Hay is a short crop, as a whole, and old stocks are light. Oats are about an average crop but stocks of old oats on farms are unusually large. Fruit is a heavy crop.

The land is being fitted now and seeding begun for another crop of winter wheat. The reported intention of farmers is to sow 14 per cent more acreage to wheat than last fall. If these intentions are carried out it will mean about 45 million acres in winter wheat, which would exceed the annual average during the war or post-war period.

The outlook for the livestock industries continues favorable. That fact coupled with a prospect of fairly well balanced food and feed crop production appear to offer encouraging evidence for this season's outcome. On the other hand, the recent general turn of prices has been against the farmer. The index of the purchasing power of farm products in terms of non-agricultural commodities, dropped two points last month, standing at 85 per cent of pre-war parity.

May We Be Worthy

I am writing this personal letter because I wish to tell you how much I appreciate the American Agriculturist as a farm and home paper.

Upon its pages are found those high ideals that stand for stability, refinement and culture in the home, thereby making our nation the greatest nation on the earth today.

The American Agriculturist is a great help to me in my work as lecturer in the Grange. I sometimes put on a whole program gleaned from its pages with the exception of music and songs, and always feel that a most worthwhile program has been put on, both as to education and humor. There is nothing like "Eastman's Chestnuts" jokes to create a good wholesome laugh.

The American Agriculturist is doing a fine work for the rural people, in keeping the vital subjects pertaining to farm and education before them, asking them to write about these subjects, thereby helping them to become better informed than they otherwise would be.

There is no better friend for the rural people than the American Agriculturist. May it have every success in the future.

THE letter above from a lecturer of a Pomona Grange in a New York county is typical of the increasing number of such letters which we are constantly receiving. We publish it not in any sense of boastfulness, but because we have a very deep feeling of responsibility in using AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST to promote the welfare and happiness of our people, and such letters bring us happiness in assuring us that we are at least doing something in the attainment of our ideal.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST now goes to more than 100,000 farm homes in New York State and to 45,000 more homes in adjoining states. The United States Census shows that there are 189,000 farms in New York State. This means that AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is a weekly visitor in over half of the farm homes of the Empire State. It means that the paper has a great responsibility and a great opportunity to advance the prosperity and happiness of a people who need and are worthy of all the happiness and success that they can secure. It is our prayer, therefore, that we may be worthy of your trust and confidence.

In Memory of New York's Pioneers

IT would be interesting to know how many thousand farm people visited the log cabin exhibit of the New York State Agricultural Society and the Department of Farms and Markets at the recent State Fair. No single exhibit on the entire ground attracted more attention. Crowds were packed in front of it from the beginning to the end of the week. On page 6 there is a picture of the log cabin, which was moved bodily from Northern New York and erected in the State Institutions Building for the exhibit.

We wish there were room to tell you in detail about some of the interesting demonstrations of old time home industries and about some of the old-fashioned equipment and furniture which were shown, for we know you would be interested. Mrs. Amanda Vroman of Schoharie County was on duty all of the time running the spinning wheel, and an interesting part of the program was the spinning contest in which eight elderly women took part. This recalled the times when the women made almost the entire clothing outfit for their families from the wool which the farmers grew on their own farms. John Mulberry, of Potters Hollow, sat at his cobbler's bench during the week and made a complete pair of boots, pegging them with wooden pegs.

Young ladies from the Department of Farms and Markets dressed in old time costumes, contributed greatly to the program by singing the songs our grandmothers used to sing, and John A. McDermott got his share of the applause as an old time fiddler. There were dozens of short speeches by men prominent in the Agricultural and civil life of the state. Jared Van Wagenen, Jr., staff writer of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, and D. P. Witter, chairman of the Agricultural Committee in the State Assembly, were on duty constantly at the exhibit talking about and explaining the farm and home customs of other times. A large part of the success of the exhibit was due to the untiring labor and good management of Charles Baldwin, Secretary of the Agricultural Society. Also the Society is much indebted to Berne A. Pyrke, Commissioner of Farms and Markets and to the State Fair Commission for their hearty cooperation.

What is the object of all of this? This is the third successful event of its kind that the Agricultural Society has had emphasizing and commemorating the works and customs of the pioneer farmers of New York. The Society wants to go on with this work and make it permanent, erecting at some suitable place a building where the disappearing farm machinery and household equipment of olden times can be preserved and where each year the fine customs of the pioneer farmers of New York can be revived. It is fitting that the Agricultural Society—the oldest farm organization in New York—should do this work, but it cannot be done without your help.

The Society needs a strong membership and some funds to carry on its activities. The annual membership dues of the Society are only a dollar a year. Are you not interested enough in the great work of preserving in permanent form the farm history of the Empire State to give the Society your support? If so, send your dollar to Charles Baldwin, Secretary of the Agricultural Society, Albany, New York.

A Chance For Grange Lecturers

WE want to call attention of all New York State Grange lecturers to the Grange Program Contest, the rules of which are published below. Last year a fine lot of programs were submitted and everyone agreed that the contest was a help to many Granges and to lecturers in working out their programs. It is expected that an even larger number of contestants will enter the contest this year.

The rules follow:

1—Henry Morgenthau, Jr., publisher of American Agriculturist, makes a personal offer of $100 in cash prizes to Grange lecturers who submit the best three programs for subordinate Granges. Mr. Morgenthau offers $50 as a first prize, $30 second prize and $20 third prize.

2—Any lecturer of any Subordinate Grange of New York State may take part.

3—All of the prize money will be paid this year to the individual winners and none to the Grange itself.

4—Programs entered for the contest must first be tried out in the lecturer's own Grange.

5—Programs must be both instructive and entertaining with an appeal for both old and young members.

6—Programs should be made up so as to use all of the varied talent of the members.

7—Programs should be stated in sufficient detail so that they may be easily followed by any Grange, and each program may be accompanied by a brief description not to exceed one hundred words.

8—Each of the three programs should be written on a separate sheet of paper, on one side of the paper only; type-written is preferred, but not required. In any case, write very plainly.

9—Contest will close December 31, 1926. The winners will be announced at the annual meeting of the New York State Grange in February, 1927. Winning programs will be published in both the American Agriculturist and the National Grange Monthly. Other good programs not among the winners may also be published.

10—The judges will be the same as last year and will consist of S. L. Strivings, master of the New York State Grange, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., publisher of American Agriculturist, and Charles M. Gardner, editor of the National Grange Monthly.

11—Send all programs to American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

12—With the submitted programs, give your full name and address, the name of the subordinate Grange of which you are lecturer, and its address, together with the name of the master.

Eastman's Chestnuts

IT would certainly seem that I have a lot of perseverence in continuing with these chestnuts after some of the letters which I receive from my friends about them. But if anything would stop me, the subtle hint in the story which follows, which someone has just sent me, would do it.

A noted story teller at a dinner party related an anecdote and was at first gratified by the laughter of an old lady among the guests, but later he was a little suspicious as her mirth continued. After he turned to stare at her somewhat puzzled, she spoke in explanation:

"Oh, that story is a favorite of mine. THE FIRST TIME I HEARD IT I LAUGHED SO HARD THAT I KICKED THE FOOTBOARD OFF OF MY CRIB!

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ONE of the important services which AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST furnishes our subscribers is the *travel-accident insurance* policy of the North American Accident Insurance Company. Thousands of our readers now own these policies. It is among your most valuable possessions and should be guarded carefully so that it may be found quickly in case of accident. Let no one lessen your confidence in this valuable protection which may be a life saver to you or your family in time of trouble. Because of the help that we have been able to extend to thousands of our people when in trouble by this policy, we want to tell you something about this service.

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Mrs. Margaret Watt, Fulton, N. Y.	55.71
Helen Archer, Jefferson Valley, N. Y.	30.00
Leon Hammer, LeRoy, N. Y.	42.86
Arlo A. Baker Est., LeRoy, N. Y.	1000.00
Percy Kimbark, Oswego, N. Y.	65.71
Mrs. Lulu E. Little, Youngstown, N. Y.	14.28
J. H. Mingus Est., Towanda, Pa.	1000.00
Fred Green Est., Towanda, Pa.	1000.00
Grover Haynes, LaFayette, N. Y.	10.00
Leo S. Riland Est., Schuylkill Haven, Pa.	1000.00
Amy VanClief, Seneca Falls, N. Y.	20.00
David White, Brasher Falls, N. Y.	20.00
Mrs. Elizabeth Wright, Wayland, N. Y.	20.00
Lynn Devereaux, Clyde, N. Y.	20.00
Fry Darling, Leon, N. Y.	30.00
Edward Chaffin, So. Dayton, N. Y.	130.00
John R. Pratt, Wellsburg, N. Y.	130.00
Leslie Brown, Bemus Point, N. Y.	14.28
Chas. F. Jones, Vail, N. J.	77.14
Chas. Humphrey, Smyrna, N. Y.	150.00
Mott Tracy, Alpine, N. Y.	42.86
E. L. Munson, Portland, N. Y.	107.14
Samuel J. Walker, Rome, Pa.	40.00
Larry Lombardo Est., High Falls, N. Y.	1000.00
Dan Harte, Marathon, N. Y.	20.00
Zemphy Huntley, Sanquoit, N. Y.	30.00
Elliott H. Main, Locke, N. Y.	50.00
Chas. C. Scott, Waterville, N. Y.	32.86
Frank Wood, Trumansburg, N. Y.	70.00
James Proctor, Corry, Pa.	60.00
Sprague H. Record, Stittsville, N. Y.	30.00
George Kenninson, Salamanca, N. Y.	30.00
Howard A. Smith, Ripley, N. Y.	20.00
Walter Heenan, Lockport, N. Y.	20.00
Frederick Bray, Sanquoit, N. Y.	10.00
Harold C. Berry, Meadville, Pa.	2.68
Mrs. Bertha Butzer, Hollands, N. Y.	60.00
Joseph Condon, Waterville, N. Y.	20.00
Frank M. Garrison, Elmer, N. J.	10.00
John Twomey, Barker, N. Y.	30.00
Tralcy Perry, Churubusco, N. Y.	41.43
George Zimmerman, St. Johnsville, N. Y.	20.00
Wm. K. Benham, Penn Yan, N. Y.	30.00
W. J. Henderson, Tully, N. Y.	44.28
Bernard Adelstein, Jamesburg, N. Y.	30.00
Edward D. Ryan, Wingdale, N. Y.	20.00
Richard I. Bernstein, Center Moriches, N. Y.	52.86
Mrs. Inez I. Finch, Little Valley, N. Y.	68.57
Fred Miller, Ancram Lead Mines, N. Y.	40.00
Wilbur Joyner Est., Binghamton, N. Y.	1000.00

Since AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST began to insure our subscribers as a part of our service, the North American Accident Insurance Company has paid our people or their estates up to September 1st of this year a total of $37,922.-48. Of this great sum, $15,700.34 was paid to our subscribers between February 1st and August 31st of this year.

The increase in the amount of indemnities shows two things: First, that a larger number of farm people believe in this service enough to use it; and second, the large indemnities paid lately indicate an increase in the number of accidents. Bear in mind that all of this money has gone to farm people in times of trouble when it was especially needed. Also remember that the protection was obtained for the small sum of a dollar a year.

This is the wrecked car in which Mrs. Frank P. West of West Edmeston, N. Y., was killed May 30, 1925. $1000.00 was paid her estate. Mr. West, badly injured, received $60.00 in weekly disability benefit.

You no doubt have heard, or will hear, from time to time propaganda about this insurance spread by jealous enemies. It is always true that any individual or any cause worthwhile has its detractors and its enemies, and this insurance work is no exception.

But facts are facts, and the truth is always the truth and speaks for itself. On this page you will find a list of names and addresses of people or estates who have received cash from our travel accident insurance policy from February 1st to August 31st of this year. These people will speak for themselves if you will write them. In fact, if you have any doubt about this insurance service of which we are very proud, we urge you to write to as many of the names in this list as you wish, some of whom you may know, and ask them what they think of our travel accident insurance service. Before condemning it on somebody else's say-so, or before refusing to avail yourself of its protection, we think you owe it to yourself to write some of the people who have benefitted from it.

We could fill several whole issues of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST with grateful letters from our folks who have had help when they most needed it. Here is a typical one:

"I am grateful and cannot express my thanks to you in securing such an amount for me. All I asked the company for was $20 and I received $40. Needless to say, I am satisfied.

"If there is any way to repay you, I should be glad to do it.

"In addition to this insurance money, you have saved us at least through your attorney service in the last three years $100, probably more. You have collected for us free of charge $50, which we would not otherwise have gotten. This means a great deal to a farmer. If you can publish this, I am perfectly willing that you should give my name. Thanking you, I am

MRS. C. J. NORTON, Lebanon, N. Y."

Now of course we occasionally have a subscriber who has misunderstood the policy or who has expected too much. AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST does not pretend to sell you something for one dollar that you should have paid ten dollars for. We do say with emphasis that this is splendid protection for one dollar and farmers have too little protection in this age of so many accidents.

Of course, once in a while there is a person who is injured in some manner that is not covered by this policy and he or she is dissatisfied because the company cannot go farther than the agreement stated in the policy.

If a man accidentally falls out of a hay mow or slips on the ice or breaks a leg, that certainly would not be covered by a travel accident policy. One particular case we have in mind was that of a woman, who while feeding her hens slipped on the ice, fell and broke her leg. When she was unable to collect on her insurance policy she was very much dissatisfied. Another accident that we recall was that of a man who was kicked in the leg, the injury developing into T B and consequently resulting in the loss of his limb. Had he read his policy he would have known very well that such a catastrophe was not provided for in the insurance.

In the policy it is stated specifically:

PART I

(a) By the wrecking or disablement of a railroad passenger car or street railway car, passenger steam-

(*Continued on page* 19)

Home Work Questionnaire

THERE probably is not a single woman in all the great AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST *family who is not interested in finding some way to earn a little extra money. Thousands of letters come to us asking about various home work schemes, practically all of which are frauds.*

In order to try to find something that might be suggested to farm women that would enable them to add a little to their income through home work, the New York State College of Economics, through the courtesy of Mrs. Henry Morgenthau, Sr., is enabled to carry on a study of the economic possibilities for rural girls and women of New York State.

To begin this study it is necessary to find out what they are already doing to add to the income of the family. In this interest the following questionnaire is submitted. The cooperation of every rural woman or girl who has done something to make money and of everyone who desires to add to her income is earnestly sought in this study.

Will you please return the questionnaire which follows to the Department of Household Management, College of Home Economics, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.

QUESTIONNAIRE TO DETERMINE WHAT NEW YORK STATE RURAL WOMEN AND GIRLS ARE DOING OR WANT TO DO TO ADD TO MONEY INCOME OF THE FAMILY.

Date _____

Village _____

Residence Farm _____ Size of Farm _____ Acres

Farm Products _____

Distance of Farm from town _____

Have you done anything to add to cash income of family? _____

What _____

_____

When did you begin to do it? _____

Estimate time spent in preparing for market _____

How marketed _____

_____

Where marketed _____

Do you work by yourself or as part of a group? _____

Estimate money earned, $ _____ in _____ year.

Do you feel that you have time in which you could add to the cash income of your family? _____

Have you skill or interest in

Preserving fruits _____

Marketing food products _____

Marketing garden products _____

Basket making _____

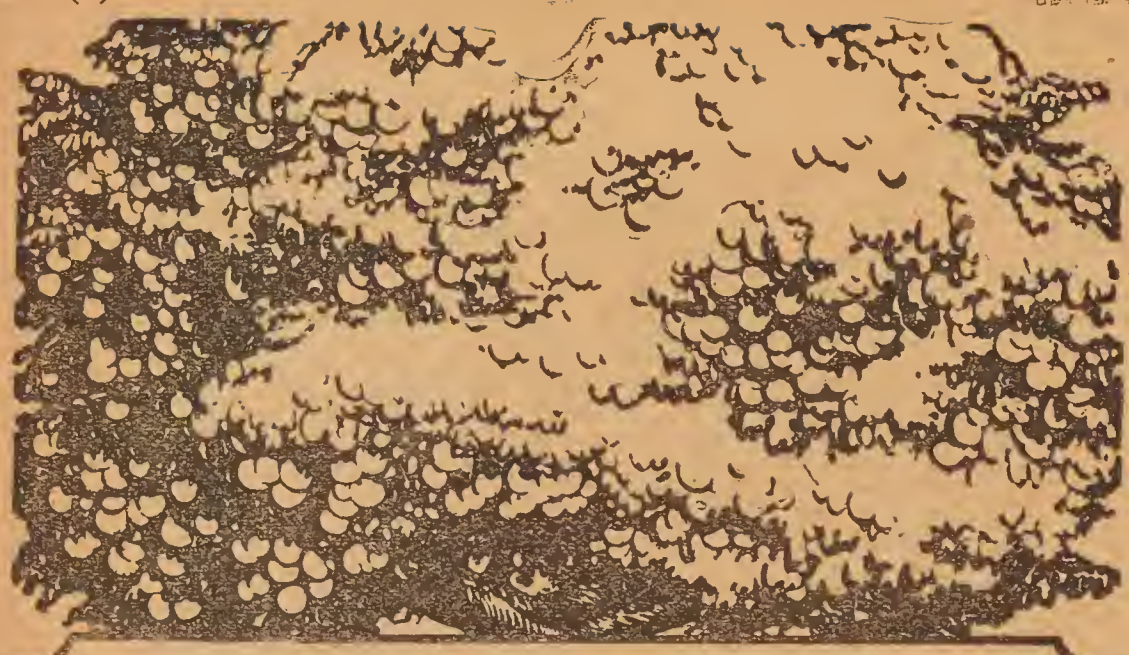
Rug making _____

Leather work _____

Other handcrafts _____

Name _____

Address _____



A Fruit Tree Is Only As Good As Its Roots

From the very start of this nursery 46 years ago Kellys' Trees have been propagated only on whole root, imported seedlings—not by grafting on piece roots. This makes the heavy, fibrous roots so necessary for profitable trees. And our seedlings are planted on upland ground for the good air drainage which makes hardier, healthier trees and real producers.

Every year Kellys' trees are certified to be "True-to-Name" by Dr. Shaw and his staff from the Massachusetts Fruit Growers' Association. Their Lead Seal stays on the tree until it bears fruit true-to-name. You take no chances with Kellys' trees.

Plant this Fall—Save A Year

Write for the names of your neighbors who have Kellys' trees. Send today for your copy of the Kelly catalog and fall price list. We have no agents—you deal direct with us.

KELLY BROS. NURSERIES
1130 Cherry St., Dansville, N. Y.
Established 1880

KELLYS' Certified True-to-Name Fruit Trees

BEST BY TEST

Only time and use will prove the real merit of any machine. Actual test under all kinds of conditions, for a long time, will show whether or not it is reliable and durable.

The Auto-Oiled Aermotor has been thru the testing period in every part of the world. For 12 years it has been giving the most reliable service to hundreds of thousands of owners.

Auto-Oiled means that the gears run in oil and every part subject to friction is constantly flooded with oil. The gear case is filled with oil and holds a supply sufficient to keep every bearing perfectly oiled for a year or more.

The improved Auto-Oiled Aermotor, is a wonderfully efficient windmill. If you buy any windmill which has not stood the test of time you are taking a long chance. But you do not have to experiment. There is nothing better than the Auto-Oiled Aermotor which has demonstrated its merits wherever windmills are used.

CHICAGO KANSAS CITY **AERMOTOR CO.** DES MOINES OAKLAND DALLAS MINNEAPOLIS

PLANT NOW

SAVE TIME AND MONEY

Trees, Roses and other plants can be planted advantageously in the Autumn. The earth becomes well settled around the roots and the plants get a much earlier start in the Spring than plants set then. Prices now are favorable. We grow and sell direct to consumers at lowest prices. Better stock is not to be had, Fruit Trees, Evergreens, Privet Hedging, Japanese Barberry, Shrubbery, etc. Write for price list. We will both be gainers.

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Buy your saw direct at lowest factory prices. Guaranteed – backed by $10.000 bond.

HERTZLER & ZOOK PORTABLE WOOD **SAW**

Saws firewood, lumber, lath, posts, etc. Ripping table can be attached. Lowest priced practical saw made. Other styles and sizes at money-making prices. Also H. & Z. all steel Concrete Mixers—money saver on all concrete jobs

Write today for **FREE CATALOG** showing all kinds saws, engines, feed mills, concrete mixers and fence. Ford & Fordson Attachments, etc. Full of surprising bargains.

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READ BY THE MEN YOU WANT TO REACH
WHO?—Farmers and breeders.
HOW MANY?—140,000
WHEN?—Every Week
WHERE?—The eastern states.

For rates and particulars write
H. W. BALDWIN,
Livestock Mgr.
American Agriculturist
Danielson, Conn.

FOR 50 YEARS
MILLER-BEAN HARVESTERS
HAVE LED ALL IMITATORS
Write Le Roy Plow Co., Le Roy, N. Y.

The School Problem

A Western New York Farm and Home Talk

By M. C. BURRITT

EDITOR Eastman's "School Bells" in the September 11th issue strikes a responsive chord as we again start three children in school—two in the one room district school and one in High School. Both buildings and surroundings are much the same as they were when I attended these same schools twenty-five years and more ago. Teaching standards and equipment have improved however. I find the district school quite satisfactory up to the sixth or seventh grade. There the pupils begin to thin out, and the teacher's load is so heavy with the younger children that the eighth grade is in most cases neglected and the children go to High School poorly prepared. There is need for the Junior High School or instruction in the seventh and eighth grade in a centralized school as is provided for in the Cole legislation of 1925.

M. C. BURRITT.

High School education for the country boy or girl is a more difficult problem. Most country boys and girls have been going to the nearest village high school where most of the tuition has been paid by the State and the balance by the district. Many villages, their high schools crowded to capacity and beyond, with mounting costs, have been compelled to raise their tuition, thus increasing the cost of education to the farmer's children still more, although the state has been generous in helping to meet this. But in addition more and more villages, their original facilities out-grown are faced with the alternative of building new and larger schools or limiting or even excluding outside pupils. This has naturally raised the question of larger tax units and larger districts. Should the villages continue their old policy of building their own high schools, adequate for themselves and the surrounding country and charge outsiders tuition sufficient to cover their share of the cost? Or should contiguous community districts be joined with the village districts in a larger unit to build and administer the schools together? In the first case the countryman has nothing at all to say about courses or control. All he can do is petition for admission and pay the tuition set—or accept the handicap and inconvenience of rejection if the village is unable or unwilling to accept his children. In the consolidated district the farmer shares with the villager financial and administrative control.

If the problem was as easy of solution as this plain matter of fact statement of it, it would be as soon solved as any similar business problem. But for some reason the school question when it comes to an issue stirs up all the prejudices and animosities of the generation, and a fight ensues. When these feelings are befogged with misinformation and exploited for personal reasons by demagogues and yellow journalistic methods the problem is complicated beyond measure. The fight is bitter and prolonged. The chief result is the delay of the inevitable. Schools are not built or improved by fighting, our children lose from the inadequate facilities. Is the result of *fighting* worth the price?

Fall Plowing Done

The week of September 6-11 saw two more days of rain and we are beginning to ask one another if we are to have a repetition of last fall's deluge of rain. Most of the remainder of the week was sunshiny, however. Plowing for wheat is about completed and many fields will be sown this coming week. Tomato harvest for the canning factory is under way but the fruit ripens slowly. Dutchess apples are about harvested—or all that will be—and Wealthies and Alexanders are being picked. Bartlett pears will be picked this week. Some of the latter have been sold as high as six dollars per barrel. But the price of apples has continued low. Dutchess have been sold as low as forty cents a bushel packed. These early varieties are bought only from day to day and very few futures sold. Buyers are very inactive and playing a waiting game, letting the grower hold the bag.

Fairs and their exhibits are about over. It seems to me that they have shown considerable improvement this season, as a result of vigorous efforts of their managements to raise the standard. Real competitive exhibits from any considerable number of practical business farmers are very difficult to secure. There are always a few semi-professional exhibitors who make a business of exhibiting at several fairs and who are sufficiently experienced and given enough time to the selection and preparation necessary to win. The average farmer cannot or will not give time, consequently loses out, is discouraged and drops out. It looks to me as if the exhibiting at our fairs must be left to a few interested semi-professionals.

The Log Cabin, which was moved from Northern New York to the State Fair grounds as part of the exhibit of the New York State Agricultural Society.

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Your orders will be shipped within 24 hours. That saves time. Besides, one of our seven big houses is near to you. Therefore, your letter reaches us quicker. Your goods go to you quicker. It is quicker and cheaper, and more satisfactory to send all your orders to Ward's.

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It was built to give you quicker, better service, to save you freight and postage—it was built to make Ward's Big Money-Saving Catalogue *of greater Service and Saving to You.*

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Millions of families are saving millions of dollars through this Catalogue. Many families are saving more than $50 in cash this very season by *using* this Catalogue—using it monthly, weekly—using it for *everything they need to buy!*

It *can* mean just as much *to You.* It can help you better to supply the needs of home and family by making every dollar you spend *buy more.*

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Just consider that you have the advantage of the large buying made possible by our 8,000,000 customers. Goods bought by the car load—yes, by the train load, cost less than by the dozen.

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This book contains almost everything you need to buy. Everything a man, woman or child wears or uses—almost everything for the home, the farm and the family. You will find a money-saving price on almost everything you need to buy. And always your complete satisfaction is guaranteed. Because we offer no price "baits," we never sacrifice quality to make a price seem low. Ward's low prices are genuine low prices on goods of reliable quality, backed by a 54 year old guarantee and reputation for honest dealing.

So use your Catalogue. Get your full share of the savings that may just as well be yours.

ESTABLISHED 1872

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A Pasture Scene Sketched From a Photograph Taken on the Farm of M. E. Timmerman & Son, Fort Plain, N. Y.

Here Is Proof that "It Milks the Cows Clean"

"In 1905 we installed our Burrell Milkers, and for 21 years they have done all our milking. The four cows in the foreground of the picture [above] have been milked with a Burrell Milker for more than 14 years. Most of our herd is of at least a third or fourth generation of cows that have never been milked by hand."—M. E. Timmerman & Son.

Many dairymen who have had no experience with a Burrell Milker cannot believe that *it milks the cows clean.* But here is proof. And there are hundreds upon hundreds of other dairymen who have had experiences similar to that of the Messrs. Timmerman.

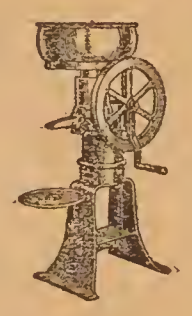
It Milks the Cows Clean

What is meant by the statement, *"It Milks the Cows Clean"?* Just exactly what the words mean in their usual sense. The only reason why the question is ever asked is simply because dairymen who have had no experience with a Burrell Milker cannot believe *it milks the cows clean!* But the proof is in the performance, records of which stack upon each other by the hundreds. When there are generations upon generations of cows that have never been milked by hand, there is no question as to the fact that the Burrell *milks the cows clean.*

Here Are the 4 Reasons

(1) The *Air-Cushion Teat Cup,* which supports and compresses the teats by air alone; (2) the *Automatic Controller,* which regulates the suction to suit exactly each individual cow; (3) the *Sanitary Moisture Trap,* which entirely prevents contamination of the milk from the pipe line; (4) the *Positive Relief Pulsator,* which gives complete rest between pulsations and assures natural circulation—these are the four reasons why the Burrell *milks the cows clean.* Each is explained in the Burrell catalog, a copy of which every dairyman should have.

And Here's the Separator that Skims the Milk Clean



If you are separating your milk, you need a Burrell Cream Separator—*It Skims the Milk Clean.* The old Burrell-Simplex was never equalled for close skimming, and the same wonderful Link Blades which made it famous make this simplified, easy-running *quality* machine the closest skimming cream separator you can buy. It has a greater capacity to given size bowl, to a given speed and to a given amount of power than any other separator. Four sizes—350, 500, 750, 1000 lbs.—hand or power driven. Full information contained in illustrated catalog, free to you.

Send For Valuable Free Books

Here are two valuable, illustrated books that are free to dairymen. One pictures and describes the Burrell Milker and explains how *"It Milks the Cows Clean".* The other tells about the Burrell-Simplex Cream Separator—all about its simple, sanitary, rugged construction, and how *"It Skims the Milk Clean".* Every dairyman should have both of these interesting, practical, helpful books for handy reference.

(Fill out coupon below, clip here and mail today)

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Without obligating me in any way, please send me the two *free* books described above.

My dealer's name is .....

His post office is ..... State .....

I milk ..... (number) cows. I do / do not use a milking machine. I sell cream / whole milk

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Write for FREE copy of "The Cattle Specialist," our cattle paper. Answers all questions asked during the past thirty years about this trouble in cows.

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Dr. David Roberts Veterinary Co., Inc., 197 **Grand Ave., Waukesha, Wis.**

Marketing Surplus Milk

How It Is Worked Out in Philadelphia

By R. W. BALDERSTON

On the first page of last week's issue we published an article by R. W. Balderston, "Marketing Fluid Milk in Philadelphia." At that time we said that Mr. Balderston would tell in the next issue something about how they handle the surplus problem in Philadelphia. The following is the continuation of Mr. Balderston's article:—THE EDITORS.

FOLLOWING the universal practice the dairy farmers supplying Philadelphia had always been accustomed to let nature very largely arrange their farm practices, producing most of the year's supply of milk in the spring and summer, rather than at such times and in such quantities as the consuming public demanded. In other words, in many sections supplying Philadelphia there were five cans in the summer for every can produced in the winter, though the public uses very nearly the same amount of milk each month in the year. The following selling plan was devised which has now been effective for four years.

Each producer shall be credited with the amount of milk delivered by him during October, November and December, 1921. The average production of these three months shall be known as the "basic quantity". These amounts are to be posted at the Receiving Station and duplicate copies sent to the Interstate Milk Producers' Association.

During the following nine months he will receive the basic price for the following percentages of this amount of milk:

January	100%	June	100%
February	100%	July	110%
March	100%	August	110%
April	100%	September	115%
May	100%		

Additional milk products during these months, if any, to be paid for on the following basis.

A committee of three, one from the producers, one from the manufacturers and one from the dealers, will check up, each month, the average price of New York 92 Score solid packed butter, as published by the U. S. Bureau of Markets for that month and immediately inform all concerned what this price may be. Payment for all additional milk as above determined to be made according to the following schedules.

No. 1. Producers who have been regular patrons of a receiving station, or regular shippers to a dealer, who have established a basic quantity during October, November and December, 1921, are to receive the basic prices for basic quantity. for an amount of additional milk less than or equal to the basic amount, 92 Score New York Butter plus 20 per cent. For all additional surplus above an amount equal to basic quantity, a price based on 92 Score New York Butter without the 20 per cent premium for the months of January, February, March, April, May and June. During July, August and September all shippers shall be paid for additional milk a price based on 92 Score New York Butter plus a premium of 20 per cent.

No. 2. A. All former patrons at a receiving station or direct shippers to a dealer who make no milk through October, November and December and who, therefore, established no basic quantity, if they resume shipping in January, February and March, shall be paid a price for all their milk based on 92 Score New York Butter plus a premium of 20 per cent. This plan to continue until October 1st, 1922.

B. If they fail to resume shipping until April, May or June they shall be paid a price based on 92 Score New York Butter for the months of April, May and June. For July, August and September the price to those shippers shall be 92 Score New York Butter price plus a premium of 20 per cent.

No. 3. Men starting in the dairy business and who therefore have not established a basic quantity and desire to start to ship milk during any one of the first nine months of 1922, shall be allowed to establish a basic quantity by calculating one-half of the daily average of the amount produced by such shippers during the first thirty days of shipment and thereafter counting this as the basic quantity during the remaining months.

No. 4. In case of tenants changing from one farm to another or farm owners selling out and repurchasing a farm elsewhere and who by this procedure change buyers of their milk, it is definitely understood that the basic quantity established goes with the cows.

No. 5. Special cases of one or more producers changing to new buyers are open to agreement between such producers, buyers and Interstate Milk Producers' Association.

This agreement covers all points in the territory. Any of the three parties interested, that is the distributors, manufacturers and the Interstate Milk Producers' Association, reserves the right to ask for a conference to consider the situation if it feels its interests are being jeopardized thereby.

Example of the calculation of a Basic Quantity:

Farmer A produced
2,100 pounds of milk in October
2,000 pounds of milk in November
1,900 pounds of milk in December

Average for the three months 2,000 pounds.

If 3,000 pounds were shipped in May, or any other month, this would represent 2,000 pounds basic milk, to be paid for at the maximum or basic price and 1,000 pounds surplus, to be paid for as provided in the foregoing agreement.

Under this the seasonal surplus formerly most heavy during May and June has been almost eliminated through careful planning on the farm. During the past year, for instance, the production in the Philadelphia Milk Shed has not varied more than 12 per cent at any time during the year.

It was early found that there were apt to be wide variations from time to time between the price paid for farmers' milk in two different cities which obtained their supplies in contiguous territories and in some cases in the same territory. After careful analyses of the milk supply of the Philadelphia Milk Shed. It was found that if the differential was fixed at approximately the freight rate to Philadelphia, a mutually satisfactory arrangement could be reached. With certain variations and changes from time to time, this policy has been pursued and is now firmly established as part of the practice of the industry in the Philadelphia territory.

Philadelphia Interstate Dairy Council

Prominent dairy leaders in the "Interstate" and among the Philadelphia distributors gradually realized that there was a social obligation as well as a business opportunity, which both producers and dealers were neglecting. Milk has long been recognized as a vital human food, but the recent discoveries in the field of nutrition emphasize much more fully the great importance of milk as an all-important factor in the human dietary. Out of this mutual interest and concern has grown the Philadelphia Interstate Dairy Council, an educational organization financed by the industry and managed by an executive committee representing producers and distributors, acting in conjunction with an advisory committee on which are representatives of the various health, welfare and educational agencies which are, for one reason or another, particularly interested in the milk problem of our large cities.

Quality Improvement and Results

The members of the Interstate Milk Producers' Association, at its annual meeting in 1923, agreed to be governed by a set of regulations which had been submitted to them in advance for approval. All cooperating dealers agreed to the same procedure. The Quality Control Department of the Dairy Council was designated as the enforcement agency. Its force was increased at once to ten men. Before June, 1924, 12,000 temporary permits to ship milk were issued to farmers. By November 1 over 12,000 farms had been visited and their proprietors given instructions with regard to improvements needed. Already after six months operation of the new system of voluntary sanitary control, a number of farmers have permanently

discontinued shipping because they would not meet the requirements. A somewhat larger number have voluntarily done so because they could not rearrange their barn and dairy in a satisfactory way. More than 2,000 new milk houses have been built. More than 25,000 new sanitary milking pails are being purchased and 15,000 barns are regularly whitewashed for the first time.

The cooperating milk distributors, too, have not been unmindful of their obligations toward quality improvement. All of their country plants are regularly inspected by the same force.

Results already attained give ample evidence of the soundness of the principle of self-determination and self-government applied to the regulation of an industry, and what is far more significant, they justify the confidence that was placed in the farmers and dealers to carry out the provisions of the regulations in their daily work. These provisions entail a considerable additional financial burden for many farmers, but we hear little or no complaint. Occasional non-cooperators, when the facts become known, soon feel the weight of an indignant public opinion. Helpful with suggestion and actual demonstration, sympathetic with difficulties, patient with ignorance, fair in judgment, the fieldman of the Dairy Council can count practically every farmer his friend.

Rights of Consumers

Contrast the spirit of this relationship with that under a system of public milk inspectors under the jurisdiction of a city board of health, no matter how wisely regulated or how leniently administered.

It must be recognized that the vital factor in the success of this quality improvement campaign has been the Interstate Milk Producers' Association. The members through eight years of marketing experience had become convinced that such a program was fundamental to a sound marketing system. They recognized the right of the consumer to demand a quality product and that the opportunity to produce such a product is theirs only in so far as they are willing to and do comply with the highest standards of quality that are possible under ordinary conditions of production and distribution.

At one milk plant last year there was sometimes as much as two to three thousand pounds of milk rejected daily during the summer period because of inadequate cooling on the farm. This year, after the farms had all been visited, the rejection did not amount to more than two hundred pounds. Buyers are noticing better milk from all sections as indicated by the various ordinary tests by which the sanitary quality of milk is judged.

Some Present Day Problems

Many problems remain to be solved. Concrete roads and insulated glass lined tanks on trucks and railroad cars are helping to reduce the cost of transportation, helping to reduce losses due to waste and spoilage in transit and when increased population and consumption requires it, are aiding to enlarge the Philadelphia Milk Shed. The erection of new concrete roads and the change in price relationships between fluid milk and milk products is bringing about some relocations and readjustments of plants and truck routes. The increasing demand for higher grades of milk, showing an increased discrimination in milk buying on the part of the public, creates a new problem of grade standardization that awaits a more complete agreement. These problems are already being studied. The industry is now so organized that it can care for them.

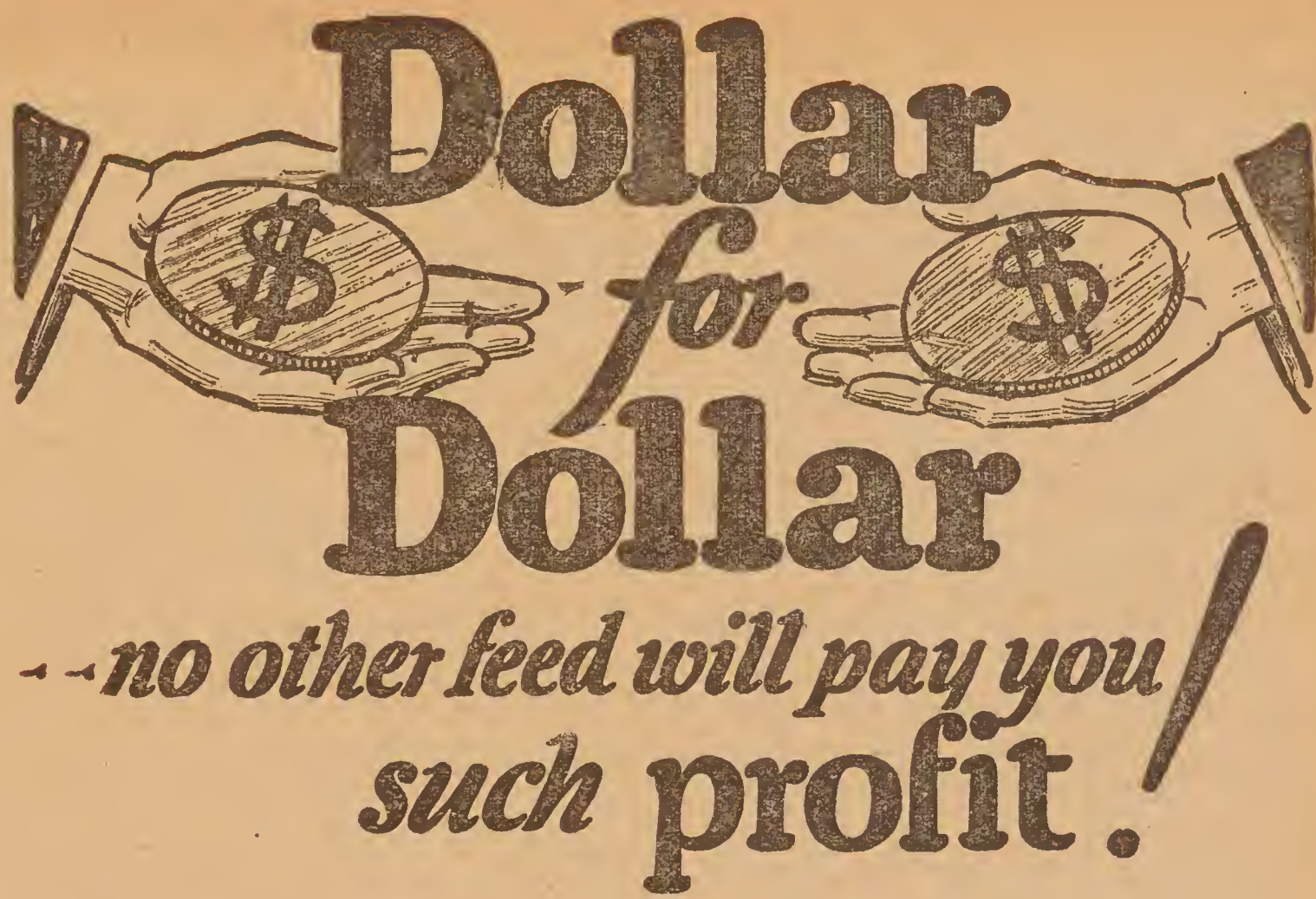
Results

It is not difficult to show the results of the cooperative activities of the fluid milk industry in Philadelphia, for we can get comparable figures on which to base a comparative estimate. It has done certain things denoting real social and economic progress, which are recognized by those familiar with the situation. Philadelphia has been receiving a satisfactory supply of milk at a lower price to the consumer than that in corresponding markets in other great centers. During the same period the farmers have received as much or more than the corresponding price received by farmers in the same group of comparable fluid milk markets. The quality of milk from every standpoint—palatability, food value, and sanitary standards—has been greatly improved. The consumption of milk has shown fairly satisfactory increases year by year.

Satisfaction

If we should strike a balance and endeavor to determine what are the net results of the last eight years' development of the Philadelphia fluid milk industry, the resultant figures that remain on the right side of the ledger are immediately divisible into two classes: (1) the immediate financial returns, fair prices to producers, a satisfactory financial situation for the distributor and low prices to consumers; and (2) a definite practical method for an industry to permanently solve its interrelated problems and at the same time discharge its obligation to society,—in the case of the producer and distributor of the morning's milk, a particularly solemn responsibility.

This experience is at once an answer to those who would question the fairness and stability of the present economic order and a challenge to other groups to give it an honest tryout.



There never has been — and never will be — any fair way to judge a dairy ration except by the return in milk from every dollar spent for feed.

The lowest priced feed is really the most expensive if it fails to pay back more than it cost. And the highest priced feed is the most economical if it earns the largest net profit.

Not a formula alone—nor a price nor a method of manufacture —has built Larro reputation. Dairymen's preference for Larro comes from just one thing—RESULTS—the amount of profit produced for every dollar spent for feed.

You can quickly prove on your own balance sheet what thousands of other dairymen have found from long experience — and without risk, too. Get two sacks of Larro from your nearest dealer. If, after feeding them to one cow, you are not satisfied, he is authorized to return your money. This is the Larro guarantee that has been in effect for the past 15 years.

LARROWE MILLING COMPANY
DETROIT - - MICHIGAN

(638)

More Milk Or It Costs You Nothing

"Feed 200 pounds of Larro to any one cow; then if your own figures do not show that she gave more milk on Larro, or if for any other reason you are not entirely satisfied, return your two empty sacks and unused Larro and get every cent of your money back."

Dealers selling Larro are authorized to carry out the terms of this agreement.

Larro

The SAFE Ration for Dairy Cows

Also a complete line of poultry feeds—as good for your chickens as our dairy feed is for your cows.

Difficult Churnings

DIFFICULT churnings are often encountered and questions concerning the cause and remedies are frequent.

One of the most common causes is filling the churn over half full so that there is plenty of room for agitation. The speed of the churn should also be carefully observed as has been previously stated.

Another is cream not ripened enough. Be sure to have the cream sour. There may be trouble in accomplishing this in winter. Be sure that the cream is held at 70 degrees F. for from 8 to 12 hours in order to give it sufficient time to sour.

A third reason is too low churning temperature. The churning temperature should be so regulated that the butter will come in from 30 to 45 minutes. A poor thermometer is often the cause of a great deal of trouble along this line. In order to determine churning temperature an accurate thermometer should be used, a cheap thermometer may do a great deal of damage. Hot water should not be poured into the cream. If the churning temperature is to be raised, draw out some of the cream and heat by placing the container in warm water and then put this warmed cream in the churn.

Thin cream may cause difficult churning. Cream for churning should contain from 28 to 32 per cent butterfat. With very rich cream there is the danger of overchurning while with thin cream there is difficulty in getting the butter globules gathered.

A large percentage of strippers in the herd may cause trouble. The globules at the end of the lactation period are much smaller and are thus more difficult to collect.

If cream containing 28 to 32 per cent fat is used and this properly ripened and brought to proper churning temperature, the churn not filled more than half full and at proper speed, there will be very little trouble with difficult churnings.

Cornell Extension Bulletin 136—Seeding, Fertilization and Management of Meadows by A. F. Gustafson. This bulletin gives seeding mixtures, fertilization of meadows and other useful information.

* * *

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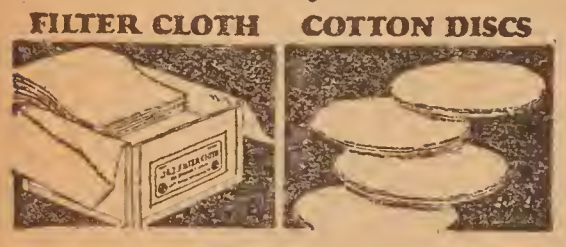

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Sugar, oyster shell, etc., bags - - 2c each
Fertilizer and lime bags, all sizes - 1½c each
Wortbless bags (unfit to repair) - ½c each

We take good and torn mixed, and PAY THE FREIGHT on lots of 100 bags or more. If you do not want to grade your bags—ship them as they are—we grade them, sending you report and check. Reference, Peoples Bank of Buffalo. Mail bill of lading, promptly.

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Eggs, Etc. — Small consignments from producers in your territory bring very attractive prices NOW. Prompt returns always. Refer to Dun or Bradstreet. Ship us your next case. ZENITH BUTTER & EGG CO., 170 Duane St., New York, N. Y.

Heaves, Coughs, Conditioner, Worms. Most for cost. Two cans satisfactory for Heaves or money back. $1.25 per can. Dealers or by mail. The Newton Remedy Co. Toledo, Ohio.

Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

MILK PRICES

THE following are the September prices for milk in the basic zone of 201-210 miles from New York City.

Dairymen's League and Non Pool prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield prices are based on milk testing 3%.

Class		Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers	Non Pool Co-op.
1	Fluid Milk	$3.10	$2.95	$3.05
2	Fluid Cream		2.15	2.35
2 A	Fluid Cream	2.21		
2 B	Ice Cream	2.46		
2 C	Soft Cheese	2.41		
3	Evap., Cond., Milk Powder, Hard Cheese	2.15	1.95	2.15
4	Butter and American cheese	Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American cheese.		

The Class 1 price for September, 1925, League and Sheffield, was $2.80; Non-pool $2.70.

The League announces that class 4 is being temporarily discontinued. Any dealer who buys milk for class 4 purposes will pay class 3 prices.

The League and Non-pool Co-op. have consolidated all of the sub-classes in class 3 into one whole group, as do Sheffield's, the same price applying to all.

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average.

Interstate Producers

The Interstate Milk Producers Association (Philadelphia Price Plan), announce the receiving station prices or the price to the farmer in the 201 to 210-mile zone from Philadelphia for 3% milk is $2.19. In the 101 to 110 mile-zone, the price is $2.29.

August Prices Announced

The Dairymen's League announces the following August prices for 3.5% milk:

Gross	$2.422
Expenses	.062
Net Pool Price	2.36
Certificate of Indebtedness	.10
Net Cash Price to Farmers	2.26

The net cash price to farmers for 3% milk is $2.26. On the 3% basis this is $2.16 per hundred. The net cash price to farmers in August 1925 was $2 per hundred and in 1924, $1.53½. The 1926 price is the highest August price in the history of the Pool.

The outstanding feature of this price is that it is 21c higher than the July price in spite of the fact that the Class 1 price in July and August was the same. In other words this indicates that a great deal more milk has been sold into the higher classifications.

* * *

SHEFFIELD PRICES

The cash price to Sheffield producers for 3% milk for August 1926 was ..... $2.37 per hundred
This is equivalent to .. $2.57 for 3½% milk
The Sheffield price in August 1925 was ..... $2.46 for 3% milk

BUTTER MARKET RECOVERS

CREAMERY SALTED	Sept 14	Sept. 7	Sept. 14 1925
Higher than extra	.45 -45½	43½-44	48 -48½
Extra (92 sc)	44¼-	43 -	47¼-47½
84-91 score	.37½-44	37 -42½	43 -47
Lower G'd's	.36 -37	36 -36½	42 -42½

Just after the Jewish holidays the butter market recovered from its inactivity that was critical during the week ending September 11. It was on the 11th that business was resumed on a more active basis when considerable buying interest developed that soon carried the price from 43c for 92 score butter up to 43¾ to 44c. The buying wave was strengthened and the market continued with the result that creamery extras eventually reached 44¼c. It was expected that business would be on a more active basis just following the Labor Day holidays but apparently buyers had anticipated their early September wants sufficiently during the latter part of August so that they did not have to crowd in around the holidays.

The September 1 report shows that cold storage holdings are approximately 10 million pounds over those of a year ago. With very favorable out of storage movement the market generally looks upon the statistical condition with satisfaction.

CHEESE MOVES HIGHER

STATE FLATS	Sept. 14	Sept. 7	Sept. 15 1925
Fresh fancy	24 -25	24 -25	24½-25½
Fresh av'ge	22½-	22½-	23 -23½
Held fancy	——-—	——-—	——-—
Held av'ge	——-—	——-—	——-—

The cheese market has again moved a fraction of a cent higher since our last report and the market remains firm under the advance. The western market is firm and the prices there are fully supported, usually being slightly above the New York sales. Firmer markets are also reported up state. However, trading is said to be very limited in the Metropolitan district.

As we stated several weeks ago in these columns, it is very evident that the statistical condition of the market is having its effect. Cold storage holdings are below those of last year. Furthermore during the first week in September the into-storage movement in 1925 almost reached a million pounds. While this year barely more than 300 pounds went into the freezers. The outlook is very good for the cheese market.

The reason the advance is not evident in the above quotation is that short held Junes have been selling up to 25c, whereas only during the past week has fresh cheese reached that figure.

NO CHANGE IN EGGS

NEARBY WHITE	Sept. 14	Sept. 7	Sept. 15 1925
Selected Extras	57-60	57-60	60-62
Av'ge Extras	54-56	52-56	58-59
Extra Firsts	47-53	46-51	49-55
Firsts	41-45	40-44	45-47
Gathered	40-51	36-49	45-54
Pullets	35-47	28-42	29-44
BROWNS			
Fancy	47-52	43-50	44.52

There has been comparatively no change in the egg market since our last report, although a little more attention is being paid to desirable medium grades and smaller sizes and in these classifications the situation is somewhat firmer with occasional sales being made a cent above last week's prices. The Jewish holidays slowed up the market a great deal. None of the stores opened and accumulations piled up and as yet there have not been fully absorbed. Obviously with plenty of eggs on hand, there has been no justification for advance in prices although occasionally in very extreme instances some extremely fine Jerseys have been turning at a slight premium but these cases are very rare and should not be considered as representative of the market.

RULING HITS LIVE POULTRY

FOWLS	Sept. 14	Sept. 7	Sept. 15 1925
Colored	28-30	32-35	—-—
Leghorns	21-25	20-26	21-26
BROILERS			
Colored	28-29	28-32	—-—
Leghorns	25-28	26-27	—-—

The live poultry market is still suffering from the Board of Health ruling which makes it necessary for out of town buyers irrespective of whether they come from New York or adjoining states, to present credentials proving their business status and also that these buyers shall obtain a license to buy live poultry in the West Washington market. Instead of going to all this red tape, which a large number of buyers cannot comprehend, they are simply going to other markets. Consequently the express receivers have difficulty in turning stock because practically all of the slaughter houses in New York obtain their supplies in the freight market.

FEEDS AND GRAINS

FUTURES	Sept. 14	Sept. 7	Last Year
(At Chicago)			
Wheat (Dec.)	1.38	1.34⅛	1.50¼
Corn (Dec.)	.84⅞	.83⅜	.83⅜
Oats (Dec.)	.42¾	.40⅞	.41⅝
CASH GRAINS	**Sept. 14**	**Sept. 7**	**Last Year**
(At New York)			
Wheat No. 2 Red	1.46½	1.40	1.64
Corn, No. 2 Yel	.96⅛	.93⅜	1.14¾
Oats No. 2	.49½	.45½	.49½

FEEDS	Sept. 11	Sept. 4	Sept. 12 1925
(At Buffalo)			
Grd. Oats	29.50	29.00	31.00
Sp'g Bran	25.00	25.00	28.00
H'd Bran	27.00	27.50	32.00
Stand'd Mids	26.00	26.00	31.00
Soft W. Mids	32.00	32.50	36.00
Flour Mids	32.00	31.00	37.50
Red Dog	37.00	37.50	44.50
Wh. Hominy	33.00	32.75	26.50
Yel. Hominy	32.50	32.25	36.00
Corn Meal	33.50	32.50	42.00
Gluten Feed	37.75	37.75	43.25
Gluten Meal	47.75	47.75	49.25
36% C. S. Meal	33.00	34.50	41.00
41% C. S. Meal	36.50	37.50	44.00
43% C. S. Meal	38.00	39.00	46.00
34% O. P. Linseed Meal	45.50	46.00	46.00

POTATOES SHOWING STRENGTH

The potato market is beginning to show some strength. Although prices as yet do not show any reaction, nevertheless there seems to be a stronger sentiment which is beginning to incline in the seller's favor. The strength is more evident in the F. O. B. market.

Long Island is supplying the bulk of the stock, although Jersey is still shipping a few cars and Maine has started in a small way. As yet the Maine arrivals are not particularly high grade, most of them being field run. According to the New England crop reporting service, the estimate is that in the 8 important late crop states, the crop has materially improved, the prospective production increasing approximately 4 million bushels. This has been again evident however, in the western states, while the eastern crop, including Maine, New York and New Jersey and Pennsylvania, show a slightly smaller forecast than on August 1.

The decline during the month of August was largest in New Jersey. According to September 1 figures, the New York crop will run approximately 6 million bushels heavier than last year although still the prospects are that this year's crop will run about 6 million bushels below the 5-year average. According to the same report the forecast on September 1 in Main indicates that the crop will be slightly lower than the crop that was harvested in 1925.

Sentiment is still divided. There are those who claim that potatoes are going to be fairly high while others are not quite so optimistic although they admit that prices should be fairly substantial throughout the year. It looks as though those growers who have adequate storage and have got good stock will find it to their advantage to hold for a while and not throw all of their stocks on the market during the harvest period.

Other Produce

The cabbage market has taken a slightly stronger turn. Reports states that buyers of kraut cabbage are paying higher prices. Some sales reached $9 per ton whereas early contracts were made at $7. One of the criticisms of much of the cabbage that is being received is that it is too small to make good kraut.

The bean market has not changed since our report, marrows still selling from $6.50 to 7.25, peas from $4.50 to $5, red kidneys $8.50 to $9, white kidneys $7 to $7.50. Pea beans are holding quite steady at $5.

MORE HAY ARRIVING

Receipts of new hay have been increasing of late. The top prices of the market have sagged compared to former sales but considering the fact that we are now dealing in fresh hay the market seems to be in good shape.

Timothy grading No. 1 is bringing $27 with No. 2 at $25 to $26. These prices are based on large bales. High grade light clover mixed has been meeting very firm trade, there being comparatively little No. 1 in the receipts. Advices from up-state clearly indicate that the hay crop in many sections is short and there is some speculation as to just how high hay is going to go this year. It is safe to say a lot of men will have to buy hay before another crop comes around. Undoubtedly there is enough hay in outside sections to supply any shortcomings but those growers nearby who have stock will undoubtedly be able to sell at a very satisfactory figure next spring. It is more questionable however, in the case of those who make it their business to sell in the New York market for they will have to compete with other states to say nothing of Canada which is always a serious factor on the New York hay market during the winter months.

MEATS AND LIVE STOCK

On September 14th live calves were steady and unchanged with $16.50 as the top mark on prime nearby veals with common to good ranging down to $11 and $12.

The demand for lambs was fairly good and prices unchanged. Only a few sheep were offered.

Country dressed veal calves were in light receipt with a shortage of choice veals which were firm and one cent higher but medium grades showed no improvement.

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Among the Farmers

Two More Milk Inspectors Dismissed

THE recent dismissal of two milk inspectors in the New York Department of Health brings the total number of inspectors ousted to 41 since Dr Harris took charge of the City Health Department. The two inspectors who have been dismissed had been employed by the Health Department for 6 years, one received $1800 a year and the other $2100 a year.

The testimony on which these two men were dismissed was the sworn evidence of a group of Bronx milk dealers that the men had collected $25 a month from them for more than a year. Dr. Harris announced that he would soon place two of the recently suspended employees on trial.

It is also reported that two cases against alleged poultry grafters will be given to the Grand Jury soon. One of them is reported to be a prominent lawyer.

Dairymen Celebrate Milk Strike Anniversary

SEVERAL hundred central New York dairymen will gather in Syracuse Friday, October 1, to participate in the celebration to commemorate the tenth anniversary of their 1916 victory. While this event is under the auspices of the members of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, Inc., of Oneida, Herkimer, Oswego, Cayuga, Madison, Onondaga, Cortland, Tompkins, Seneca and Yates counties, invitations have been extended to all former members of the League, members of the Onondaga Milk Producers Association and all others interested in the progress of dairying.

The celebration will open at noon with a dinner at the Hotel Syracuse to be followed by a mass meeting. This meeting will be addressed by Judge J. D. Miller, president of the National Cooperative Milk Producers Federation and first vice president of the Dairymen's League; R. D. Cooper, Little Falls, former president of the League; and R. E. VanCise, head of the League's production department. An interesting musical program is also being arranged.

Farm Notes From Northern New York

RAINY weather prevailed in Northern New York during the month of August. There were about five days suitable for haying and oat harvest. Field operations were practically at a standstill with a quarter of the hay still standing in many places. Hundreds of fields of oats that have been cut are still in the field. In some fields they sprouted badly.

I have talked with many farmers in Herkimer, Montgomery, Oneida, Lewis and St. Lawrence counties. They generally predict that there will be much hay that will not get cut this year. The late harvest and much wetting has injured great quantities of the hay that has been cut and they are convinced that cattle will be fed poorer hay than usual this winter.

The fodder situation is considerably relieved for those who are growing alfalfa. The first and second cuttings were generally gotten into the mow in good shape and a ton of good alfalfa will replace a lot of late cut timothy that has been rained on for two or three days after it was cut.

Corn got a very poor start but has made a surprising growth and it looks now as though silos will be as full as normal this fall. Those farmers who have a good amount of alfalfa and full silos will have a distinct advantage in producing milk this winter. Thoroughly good farming shows to the best advantage over unprogressive methods, when it comes to a tight pinch.

As in other parts of the state, the apple trees in Northern New York are badly affected with Fire Blight. While these counties are distinctly out of the commercial apple belt, they do contribute a great deal toward the fruit supply of farm families. There is a heavy set this year but very few are sprayed and the quality will be very low. It is always debatable whether dairymen can afford the upkeep of an outfit to spray their family orchards. The general practice is, not to "grow" apples, but to go out every fall to see if he can "discover" any in the orchard.—C. A. TAYLOR.

Literacy Law For New Voters In New York State

THE literacy requirement of the Election Law providing that all new voters must present evidence of literacy to the election inspectors, became operative in 1922. It has proved its value in protecting the ballot from the dangers that are inherent in an illiterate electorate, for every year approximately 20% of the new voters are debarred from voting because of failure to pass the New York State Regents Literacy Test.

A new voter is a person who became qualified to vote in New York State after January 1, 1922. It applies to both native born, as well as foreign born. Anyone who can produce evidence of having completed 8th grade of an elementary school or of a higher school, need not take the New York State Regents Literacy Test, but they must present such evidence to the election inspectors on election day at the time when they appear to vote. (This applies, however, only to new voters appearing in rural districts, that is, in communities of less than 5000 inhabitants where there is non-personal registration). In communities having a population of over 5000 in which there is personal registration, the evidence of literacy is presented at the time of registration.

Readers of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST are urged to cooperate in every way in giving publicity to this very important law.

The days for registration in New York State are as follows:

Personal Registration

October 4, 5, 6, 7, 8—5 P. M. to 10:30 P. M.

October 9—7 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.

Please tell any new voters you might know of the provisions of the law. You will in that way be assisting the State Education Department and the election inspectors in making effective an educational requirement which is the result of an amendment to the New York State Constitution.

County Notes

Ontario County—Some are shipping cabbage at $8 per ton. It began at $10. Small fruit of all kinds were not a full crop. Plums are plenty but pears will be a very light crop and poor in quality. Apples will not be worth picking. They are a full crop but are hailpecked. Beans are not doing well. There was a heavy fall of rain today. Public sentiment here against the election of James Wadsworth for Senator. We want a man to stand by the Constitution and what is right.

We have had very poor harvest weather for wheat and spring grain. Wheat was not cut until a few days ago and is a poor crop, thin on the ground. Barley and oats made a rank growth and will need lots of sunshine to cure them. Some have threshed their wheat. It started at $1.35 and dropped to $1.25 per bushel. We certainly cannot raise it for that price with the cost of labor and fertilizer. Corn is making a good growth but will need a lengthened season. Potatoes are doing well.—E. T. B., New York.

Notes from W. Virginia.

Nicholas County—The weather is very dry here and has been for some time. The corn crop is suffering for rain and if the rain does not come soon the buckwheat crop will be a failure. Grass and pastures are suffering badly for rain. They had a heavy hail storm in Raleigh County last Sunday.—A. J. Legg, Albion, W. Virginia.

LIVESTOCK BREEDERS

THE EARLVILLE FALL SALE
OCTOBER 5-6, 1926
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25 YEARLINGS, bred and unbred backed by the best of breeding.
35 HEIFERS from one week to one year old—a very choice lot well grown.
10 BULLS all ages mostly about ready or ready for active service—30 lb. dams, long distance dams, and others to head dairy herds.
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The breed that brings two cheeks instead of one—the milk check and the beef check.
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Herd is Accredited.
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An Imperial Highway of Bygone Days

(*Continued from page 1*)

stretch of more than three hundred miles.

On the whole, the location of canal, railroads and market towns was such that traffic flowed away from rather than along the pike. Ten years ago it was true that along many parts of it grass grew between the infrequent wheel tracks.

A few years ago, it came to be included in the State's plan for a great system of splendid highways and emphatically today the Great Western has "come back." From end to end it is a smooth, undulating ribbon of gray concrete or shining black asphalt. Also it presents a panoramic vista of glaring red or white gasoline pumps and service stations and hot dog stands, and ice cream emporiums, and camping places, and "Tourists Accomodated," signs and bill-boards which perhaps frantically exhort you to buy somebody's indestructable tires or else call your attention to the charms of strikingly pretty girls along with Camel cigarettes.

Autos from Many States

Everybody says it is a wonderful road. It carries rushing, grinding, terrifying motor trucks whose size and threatening aspect make you think that a freight car has somehow gotten off the rails and gone charging through the open country.

During any hour you may note the auto license plates of a dozen different states. Daily all the world goes by on rubber tires in all imaginable varieties of gasoline driven vehicles, from battered flivvers to great unbelievable long gleaming cars with trim and immaculate uniformed chauffers at the wheel, yet I venture the statement that today the Road offers no such kaleidascopic parade as streamed along it a century ago.

Then along it poured and mingled and eddied two separate tides. One was the westward flow of pioneer emmigration. Very largely it represented the swarming of the parent New England hive. One of the riddles of history is to explain just how and why the New England Puritan was able to set the seal of his peculiar culture upon so large a part of the American continent. John Fiske in his fascinating volume "The Beginnings of New England," says that by 1640 the Puritan emmigration came definitely to an end and at that date there was in all New England only twenty-six thousand souls. Moreover, there were no further additions by emmigrations for the next hundred years and yet this virile and prolific people by their natural increase eventually filled New England and then their surplus population overflowed and peopled a large part of New York, never accomplished any such seed corn that ultimately became the ruling class of half the United States. Somehow it seems that the Dutch, who in those same years held the valleys of eastern New York, never accomplised any such miracle. In those stirring days, there were several recognized routes to the west. The men from Connecticut, ferried the Hudson at Catskill and struck westward through Green and Delaware counties, via Stamford and Roxbury, to the crossing of the Susquehanna at Wattles Ferry, now Unadilla.

The Northern Trail

There was also a northern trail used especially by the Green Mountain men. It doubled the foot of lake Champlain at Rouses Point, hence west via Cateaugay, Manole, Madrid, and Gouverneur, and it was by this route that many men of Vermont joined the newly arrived Scotch and Irish in peopling the northern counties of the State, but when it came to settling the Genesee County, or a litle later pressing on into the western preserve of Ohio, it was the route of which I write that made the real western gateway. So for the years immediately following the Revolution and for the first third of the last century, the home seeking pioneer along with his family and chattels was always a familiar figure of the road. The trail on the whole led through a good agricultural country following the limestone outcrop across the state. Much of the land along it is as good as the best in the state and only a little of it really poor.

* * *

But the marching emmigrant was after all only a picturesque incident of the road. Up and down it flowed the regular commercial traffic of the State. So, in imagination at least, we may turn back the clock of time a hundred years and we will take our stand, let us say by my Grandfather's gateway, just where the road finally tops the long hill east of Carlisle Village.

Marketing the Crops

It is October—the crops are going to market and today the road is running at full flood tide. The tollgate keeper has passed through one hundred teams before breakfast this morning. There is a long distance traveler of the road. He has a good horse under him and he rides with the unconscious ease of a man well accustomed to his seat. He is careful of his horse and very jealous of his fine saddle. Tonight at the tavern he will bring it into the bar-room and hang it on a peg against the wall—as all careful horsemen do. There is a Conestoga wagon—a tremendous vehicle with a canvass-covered frame work over it. It is the long-distance public freight service of the road. It is drawn by eight heavy horses and the enormous wheels have tires eight inches wide. It pays no toll at the gates, because it's wide tires close up the ruts and it is more than welcome to the road. There is a farm wagon with a load of wheat going to Albany where a broad-beamed North River sloop lies at the wharf waiting a cargo of the grain. When loaded she will drop down the river to the big city at it's mouth. And there is a mixed load—some butter in stout oak firkins—several sacks of wool—a big bundle of dressed flax—the surplus above domestic needs—some cakes of bees wax and tallow and the dressed carcass of a fat hog. Also there is the farmer's wife perched by his side. It is her one big outing in the year. While her husband sells the load, she means to buy certain articles a little more elegant than anything within the range of her home manufacture. Men note her and repeat for the thousandth time the well worn jest of the road, "That load won't amount to much; I see it's got a mortgage on it for more than it's worth." If the market is brisk, runners will meet the load two or three miles outside of Albany—will climb on it without permission and will bid and haggle for its contents.

Leather and Potash

And here comes a wagon loaded with finished leather from country tanneries, and another with barrels of potash from some "ashery" and there is a big wagon with a great slatted rigging like a barley-rack. It carries charcoal for which the city will pay cash. And there is another one with barrels of salt from Salina.

And, going west, the wagons have a return freight of hogsheads of molasses or chests of tin or salt codfish or nail rods and horseshoe bars for the blacksmith. And here comes perhaps the furthermost pilgrims of the road. It is a drove of fat steers from Ohio pastures. They have come almost 500 miles and have been more than a month on the way, and there is one steady-going old ox which has leashed to his horns a barley sack with the baggage of the drover. Every night he must find a farmer who will rent him pasture for his charges, but this is not difficult for the pasturing of droves is a perfectly well recognized and well developed industry. The charge is small—a cent and a cent and a half for a sheep and just a few cents for a steer, but he must be careful to find a field which has not been picked too bare by earlier herds.

And there is a flock of sheep. Sheep are common when our State has more than six million of them. There are a thousand or two of them. A slow moving, compact, grey, bleating mass filling the road from fence to fence and taking all the energies of the drivers to clear a passage way for the passing traffic. Once—just once—it must have been almost exactly fifty years ago—I saw a drove of a thousand sheep. I suppose it must have been one of the last of the many great droves that walked the long trail.

Everything that can walk must go to market on its own feet. Here comes a flock of several hundred turkeys which some man has gathered for the Thanksgiving market. He drives them from the front by riding a horse with a bag of whole corn laid across his saddle and from it he scatters a thing trail of kernels. They will follow him all day unerringly but when the first evening dusk settles down the leading old gobbler will give the signal and instantly the entire flock will go to bed up the nearest trees and by no possibility can he go another rod that night.

The Albany Coach

But now comes the event and the sight of the road. It is the Limited Pullman Service of the day—it is the flying coach for Albany. There is a glistening four in hand team before it and the Jehu on the high seat is the most admired and envied man on the road. Make way for the stage, and the driver cracks his long whip and sings out to his team and they whirl by in a cloud of dust—eight miles an hour—ten on the spurts. They left Cherry Valley this morning after the passengers had had breakfast and they will roll down State Street in Albany by sunset. There will be fresh teams waiting at Sharon Hill and again at Esperance, and the stable-boys will jump to it to show how quickly it is possible to change the sweating pairs for fresh horses.

So the day goes by—the long straight grey road dotted with slow vehicles that crawl down one hill and out of sight of the next—a strange, ever varied, unending pageant.

Little Night Travel

But, with the coming of night silence falls on the road. Here and there a horseback rider—perhaps he has most urgent business in the Genesee county—presses on through the night—or a belated farmer coming home from Albany travels late—or a party of young people from some rustic merrymaking go their way. But in tavern barns the weary horses munch their hay and oats and in the big public room of the Inn there is much laughter and jests and retelling of tales on the part of those guests of but a night.

Some day a man will rise who is both a historian and a romancer—who has time for research and for dreams and he in worthy fashion will write the story of the Great Road. He will tell of its beginnings when it was a blazed train for trappers from Fort Orange. He will tell of the villages and the tavern-stands that grew up along it. He will gather the tales of the Road and will celebrate the men who travelled it and then he will picture it in the days of its long decline, and when he has done this, men and women will read it and thrill to his story.

No man now living ever saw the Road in its halcyon days but sometimes as tonight I remember what old and bygone men have told to me and I wish—I wish—I might have stood beside it of an autumn afternoon, when the century behind us was still in its first youth.

New Books

The Romance of the Fungus World

By R. T. and F. W. Rolfe

THIS well illustrated and interesting book on fungus plants will give its readers a new understanding and appreciation of the benefits and damage done by them. It also tells of their growth and habits and will help the reader to recognize and name them. The book is published by Lippincott.

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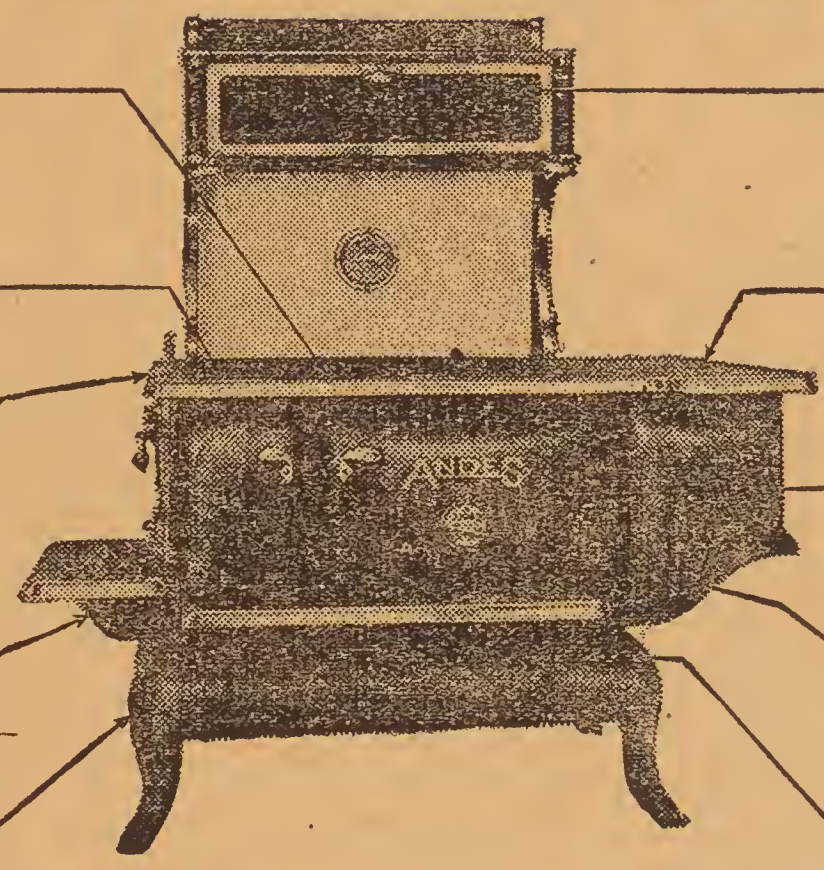

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The only range ever specially designed and constructed for porcelain enamel finish. Great heater. Splendid baker. So economical that you can bake 12 loaves of bread with 12 newspapers. Fully guaranteed. Large elevated warming closet in black with white splasher.

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One Week—Sept. 27 to Oct. 2

The Carolinian—*By Rafael Sabatini*

The British forces have escaped from the trap which the Colonial army has set for them. Harry Latimer, major in the Colonial Army, is held as being responsible for this information getting to the British, it being assumed that the secret of the plans known only to him and his two superiors had been conveyed to his wife Myrtle, she in turn being suspected of passing the information on to her father, a British subject. A court of inquiry is hastily called with Governor Rutledge presiding and Latimer's former officer General Moultrie and others attending.

MOULTRIE, with an ill-tempered shrug, pulled up a chair and sat down beside this same table. Gadsden followed his example. Both had been in the lines all night, and both were tired. Laurens remained standing, but moved away a little into the background. Rutledge set himself to pace the room between Latimer and the others.

'The assumption is, Major Latimer, that you imparted the news to your wife. We are persuaded that you are guilty of no worse betrayal than that. You desired, very possibly, and perhaps not unnaturally, to allay her anxieties. We sympathize with that as far as we are able, but it is not a plea that will greatly avail you before a court-martial.'

'I realize it, sir. But what is the further assumption? For a further assumption there must be. To whom did my wife betray this secret in her turn?'

'To her father, whose attachment to the British cause is scandalously notorious.'

Latimer smiled. 'That, sir, is very easily disproved. It is within your excellency's own knowledge and General Moultrie's that, after you imparted this secret to me, I did not leave the lines until I set out with Colonel Smith to meet the British commissioners. I did not return until just before two o'clock in the afternoon, and from the time that you told me of Lincoln's advance I did not see my wife until then—over two hours after her father had been arrested by your orders.'

'What's that?' cried Moultrie.

Latimer repeated his words, whilst Rutledge stroked his chin thoughtfully, obviously puzzled.

'How do you know the hour of Sir Andrew Carey's arrest?' Gadsden asked him suspiciously.

'From Middleton, the officer who affected it. He was on duty here in the afternoon, and it was natural that he should tell me this.'

'If Middleton confirms him, that knocks the bottom out of the charge, John,' said Moultrie.

Middleton did confirm Major Latimer's statement. He had arrested Sir Andrew Carey at noon precisely within ten minutes of receiving the Governor's order.

'I congratulate you on your promptitude. When you arrested Sir Andrew Carey, how was he occupied?'

'He was writing—just finishing a letter, or what looked like a letter.' That and his writing case are in the General's office.'

Rutledge smiled a little. 'Mr. Middleton, I congratulate you on your thoroughness. Please fetch me this writing-case.

It was brought and opened, and Middleton indicated the letter upon which Sir Andrew had been engaged when arrested. Rutledge thanked him, dismissed him, and went to sit down at the table, between Gadsden and Moultrie, with the case before him, the particular letter in his hand.

'It is in cipher, of course,' he said, 'which at once marks its character.'

'However that may be, sir,' ventured Mr. Latimer, 'it is clear that, if my wife conveyed the news of Lincoln's approach to her father, she must have conveyed it before she actually knew it, assuming that I was the only possible channel of information — which is the assumption upon which you are charging me.'

'Damme! That seems clear enough,' Moultrie agreed.

'Nothing,' added Mr. Latimer, 'could be more clear, and in view of it I think you may safely leave my wife out of this.'

'On the contrary,' said Rutledge, 'I think it is time we had her in.' And again he tinkled the bell.

'Mrs. Latimer, herself, has begged to be allowed to come before us,' answered Moultrie, ill at ease.

She was brought in, and Tom Izard, who accompanied her, was permitted at her own request to remain. Colonel Laurens went to set a chair for her immediately facing Rutledge at the table. She accepted it with a murmured word of thanks. She was pale, but wonderfully composed. From Harry's fierce, almost brutal, accusation, and from what else Tom had told her in answer to her question she had realized completely what had happened, and the terrible thing of which her husband stood accused. The tangle, she saw, was an appalling one; but, knowing herself innocent, and equally confident that however the betrayal had come about, it was not her husband who was guilty, she had the shrewd sense to realize that here nothing but a full statement of the truth could avail him. By laying all the facts before them, surely the truth must reveal itself.

Rutledge's level voice expounded very briefly the situation: the plan by which it had been hoped, in his own phrase, to burgoyne the British, and the fact that the British forewarned had evaded the trap.

'It follows, madam, that we have been betrayed. And as, besides myself, only General Moultrie and Major Latimer shared the secret, it follows that the betrayer is one or the other of these two. Since we are satisfied, from reasons with which I think you will not require me to trouble you, that General Moultrie is not the traitor, it follows that the guilt of this terrible betrayal attaches itself inevitably to your husband.'

'All that I require of you, madam, is that you will answer one or two questions. First of all: Did Major Latimer at any time yesterday inform you that General Lincoln was secretly advancing upon the British rear?

She did not immediately reply. Here at the very outset she found all her firm resolve to tell the truth and nothing but the truth shattered by the very first question asked her. She looked in terror at Rutledge and almost in equal terror at her husband, sitting there so stern-faced and seemingly impassive.

'Answer, madam,' rasped the voice of Gadsden.

She bowed her head. 'He did,' she said scarcely above her breath.

There was a gasp from each of those judges, which in itself revealed the fact that, despite the almost conclusive appearances, they had resisted until this moment the acceptance of Latimer's guilt.

And Moultrie, his good-humoured face suddenly darkened by wrath, swung round to Latimer: 'God! You smooth-faced traitor!' he ejaculated, and to Latimer it was like a blow.

'No, no!' Myrtle cried, and there was more anger than dismay in her voice now. 'You know that he is not that, General Moultrie. You know him; you know what his life has been, how he has risked it again and again in this cause. You know that, if he told me, there was no thought of betrayal in his mind. He told me out of affection for me, out of compassion for my anxieties, to allay the fears that were troubling me.'

'No one who consideres Major Latimer's service to the cause of freedom can suppose anything else, madam,' Rutledge answered her, and by that answer administered a rebuke to Moultrie.

To Latimer it was an odd thing that the man upon whose friendship he would chiefly have counted in this hour should turn against him, whilst one whom he regarded almost as his enemy should be at pains to hold the scales of justice level.

'And you, madam, although realizing out of what motives he imparted to you this tremendous secret, did not scruple to carry it immediately to your father?'

'That I most certainly did not.' She was vehement.

'Surely, sirs,' broke in Latimer, 'her assertion is enough in default of proofs to the contrary. And you can prove nothing beyond the fact that I am your betrayer. For that, I repeat, I will accept full responsibility. But do not, I beg you, subject my wife to further torture.'

She turned to look at him, and trapped creature though she knew herself, there shone in her eyes a light of tenderness and wonder, as if this defence of her, this readiness to sacrifice himself to save her, blotted out every other consideration. She knew what her act must seem to him; how in his eyes the betrayal of which he supposed her guilty was confirmed by all the lies which he had discovered that she had told him, lies which he believed—and was justified in believing—were intended to screen a double betrayal. And yet, in spite of all, he would immolate himself in her place, take upon his loyal, steadfast soul the guilt and shame of a deed for which he must atone with his life, and die in the contempt of all men of honour.

It lent her strength to the task before her, strength to tell the whole truth at whatever cost to others, so that he might know it at last.

Rutledge turned to Myrtle. 'Mrs. Latimer, will you tell us what was the object of your visit yesterday to your father?'

She began to speak in a low, composed voice. 'So that you may understand, I shall have to go back to the beginning. When I shall have done, it is probable that you will not believe me. I can only protest again, and upon my oath, that I shall tell you all the truth.

'In February last, when my father returned to Charles Town and lay dangerously ill, I went to visit him, for the purpose of being reconciled, and further that I should perform a daughter's duty by him in his extremity.' And now came the story of her first meeting with the Quaker Neild and her discovery of his identity, a story whose details startled them all, and Harry more than any. For to him it was as if she were giving her own lover to a firing-party.

'Conceiving him a spy, I would at once have denounced him. But he persuaded me that the reason of his presence here in disguise was entirely my father's condition. My father, as some of you may know, had made Robert Mandeville his heir after he disinherited me for marrying . . . a rebel. It was natural in the circumstances that interest as well as solicitude should have brought him to my father's side at a time when my father's life was almost despaired of. Because of that, I believed him. Because I believed him and because he swore that, if I held my tongue, he would depart at once and never return to Charles Town as long as the war lasted, I . . . I kept the matter a secret.' She paused, and then continued. 'The day before yesterday, whilst my husband was snatching a brief rest, Mr. Middleton came to say that a Quaker named Neild was here to see him. I was angry and terrified. I came down at once, and I saw this man here in this room. I came to upbraid him with his broken faith, the deceit he had practiced upon me—for that I now believed it to be—before denouncing him to my husband.'

'You denounced him to your husband, do you say?' ejaculated Moultrie, incredulous.

'No. It is for that that I am now being punished. If I had done so, none of this could have happened, for upon his arrest must have followed immediately my father's. But he made me afraid, afraid not only for myself, but for my husband. He showed me that my father's reconciliation was no more than a cruel comedy, played for the purpose of entangling my husband sooner or later and bringing him down in shame and ruin.'

She enlarged upon this, going into the causes of her father's hate, explaining how he had chafed in the bonds which his unfinished duel with Latimer had imposed upon him.

'Captain Mandeville showed me that I could not now denounce him without denouncing myself. That by saving him once before, I had rendered myself his accomplice. That even if he were silent as to that, my father would drag the fact into the light to damn me, and my husband with me.

'I know now that I should have been strong, that I should have told my husband at once, and taken the risk of the rest. But there was more than that. There was a debt between Captain Mandeville and myself. In the old days, when my husband's life was in danger, it was Captain Mandeville who, by interceding with Lord William Campbell out of kindness and affection for me, had prevailed upon him to give my husband the alternative of banishment. Because of that debt, and because of my fears, again I consented to hold my tongue. Circumstances forced it upon me. My husband came into the room whilst I was still talking to my cousin. My courage failed me in that moment. Afterwards, when I would have told him, it was too late. He informed me that, acting upon his orders to detain the man in any event, he was keeping him under arrest for the present.'

She paused, and, taking advantage of the pause, Rutledge touched the bell on the table.

Shubrick came in, and Rutledge beckoned him forward.

'Have the man who passes as a Quaker named Neild brought here at once,' he said; 'then send a guard for Sir Andrew Carey, and put him in the anteroom until I require him. As you go, ask Middleton to bring me the letter found upon the man Quinn who was shot yesterday.'

There was a new pain in Latimer's heart now. This was the woman who he was persuaded had betrayed him, whom less than an hour ago he would have shot if he had not been mercifully prevented. Whatever else her clear, straightforward narrative might accomplish, it had accomplished his own conversion to the truth, scattered the last hideous doubt in his mind, and made all clear that hitherto had

(*Continued on page* 18)

Coming——

Beau Geste *By C.P. Wren*

THE BEST MYSTERY STORY OF A GENERATION

At the conclusion of the Carolinian, this great story will appear in American Agriculturist. Do not miss a single installment, lest you lose essential details in the great mystery. In securing the serial rights of this outstanding piece of literature, American Agriculturist continues its policy of giving its subscribers the best in recent fiction.

The How and Why of Rugs

Subject Considered by Editors Conference

DURING the week just passed, more than a score of editors of periodicals reaching over 15,000,000 people journeyed to Mohawk Carpet Mills, Amsterdam, N. Y., to "conference" on modern floor coverings.

The affair got off to a good start at the banquet at which the speakers were Mr. Arthur Shuttleworth, Vice President of Mohawk Carpet Mills, Mrs. Charles Bradley Sanders of the Delineator, Miss Leonore Dunnigan of the Farmer's Wife, Mr. Z. L. Potter of Syracuse and Mr. George McNeir, Chairman of the Board of Directors of Mohawk Carpet Mills.

Mr. McNeir said that ninety-five per cent of all rugs in this country are of American manufacture, the other five per cent representing orientals or other rugs of foreign manufacture. Domestic carpet mills now have an investment of over $250,000,000 as against the $75,000,000 of thirty years ago. From this great capital there comes the bulk of floor coverings in American homes.

Another main feature of the conference was a trip through the mills where are manufactured wiltons, axministers, velvets, chenilles and tapestries. The rugs—advance 1927 styles—which are placed on display at the mills for the editors to see ranged in price from $37.50 to a very special order costing some thousands of dollars. Technical differences involving closeness of weave and consequent wearing quality were explained. Number of "wires" and "shots" per inch were terms which tell whether the rug is tightly or loosely woven. The amount and the quality of material woven into the rug affect both its beauty and its wearability. Turn the rug over and look at its back to see how close together are the heavy threads which form its back. The firmer these are the better the rug will wear. A deep pile makes a richer looking rug, of course.

It is interesting to know that the wool in these rugs is a mixture of various kinds, some for strength and others for softness. Then too, there is quite a difference in processes to produce worsted or woolen rugs, chenilles or axministers, wiltons or tapestries as the case may be. As for colors, almost all were present. From the quiet taupe to a brilliant red, from the all-over pattern to the absolutely plain were the designs.

It was made very plain that the mills must manufacture what can be sold. This will answer the question which comes from women anxious to buy the inexpensive rugs in the less conspicuous or plain patterns. Until public taste—in sufficient quantities—demands such rugs, the mills cannot afford to produce them cheaply. Another factor to be reckoned with is that plain rugs in cheaper grades are apt to "grin" that is, the back of the rug may show through a short pile, such as the cheaper rugs have. The deeper the pile, the more material is required and consequently the more expensive is the rug.

When new rugs are first laid on the floor, one should go very gently with their cleaning. Avoid vigorous sweeping for at least three weeks; give the wool time to fluff and adjust itself. Naturally a good vacuum cleaner is best for keeping rugs absolutely clean.

If a woman or an institution needs a rug of special size or shape it is possible to get it woven according to order, especially in chenille, as those looms can take greater width than can the wilton machines, for instance. In the seamed rugs, the size can be indefinite, of course. But it is easy to see that if one is seeking to get the best value for the least money, a standard size which goes through regular routine process costs less than a special order which breaks routine. But, if one has sufficient wherewith and wants something absolutely individual she can get it.

After the party had been through the mills, a lecture and discussion session was held. Mrs. Hazel H. Adler, Home Decoration Editor of Needlecraft, and consulting colorist to the Mohawk Carpet Mills, spoke on color harmony in floor coverings. One of her points was that the quickest way to get color effect in a room is through rugs and draperies, rather than by a multitude of details. She said, however, that an over-emphasis of color on

(*Continued on page* 18)

Some of Fashion's Favorites for Fall Wear

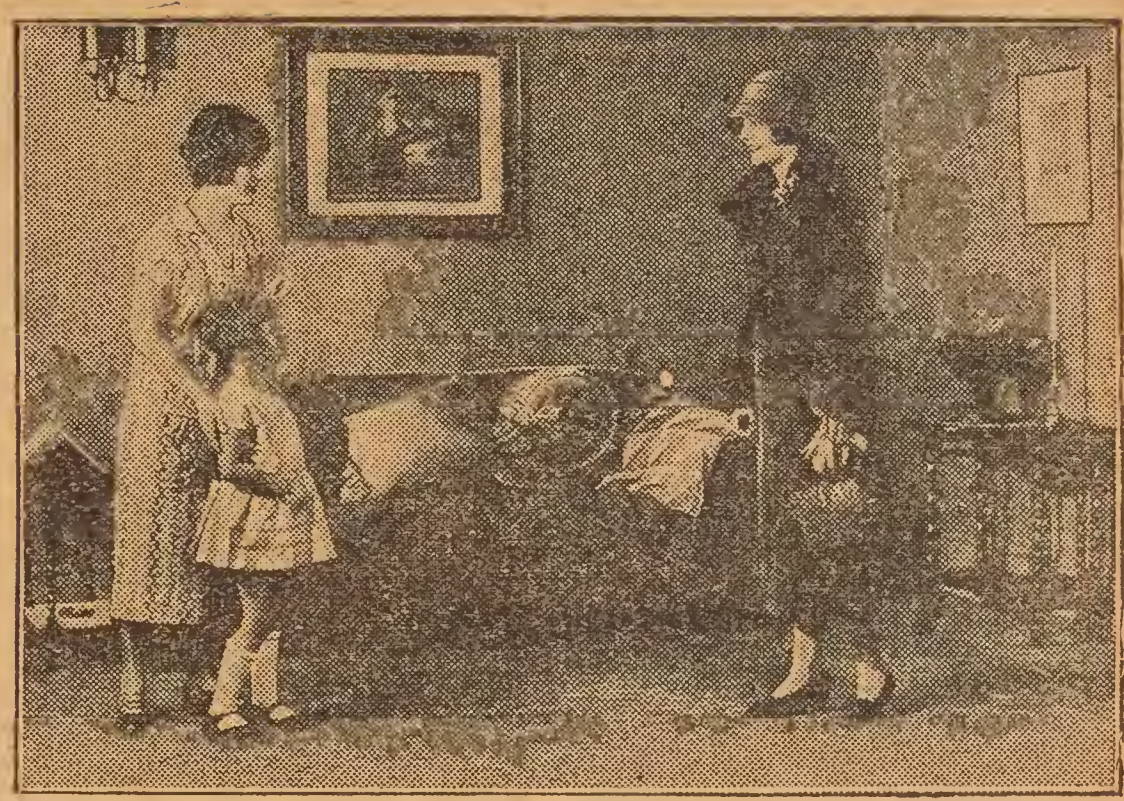
Pattern 2861 *is ideal for jersey or other light weight woolen materials. The style is practical for school, street, or general utility wear. It comes in sizes* 16, 18 *years,* 36, 38, 40, 42 *and* 44 *inches bust measure. In the* 36-*inch size* 3¼ *yards of* 40-*inch material with* ½ *yard of* 32-*inch contrasting is sufficient to make it.* Price 13c.

Pattern 2857 *would work up best in one of the heavier silks, such as satin back crepe which is very popular. The double bow in front is also much in favor. The pattern cuts in sizes* 16, 18 *years,* 36, 38, 40, 42 *and* 44 *inches bust measure. The* 36-*inch size requires* 3⅜ *yards of* 40 *inch material with* ¼ *yard of* 27-*inch contrasting.* Price 13c.

Pattern 2863 *looks best in the printed novelty silks. Grosgrain ribbon for the neck and waist finish carrying out the color scheme. The pattern can be had in sizes* 16, 18 *years,* 36, 38, 40, 42 *and* 44 *inches bust measure. The* 36-*inch size requires* 3⅝ *yards of* 40-*inch material with* ¾ *yard of* 36-*inch contrasting.* Price 13c.

Pattern 2846 *is a charming yet very practical design for most occasions. Plain and figured materials may be combined with telling effects. The pattern cuts in sizes* 16, 18 *years,* 36, 38, 40, 42 *and* 44 *inches bust measure. The* 36-*inch size requires* 3¼ *yards of* 40 *inch material with* ½ *yard of* 36 *inch contrasting.* Price 13c.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern numbers and sizes clearly and correctly and enclose with correct remittance in stamps or coin (although coin is sent at own risk). Add 12c to your order for one of our Fall Fashion books. Send all orders to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 461-4th Avenue, New York City.



"Something New Most Every Day —Now Sewing is Such a Joy"

"YES, it's a new little frock I made for Jane. And this dress of mine I made yesterday afternoon. It took only a couple of hours and it was really fun. These draperies aud curtains and pillows, too—I made them all, though I never dreamed I could do such things before.

"Oh, yes, I have had a sewing machine for years, but I did only the simplest sewing. Then two weeks ago I stopped at the Singer shop in town and the young lady there showed me the new models and what I could do by using the attachments. When I realized how much I could save, I told John it would be the best investment we could make and he agreed.

"So next day we got the new machine and I've been sewing ever since. It is such a joy to use, it runs so smoothly and quietly. And I can do the loveliest finishes as easily as simple seams. Ruffling, tucking, binding—things you would expect to do by hand.

"I've made something new most every day. Jane and I will have more clothes this fall than we ever had before, yet I'll save the cost of the Singer in this one season."

Stop at the nearest Singer Shop and see for yourself what a modern Singer will do. There are Singer machines in the widest variety of models—electrics, treadle and hand machines—a type for every need, among them one that is sure to fit your circumstances — to be had on a convenient plan of payment, with a generous allowance for your present machine.

Wherever you live, there is a Singer Shop nearby, always ready with instructions, repairs, supplies, and courteous expert service.

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Kingston, N. Y. 290 Fair St.
Malone, N. Y. 185 Main St.
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For address of nearest shop, in other localities, write Singer Sewing Machine Co., Singer Bldg., New York City.

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Putting the Final Touches on the Pullets

(*Continued from page 3*)

There are some points in culling pullets which are worth mentioning. Not every pullet just because she has grown to be a pullet is of necessity a good bird from production standpoint. It is often argued that the bird that matured the quickest is ultimately going to be the best layer. Unquestionably, in any flock of young birds, assuming that they have had good care and management, there are always birds that come along faster than their sisters. But it is also true that if these large birds get so that they predominate the flock, they can retard the growth of the smaller stock, and thus keep them from a good chance in life.

Acting upon this suggestion, and assuming that you do not want to do any other culling of young birds, it is of the utmost importance that birds of a size and equal development should be housed together. In making up my own pullet pens, I absolutely disregard the age factor, using size and development for a housing rule. The first birds to come in off the range are those that are pretty well toward the laying stage. A couple of weeks later I go through again and make up my next pen, and so on until my birds are housed. Sometimes one gets fooled. A bird in the older pen may not look as good or a bird in the next pen may turn out better than I thought. Such a condition is easily remedied and the birds changed until they fit in their proper places.

The advantage of this scheme of housing is that it gives every bird the best possible chance to develop that there is. As I said a minute ago, it is a mistake to take a few good pullets and turn them in with some hens where they do not have a chance. And to my mind, it is just about as bad to take small pullets and large pullets and mix them all up together, and then expect them to give a good egg production. It just can't be done.

In the culling of pullets, health and good constitutional vigor are factors that are worth keeping in mind. If a bird is poorly developed physically, she will make a better broiler than a layer. If there are some birds that are way behind the others, you can tuck them away by themselves just to see what they will do. If their improvement is rapid, all right, but if they still show little signs of improvement, then get rid of them. There is no good fooling along and nursing a bird here and there on the supposition that they may ultimately lay a dozen eggs. Your young birds are for egg production, and you might better house up a hundred that are O K than try to kid yourself into counting one hundred and twenty-five with the last twenty-five made up of the lame, halt and the blind. Pick the sound healthy birds, and you will be better off in the long run.

* * *

I have had a great many persons ask me how to keep early maturing pullets from going into moult during the fall or winter. The question is a perplexing one, and frankly I do not believe you can lay down any rule that will cover the situation. About all I can do is make a few suggestions which may cover the situation.

The first step in overcoming this moult factor is to house your birds before they have reached the laying period. If one waits until the birds have started in laying then the change from range to house is in itself enough to cause moult.

The second step is to make a gradual change in all feeds on early maturing birds. It is a serious mistake to slap birds from a growing ration onto a laying ration. Take at least a couple of weeks to make the change, especially in the mash, for it is here that the trouble will start.

Another factor which may enter into the fall moult is the length of the working day. As the days grow shorter the pullet has less time to feed, and her body begins to feel the drain of producing eggs. The best way to overcome this difficulty is by the use of artificial light. Figure up the actual number of hours of daylight, and as soon as they are less than thirteen in number, then start your light, and give these pullets a thirteen hour day.

Probably in spite of these suggestions there will be many early birds that will still moult, and probably the reason behind the moult goes back to breeding. I believe, if a pullet is bred from a good strain of birds, she ought to go through without a moult. If she is a poorer bird, in spite of her early maturity, she will moult because she has not got the capacity to stand the strain. I have seen birds that have gone both ways, that is moulted in some cases and not in others, and generally in these cases provided the above suggestions had been carried, the breeding stock told the story: if the breeders were good, the pullets stood up, and vice versa.

J.C.Penney Co. A NATION-WIDE INSTITUTION INC. DEPARTMENT STORES

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AUTUMN'S harvest is made in the Spring. The farmer who in April carefully selects his seed, cultivates his ground in accordance with sound knowledge and experience and guards against injurious insects, is most likely to reap a golden crop for his efforts.

Our 745 Department Stores are conducted in much the same way. Carefully selected goods from the World's markets, backed by 24 years' study of the shopping needs of the American people, enable us to serve your personal and household wants with a golden harvest of quality merchandise.

We guard against injurious business losses by buying and selling for cash only. This means millions of dollars saved annually, every penny of which is passed on to our customers.

For standard quality merchandise at lower prices—shop at your nearest J. C. Penney Company Store.

J.C.Penney Co. A NATION-WIDE INSTITUTION INC. DEPARTMENT STORES

Pennsylvania Farmers Hold A Real Dairy Show

(*Continued from page 3*)

were granted by the show committee.

One of the most popular features of the show was a Clean Milk Production demonstration. A. A. Raudabaugh, Tester for the Cumberland County Cow Testing Association and C. R. Gearhart were the principals plus a scrub cow and a pure-bred cow. The lesson to be learned from this was that a "scrub" dairyman with "scrub" cattle, under "scrub" conditions is likely to produce a "scrub" dairy product, while a "pure-bred" dairyman with pure-bred cattle, under "pure-bred" conditions is likely to produce a "pure-bred" dairy product. The demonstration effectively carried out before an audience of nearly 1200 people.

LIST OF EXHIBITORS

Guernseys

J. M. Conrad, Mechanicsburg; J. N. Kruger, Carlisle; A. P. Loudon, Carlisle; Miss Anne McCormick, Harrisburg; H. B. McCormick, Harrisburg; V. C. McCormick, Harrisburg; H. K. McCullough, Newville, Geo. Mellinger, Carlisle.

Holsteins

J. M. Conrad, Mechanicsburg; E. H. Hess, Mechanicsburg; Albert Kost, Carlisle; J. N. Kruger, Carlisle; Jesse E. Kurtz, Carlisle; J. H. Lear, Carlisle; A. N. Lehman, Carlisle, A. P. Loudon, Carlisle; E. C. Ludt, Carlisle; Geo. McCoy, Carlisle; J. D. McCullough, Newville; H. L. McMeen, Carlisle; J. B. Meixel, Boiling Springs; Geo. Mellinger, Carlisle; L. D. Nailor, Carlisle; Niesley Bros., Mechanicsburg; I. V. Otto, Carlisle; W. W. Peffer, Newville; John W. Raudabaugh, Carlisle; F. B. Sellers, Carlisle; Willis Sheaffer, Huntsdale; Raymond Shughart, Carlisle; J. O. Skelley, Shippensburg; Geo. L. Snyder, Carlisle; L. D. Weary, Carlisle; Harper J. Wetzel, Carlisle; Geo. Wilson, Boiling Springs, W. Alex Woods & Son, Carlisle; S. W. Zeigler, Mechanicsburg.

The show was financed by voluntary contributions from 90 local people including auctioneers, banks, distributors of milk and Dairy Products, farmers, dairymen, milk haulers, veterinarians, warehouse men, etc.

A. A. Borland, head of the Dairy Department of the Pennsylvania State College served in the capacity of official judge. Judging required ten hours to complete. Appropriate ribbon premiums have been awarded.

Make Music Mean More

One Interest That Can Wait, Too Often It Is Entirely Omitted

MUSIC comforts many a lonely heart besides brightening almost any occasion where it is introduced. Many of our readers write and say that the chief charm of the radio lies in the opportunity it brings to hear good music, by real artists. Certainly our experience showed that the phonograph in the heyday of its popularity owed much to the fact that it brought to remote homes the reproduction of the world's greatest voices or instrumental performances.

Aside from the capacity to enjoy fine music well rendered, too often the possibilities of home music are overlooked. It always thrills me with pleasure to see a father or mother help the young folks along in their ambitions to play the horn or the violin or piano or even the ukelele. Practicing sometimes harasses over worked nerves, but nothing in home life is sweeter than the final results of such practice when two or more of the family can perform together.

Encourage the Young Folks

One very snowy day last winter I visited in a home where the nine year old son was getting started in lessons on the French horn. That afternoon he and a group of other boys were to give their first public performance. In spite of the presence of guests, the bad weather and half dozen other factors which would have stopped a good many parents, the lad's father drove a mile and a half to town in order that the boy might be in his appointed place. On another evening, when I visited in a different home, the sixteen year old daughter accompanied on the piano while her father "fiddled". Aside from the pleasure it gave her mother and the guest, it was wonderful training for the girl, especially since her dad selected some "pieces" which she had never played before.

Once I attended a public meeting of farm people of a very small community in New York State. It just happened that the pastor of the church there was a fine singer himself and had organized a male quartet which would have done credit to any place. They not only were the high spot of entertainment at this meeting, but were constantly being called upon to contribute to the pleasures of the community in song. It would have been easy for that man to say he was too busy—he was frail besides—but now after a space of years his work towards arousing interest in music in that small secluded spot stands out in my mind as a special contribution towards more enjoyable community life.

Family May Have To Help

It means sacrifice, of course; sacrifice in time and often in money on the part of the one performing. In case of chorus or orchestra leadership it is a real sacrifice in patience and nerves of the leader. The families of performers are sometimes greatly inconvenienced in order to help the good cause. But anything worth doing requires sacrifice of some kind and nothing it seems to me, quite repays in such good measure as does music.

The old time "musical evening" when a group of folks gathered at a friend's home for singing or for individual piano playing or solos, has almost become obsolete. When we hear fathers and mothers wailing about the impossibility of keeping their young folks at home evenings, perhaps such a "musical evening" might be the solution.

Human beings need to express their thoughts and feelings in some form and music serves as one form of expression. Whether done on an old organ as accompaniment and a group singing old favorites or with each one playing an expensive instrument, it serves as expression.

The good schools are doing much to build up an understanding of music, but the work of the school has to be supplemented by a great deal of home interest if the individual is to get far.

The ability to understand fine music opens up a new world. Some of the finest thoughts and feelings ever expressed in the world have been recorded in the form of music. Failing to understand music, those records are a closed book. One fine thing about an education is that it increases one's ability to enjoy things in every day life—and this is very, very true where music is concerned.

He Knew The Jug

IN respnose to the question in the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST of August 21, 1926, Do You Know This Jug? The jug is the inside receptacle of an old rain-water filter, in use upwards of fifty years ago. It was placed in the bottom of a straight staved barrel, which was larger at the top than at the bottom. The barrel then was filled with charcoal, rain-water was poured in, this filtered down through the charcoal, filling the jug by coming up through the small holes in the bottom.

The large hole in the side of the jug connected with the outside faucet and was used in drawing off the filtered water. The hole in the top was for the purpose of letting air into the jug as it could not be filled or emptied without.—Wm. H. Feiock, Mt. Morris, N. Y.

MY HERO

My hero is no soldier brave,
He's only six years old.
With shining eyes and busy hands
And hair of ruddy gold,
He's just like any little boy
Until he falls, and then—
He never cries, he only laughs,
And gets right up again.

If some rough playmate trips him up,
He never stops to whine,
He's up again and in the game,
The foremost in the line.
You always hear his merry laugh,
You never see his frown.
He has a host of friends, this boy
Who simply won't stay down.

Ah, little lad, as years pass on,
Sad falls will come I know,
For adverse fates will strike you down,
With many a ruthless blow.
But you will win your place amongst
Earth's bravest, noblest men.
If, when you fall, you only laugh,
And get right up again.

—MARCIA JORDAN

Preserving the Rind of Watermelon

CITRON was in days gone by regarded as the most precious of all preserves. But I think that the rind of the watermelon equal to any citron I ever used—and we used to raise quantities of the citrons—which we used with quinces. But lemon is equally good.

Pare off all the *green* skin of the rind of the watermelon, then chip or dice the rind in fine particles; soak over night in a very weak solution of salted water. Drain in a colandar for an hour or two—then cook in clear water until the rind is tender. Do not throw off this water. Add sugar as desired, if wanted very sweet—add about two thirds the amount of fine granulated sugar as the quantity of the cooked rind and the juice of one fresh lemon—and about one third of the peel, chipped fine, to each quart of sauce, and stir through well and cook for twenty minutes to one half hour, all according to how fast it boils—can and seal and you will have a delicious sauce, and at no cost, only for the lemon and sugar, and when fruits are scarce, it will be fully appreciated.—CLARICE RAYMOND.

Annuals for Window Blooming

By AGNES HILCO

I HAVE found that many of the house-plants we would like to grow do not thrive in homes where the temperature at night drops low. They may not freeze but they seldom give much bloom. Then if a cold wave strikes in the night there is a good chance they will be caught. We have put money and labor into growing them, and feel keenly their loss. Many homes are without flowers just because these losses have discouraged the housewives. Why not do as I have done at times—fill the windows with potted annuals, either taken up from the flower beds or grown from seeds fall sown. The potted plants are best for the seedlings will not be ready to bloom until past mid-winter unless planted very early.

The snapdragon is one of the most beautiful annuals for winter blooming. It is really a half-hardy perennial, and even some frost will not hurt it. The flower spikes are much larger inside and the colors purer. The fact is well grown snapdragons inside would hardly be recognized as growing on the same plant that was lifted from the bed outside. Another point in their favor is the long season, for if faded blooms are cut back with considerable stem new growths will be strong and keep on producing fairly nice spikes all winter.

Probably no annual is more popular than the petunia, and by a careful selection of varieties the window may be a mass of beautiful flowers of all shades. It is best to avoid variegated sorts, for self colors usually give more satisfaction.

Another I was especially partial to was the nicotiana, but some object to its heavy fragrance. It opens toward evening and remains open all night, and under the lamplight is truly regal in its purity and beauty. I care for the nicotiana affinis, the white variety, only.

Vinca Rosea, or the periwinkle, is another satisfactory winter bloomer, and is never without flowers. It branches into a fine tree-like form and will continuously have one or more blooms at the tip of every branch. Two colors, white with rose eye, and pure rose, can be grown, usually coming in the same packet of seeds.

The verbena, ageratum, centaurea (corn flower), mignonette, nigella (love-in-a-mist), cacalia (Flora's paint brush), dianthus pinks of several types, stocks, lobelias, and many other of our garden favorites may be used. Practically any annual will bloom in the house, and many times the house grown blooms are much finer than those grown outside.

The care of these is simple. Before taking up cut around the plants with a sharp knife, making the circle just a little smaller than the pot you expect to use. Leave them in the ground for a week or two yet to start new roots. The fine fiber roots formed at the end of the cut roots should be watched in potting to prevent all the injury possible. This makes potting much more certain, for some sorts do not move readily, having but few roots and these long.

I always cut back the plants until only stubs of the branches are left. This encourages new growth and the flowers will be larger. The soil should be made fairly rich, for they are gross feeders, and not at all particular as to window location, though sun is desirable.

Escalloped String Beans

One cup cooked string beans, 1 cup cracker crumbs, 1 beaten egg, 1½ cups milk, ½ cup bean juice, salt and pepper to taste. Mix in the order given, put into a buttered baking dish, dot the top with 1 tablespoon butter and bake until solid. Delicious either hot or cold.—L. A. C.

Perhaps you will prefer to have more beans and fewer cracker crumbs than the receipe calls for. This is a very hearty dish and can well be used for a meat substitute.

Lime builds bones, and one glass of milk contains as much lime as a loaf and a half of white bread, or nine potatoes, or five-and-a-third pounds of beef, or eight eggs.

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IRIS blue, White, Pink or Mixed, $3.00 per 100, F. O. B. 20 mixed, $1.00, prepaid. Peonies, 4 mixed, $1.00 prepaid, $15.00 per 100 mixed, F. O. B. Price list. W. H. TOPPIN, Merchantville, N. J.

Read These Classified Ads

Classified Advertising Rates

ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in this department at the rate of 7 cents a word. The minimum charge per insertion is $1 per week.

Count as one word each initial, abbreviation and whole number, including name and address. Thus "J. B. Jones. 44 E. Main St.. Mount Morris, N. Y." counts as eleven words.

Place your wants by following the style of the advertisements on this page.

The More You Tell, The Quicker You Sell

EVERY week the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST reaches *OVER* 140,000 farmers in New York New Jersey, Pennsylvania and adjacent states. Advertising orders must reach our office at 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City, not later than the second Monday previous to date of issue. Cancellation orders must reach us on the same schedule. Because of the low rate to subscribers and their friends. cash or money order must accompany your order.

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS—NEW PLAN, makes it easy to earn $50.00 to $100.00 weekly, selling shirts direct to wearer. No capital or experience needed. Represent a real manufacturer. Write now for FREE SAMPLES. MADISON SHIRTS. 566 Broadway. New York.

CATTLE

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN HEIFERS, 9 to 12 months old, from large producers. Also fall cows. LYON & CO., Wyalusing, Pa.

MILK SHOULD TEST FOUR PER CENT. —Milking Shorthorns produce 4 per cent milk. They are gentle, hardy, and on good farm care and feed produce as much milk and butterfat as any milk cows, and the surplus feeds out profitably for beef requiring less labor than if the average quarter section farm crops were fed out entirely for milk production. Learn more about dual purpose Milking Shorthorns, our forefathers' Durhams. Six months' subscription to the MILKING SHORTHORN JOURNAL 15c. MILKING SHORTHORN SOCIETY, Box 416, Independence, Iowa.

REGISTERED JERSEY BULL, 18 months old, clean herd, imported ancestors, extra fine individual. Ask for description and pedigree. Price, $100. Certificates accepted. EUGENE F. WELLS, Tully, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Registered Jersey Bull, 15 months old, from accredited herd of Brownsdale Farms, Warsaw. Extra fine animal. N. D. WHITCOMB, Batavia, N. Y.

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULL, four months old, 30 pound sire, $50. Certificates accepted. JOSLIN BROS., Chemung, N. Y.

FINE SHORTHORN BULL CALF, six months. Dairy type. WM. E. SUTTON, Windham, N. Y.

DOGS AND PET STOCK

A FIVE DOLLAR CHECK mailed W. W. Norton, Ogdensburg, N. Y., will buy a Shepherd pup; $25 check a trained dog. Some started, $20. W. W. NORTON, Ogdensburg, N. Y.

AT STUD—Purebred Registered Nubian Buck, black and tan. Fee, ten dollars. THE ADAMS PLACE, Pompton Lakes, N. J.

RAISE RABBITS for good cheap meat and fine furs. We have five kinds of breeding stock at $5 per pair and up to $15. MILLER RABBITRY, Waynesboro, Pa.

PEDIGREED COLLIES. One bred female, two pups. TRACY NEISH, DeLancey, N. Y.

COCKER SPANIEL PUPPIES—Parti-colors, black and white. Also reds. Eligible, $15 up. Send for one of our peppy pups. ROBERT WOODEN, Waterloo, N. Y.

BROKE HUNTING DOGS. 3 coon hounds, 3 setters, 2 pointers, 9 Fox and 8 rabbit hounds. F. A. SWEET, Smyrna, N. Y.

LAKE SHORE KENNELS, Himrod, N. Y., offers four young coon and skunk dogs, $10 each. Also rabbit and fox hound pups, Beagles. FARM IMPLEMENT

EGGS—POULTRY—TURKEYS

BABY CHICKS—Prices are for lots of 25, 50 and 100 chicks: Reds, $3, $5.50, $10; White Leghorns $2.50, $4.50, $8; Rocks, $3.00, $5.50, $10.00, heavy mixed, $2.50, $4.50, $8.00; light mixed, $2.25, $4.00, $7.00. Free range, 100% delivery. Circular. W. A. LAUVER, McAlisterville, Pennsylvania.

YOUR CHANCE to buy Guaranteed Madison Square Rosecomb Anconas for BREEDING PURPOSES. Sacrificed to accommodate young stock. Lowest priced for Thoroughbreds. DARWIN SMITH, Jordanville, New York.

90 VARIETIES POULTRY, geese, ducks, dogs, pigeons, hares, parrots, ferrets, cavies white mice. Free catalog. J. A. BERGEY, Telford, Pa.

500 BARRON SINGLE COMB White Leghorn Pullets, April hatched, from imported blood tested stock, large, thrifty, range grown, milk fed. September and October delivery, $2.25. VERNON R. LAFLER, Middlesex, N. Y.

FARM IMPLEMENTS

WHY is the Ferguson Plow attached to the Fordson instead of being trailed behind it on wheels? Ask your nearest Ford dealer for the answer.

HELP WANTED

WANTED, A SINGLE MAN for large dairy farm. Must be good milker, do dairy work, and experienced calf raiser. Wages $60 a month, room and board. BELLE ELLEN STOCK FARMS, Branchville, N. J.

REAL ESTATE

WANTED A MIDDLE AGED MARRIED MAN who knows sheep. We are putting on a flock of 50 registered Shropshires this fall and I want a man who can look after these for me and also do general farm work. We have a large roomy house available. Kindly give references in your letter and state salary expected. HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR., Fishkill Farms, Hopewell Junction, N. Y.

HONEY

CLAFONY QUALITY BUCKWHEAT HONEY. 5-lbs., $1.10, postpaid third zone; 60-lbs. unprepaid, $6; 120-lbs., $11. CLARENCE FOOTE, Delanson, New York.

MISCELLANEOUS

SPECIAL SALE—Homespun tobacco, Smoking or Chewing. Satisfaction Guaranteed or money refunded, four lbs. $1.00, twelve $2.25. Pipe Free. UNITED FARMERS OF KENTUCKY, Paducah, Ky.

OAT STRAW and all kinds hay, Clover mixed especially. Get delivered prices, Carloads. JAMES E. DANTE, Jr., East Worcester, N. Y.

DOLLARS PAID for old postage stamps on letters used before 1875. JOHN W. GLAZE, Brightwood, Mass.

DISTINCTIVE PRINTING! Write FRANKLYNPRESS, Milford, N. H.

CASH PAID for Dairymen's League Certificates of indebtedness, all series. L. F. THORNTON, Dimock, Pa.

CASH PAID for Dairymen's League Certificates. GEO PHELPS, 450 Broad St., Oneida, N. Y.

STOW'S PATENT STOVE BRICK. Fit any range. easily applied. Price, One dollar with order. Castings furnished. Agents wanted. S. J. STOW, New Haven, Ct.

LOOK HERE! Ten pounds extra good mild smoking tobacco, $1.45. Pipe free. Chewing 5, $1.00. Quality guaranteed. FARMERS' CLUB, 160 Hazel, Kentucky.

EXTENSION LADDERS—20 to 32 ft., 25c ft. Freight paid. A. L. FERRIS, Interlaken, N. Y.

RADIO. Crosley Three Tube, Cheap. GARNET SIMMS, Lake, New York.

RAW FURS AND TRAPPING

WOOL WANTED I specialize in wool and pelts. Hundreds of satisfied shippers. Write for prices and tags. ALVAH A. CONOVER, Lebanon, N. J.

SILVER BLACK FOXES—Superior Government Registered 1926 pups, finest fur producing Foxes in the world, $850.00 per pair, delivered any Express Office in U. S. W. W. MUTCH, Box 303, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Canada.

REAL ESTATE

INVESTIGATE SOUTH GEORGIA FARMS Write for book on opportunities. Truck, corn, fruit. hogs, cattle dairying. CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, Thomasville, Ga.

FOR SALE—Very desirable farm property near Malone, N. Y. Inquire of MRS. C. R. PLUMB, Bangor, N. Y.

FRUIT AND DAIRY FARM, 115 acres, fully equipped. House has electricity, ample barns, 15 acres fine bearing apple orchard. A. A. MILLER, 22 West Park, Albion, N. Y.

50 ACRES near School, Church, Best Markets. Stone free productive tillage; creek pasture, sugar bush, woods, fruit. Cozy 7 room cottage, porch, concreted basement barn, garage, hen house, 2 cows, 2 heifers, 75 hens, team, full equipment. Hay, oats, corn, potatoes, all goes, $3,500; $1,000 down. FRED HUNT, Unadilla, N. Y.

$2,200 buys 87 acre farm, 2½ miles from town, high school, 9 room house, furnace, two barns. Silo, grainary, 500 sugar trees, nearly level, fifty acres tillable. Owner unable to work it. L. D. GALE, Mayville, N. Y.

SEEDS—NURSERY STOCK

HARDY PERENNIAL FLOWER PLANTS and Berry Plants for September and October plants. Hollyhock, Oriental Poppy, Anemone, Foxglove Bleeding Heart, Hardy Aster, Hardy Scabiosa, Hardy Phlox, Columbine, Hardy Larkspur, Canterbury Bells, Tiger Lily, Sweet William, Blue Bells, and 75 other varieties of perennial flower plants, all perfectly hardy, living outdoors during winter. Also Strawberry, Raspberry, Blackberry, Grape, Gooseberry, Currant, Asparagus plants: Roses, Shrubs, Pansies, Hedge Plants, Tulips, Hyacinths, Crocuses. Catalogue free. HARRY E. SQUIRES, Hampton Bays, N. Y

SHEEP

FOR SALE: Fifty young Ewes, Delaine-Merino and Dorset-Merino cross-breds. Being bred to Registered Dorset Rams for early lambs. Healthy, in good condition. Must reduce flock, account short hay crop. TRANQUILLITY FARMS, Arthur Danks, Mgr., Allamuchy, N. J.

FAIRHOLME HAMPSHIREDOWNS. Rams and Ewes. Always the same good quality. EARL D. BROWN, Ilion, N. Y. R. No. 2.

REGISTERED SOUTHDOWN yearling rams at reasonable prices. L. M. COLBERT'S SONS, East Chatham, N. Y.

REGISTERED Delaine yearling rams. also fifty registered Delaine ewes. J. C. WEATHERBY, Trumansburg, N. Y.

SWINE

BIG TYPE, O. I. C. PIGS, World's Grand Champion strain, $12 with pedigree. Will ship C. O. D. Large, thrifty, bred gilts, $40. VERNON R. LAFLER, Middlesex, N. Y.

O. I. C. PIGS. Five to six weeks old boars and sows for breeding purposes. Selected for quality, type and prolificness. Silver or Fisher strains. Price $8 each plus 75c for registration paper. CHAS. E. HARRIS & SON, Middlebury, Vt.

REGISTERED O. I. C. pigs, 6 to 7 weeks old, $11; 8 to 10 weeks old, $13. Best blood lines. Ship on approval. GEO. N. RUPRACHT, Mallory, N. Y.

WOMEN'S WANTS

PATCHWORK. Send fifteen cents for household package, bright new calicoes and percales. Your money's worth every time. PATCHWORK COMPANY. Meriden. Conn.

BARREL LOTS Slightly Damaged Crockery, Hotel Chinaware, Cookingware, Glassware, etc. Shipped direct from Factory to Consumer. Write for Particulars. E. SWASEY & COMPANY, Portland, Maine.

DAISY BOOKLETS, together with working pattern for the cover, suitable for gifts or favors, 50c each. JULES ST. ANGE, Alexandria, Va.

The Carolinian

(*Continued from page* 14)

been troubled and confused. It had revived in him the will to live, if only that he might make amends and earn forgiveness for vile assumptions that dishonoured only him who entertained them.

Then her voice roused him. She was speaking again, in the same quiet, self-contained tones.

'You have asked me, Mr. Rutledge, what motive I had for seeking my father yesterday. I may seem to you to be a long time in coming to that, and what I have told you may seem rather to supply reasons why I should have avoided him. But there is just this thing more: When Captain Mandeville discloses to me the bitterness of my father's rancour, the depths of his scheming hatred, the extent to which a word from him could destroy me, he made me realize that, if my father knew him under arrest, that word, supported by Heaven knows what lies, my father might speak at once. To prevent this, I went to my father at the earliest moment. I assured him that, as I believed, Captain Mandeville was detained only as a precautionary measure, but that his identity was not suspected, and that presently he would be released. My father's conduct confirmed all that Captain Mandeville had told me. He no longer made any pretence to me. He showed himself compounded of vindictiveness and hatred. He warned me that, if harm befell Mandeville, he would denounce me and my husband with me. He had information of the American troops and of their movements which he would swear were obtained from me, to whom my husband had confided them. And, if I failed to bring him word every day of Captain Mandeville's position, he would assume the worst and act at once. And now you know why I visited him again yesterday. It was to reassure him, so that I might keep him quiet.' She ceased. 'That is all I have to tell you. It is all that I know, and I swear to you that every word of it is true. Deeply, bitterly, do I regret the folly into which cowardice has led me. But I repeat that, however the British may have been warned, they were not warned through me.'

Her words had the quality of sincerity that compels belief, and there was a spell of silence after she had finished.

And then Middleton came in bringing the letter Rutledge had requested. The Governor took it, and spread it on the table, face downwards, studying some pencilled notes with which its back was covered.

Rutledge looked up from the sheet of paper on which he was beginning to scribble.

'How, exactly, did your husband convey the information to you?' he asked, remembering that question of time which Latimer had raised.

'How?' She knit her brows, puzzled by the question. 'He told me.'

'He told you? By word of mouth?' She nodded, wondering why Rutledge should lay such stress upon those questions. 'When did he tell you?'

'Yesterday morning, before he went to the lines.'

'No, no, madam? You are mistaken. Bethink you.'

'I am not mistaken; it was, as nearly as I can remember, at about ten o'clock yesterday morning.'

'Madam,' said Moultrie, 'this is not the truth. He could not have told you then, because he did not know it. He did not learn of it from his excellency until close on twelve.'

She looked at them in bewilderment. But his sphinx-like excellency met her gaze in silence. 'Nevertheless, he told me then,' she insisted.

'But don't you see that it is false, ma'am?' cried Gadsden. 'That what you say is impossible.'

'It sounds impossible,' said Rutledge, slowly, 'and yet . . . It is necessary to remember that Carey was arrested an hour before Major Latimer returned from the lines. That Major Latimer could not possibly have sent a message is, I think, within our knowledge; certainly within General Moultrie's and my own. For, from the moment that I told him this secret until he went with Colonel Smith to meet the British commissioners, he was never out of our sight for a second.' He turned to th 'Major Latimer, I recall now that you were singularly reluctant to go upon this errand for me; that the communication of the secret excited you very oddly; you made excuses: at first you urged your exhausted condition as a reason why you should not be sent; then you put forward a foolish objection based upon your rank. Will you be frank with us now?'

(*To Be Continued*)

The How And Why Of Rugs

(*Continued from page* 15)

the floor is bad taste. Rugs that set off the walls and furniture and offer a pleasing color contrast are desirable, rather than having a monotony of color throughout.

Mr. William Brown, chief designer of the mills, gave a lecture on floor covering design which showed a most thorough grasp of the subject of design. He maintains that decorative art cannot be dissociated from real culture and that designs which live must have something back of them. Chinese art was given as an example because it is subtle, deep, full of philosophy and mysticism and has therefore lived for ages.

Mr. Gilbert H. Durston, was chairman of the executive committee and every detail for the comfort and entertainment as well as information of the editors was carefully planned.

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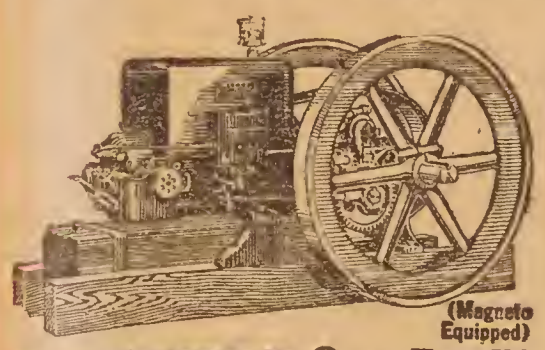

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A Very Present Help in Time of Trouble

(*Continued from page* 5)

ship or steamboat, in or on which the Insured is traveling as a fare-paying passenger; or

(b) By the wrecking or disablement of a public omnibus, taxicab, or automobile stage, which is being driven or operated at the time of such wrecking or disablement by a licensed driver plying for public hire, and in which such Insured is traveling as a fare-paying passenger; or

(c) By the wrecking or disablement of, or by being accidentally thrown from, a private automobile or a private horsedrawn vehicle, in or on which the Insured is riding or driving, provided that the Insured is not operating such automobile or vehicle while carrying passengers for hire, or that such automobile or vehicle is not being used for a criminal purpose or to escape the consequences of an illegal or a criminal use or arrest by vested authority.

If such injuries shall result in any of the Specific losses set forth below on or before the THIRTIETH day following the date of the accident, the Company will pay for such Specific Loss, as follows:

FOR LOSS OF—	
Life	$1,000.00
Both Hands	1,000.00
Both Feet	1,000.00
Sight of Both Eyes	1,000.00
One Hand and One Foot	1,000.00
One Hand and Sight of One Eye	1,000.00
One Foot and Sight of One Eye	1,000.00
Either Hand	500.00
Either Foot	500.00
Sight of Either Eye	500.00

PART II

If the Insured sustains injures in any manner specified in Part I which shall not prove fatal or cause loss as aforesaid but shall immediately, continuously, and wholly disable and prevent the Insured from performing each and every duty pertaining to any and every kind of business, labor or occupation during the time of such disablement but not exceeding thirteen consecutive weeks, the Company will pay indemnity at the rate of ten dollars per week.

PART III

FOR LOSS OF LIFE, $1,000.00 provided that the bodily injury effected as stated herein shall be the sole cause of death of the Insured and that such injury shall occur: By the wrecking or disablement of a tractor, a mowing, reaping or binding machine, a harrow or a plow, which is being operated at the time of such wrecking or disablement by the Insured.

PART IV

Emergency Benefit—(Registration, Identification and Financial Aid) The Company will register the person insured hereunder, and if he shall, by reason of injury, be physically unable to communicate with relatives or friends, will, upon receipt of a message giving this policy number, immediately transmit to such relatives or friends as may be known to it any information respecting the Insured and will defray all expenses necessary to put the Insured in communication with and in the care of relatives or friends, provided such expense shall not exceed the sum of One Hundred Dollars.

PART V

Fifty Per Cent. Accumulation—Each consecutive renewal hereof without default in the payment of the premium will increase the amount of benefits provided for Loss of Life, Sight or Dismemberment sustained in the manner described in Paragraph (a) of Part I at the rate of ten per cent of the original amount until fifty per cent is thus added, and thereafter so long as this policy shall remain in force, the insurance as herein provided shall be for the said original amounts in addition to the accumulations.

When this protection is suggested to you, we urge you to read the policy very carefully. It is a limited policy but the limitations are clearly stated in the policy, and if you will read it you will not have to take anyone else's statements as to what it will and will not do.

We repeat that nothing that we are doing is of any more benefit to farm people than the protection we are offering them through this policy against accidents. Before starting this work, the publisher of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST made a very careful investigation of the North American Accident Insurance Company. He found that it is the oldest accident insurance company successfully selling health and accident insurance, that it is absolutely reliable and always does exactly as it promises. Back of the company and back of the policy is the record of the old reliable AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST for always keeping its promises in the letter and spirit.

Old Books Wanted

MR. Clifford E. Davis, Box 267, Cumberland, Md., writes us a rather lonely letter and states that it is "the last leaf on the tree."

"I haven't a single relative left, so Christmas usually means nothing but a lonely day. I have not been a mile away for nine years."

We understand that Mr. Davis is ill, so that it is no wonder that time hangs heavily. He asks for the companionship of books and magazines of the "solid, sensible sort." If you have stowed away in the garret or elsewhere, some books that you do not need or some high-grade magazines, we believe you could do a real service by sending Mr. Davis some as a present.

Collect on Unfilled Contract Did Not Stand By Guarantee

"My son seeing an ad in our paper for Syncro distributors, wrote the Company in regard to their distributors. He received an answer by return mail stating they would advance same on receipt of $4.50 and at the end of five days if same did not improve running of the car to return same and they would refund the money. We gave this distributor a good trial and I am convinced it is of no use on our car. We returned same writing, stating our experience and to date have not received our money. Would like to know what we could do in regard to this matter or if you could take the case in your hands."

WE wrote to the Syncro Motors Company of Battle Creek, Michigan, immediately upon receipt of our subscriber's letter, but to date, three weeks after writing them, we have not received any acknowledgement. Obviously our subscriber did *not* see this advertisement in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. It is rather risky to send money away for these appliances. Usually if there is any merit to the appliance, they are willing to give it a trial before full payment is made. Furthermore, if appliances of this character are of any material good, you will usually see the local garage man putting them in stock. At least, he will be sufficiently informed on them to give you an intelligent report. We are still hoping the Syncro Motors will satisfactorily adjust this complaint, but under the present circumstances it is a decided risk to send them any money.

For Grange Lecturers

THE planning of a good program for Grange meetings, Farmers Club meetings or other social gatherings of Farm people is no small task and yet it is a very necessary task if such meetings are to be a success. In addition to the work of making out the program is the difficulty of getting the members to do their part. Farm people are busy and they do not have libraries next door where they can go for material they may need to prepare for debates or talks.

It has occurred to us that we might be able to be of service by suggesting programs and supplying a few facts that could be used in preparing such programs. As a start we have outlined debates on three subjects: Should farmers use Saturday afternoon as a half holiday? Is the young man who selects farming as his life work making a mistake? Is prohibition under present conditions a damage rather than a benefit? We will be glad to send copies of these outlines to any grange lecturer, farmers club or to others who feel they will be a help to them. A debate is one of the best ways to start a discussion.

The State College of Agriculture has published a bulletin on the "Principles of Debate," No. 149, which contains some valuable suggestions. The Reference Section of the New York State Library of the University of the State of New York at Albany will on request send material that will aid in preparing debates.

3 Tons Heats 8 Rooms!

"With the Bulldog Furnace I used 3 tons of hard coal last winter to heat our 8 room house."—Lester F. Coons, Ellenville, N. Y.

That's what the Bulldog does with coal! Here's what it does with about the lowest grade fuel you can think of!

"I can run my Bulldog furnace steady for fourteen days in normal weather conditions **on the actual cost of fifty cents.**" So writes F. R. Redetzke, of Cleveland, North Dakota, and he adds: "Hard to believe, is it? That's what some of my neighbors thought until I showed them! We have an unlimited amount of grain screenings in this country. That's the fuel I am using."

Cuts Coal Bill in Half!

"I had a hot air furnace in our seven-room house before I got the Bulldog and our house was always cold. With the Bulldog it only takes *half as much coal* and we had weather below zero, and the house was nice and warm in the morning when we got up. We never have the draft on more than half an hour at a time, and it has the place red hot. It keeps the fire all day in mild weather."—Jess T. Conrad, 1121 W. Arch St., Shamokin, Pa.

Heats Seven Rooms Instead of One!

"We have seven rooms, four on the first floor and three on the second, and the Bulldog heats them fine. We find it takes a little more coal to heat the whole house than it did to heat one room with a stove using chestnut coal."—J. B. Smith, 19 Elm St., Somerville, N. J.

Comes Completely Erected! Fits any Height of Basement Goes Through any Door You Install It Yourself!

Bulldog Is Just What He Wanted!

"I wanted a square heater that would not take up half my cellar, also one with a square fire box, so my fire would burn even. I lived in a place with a furnace having a round fire box and never had an even fire. I wanted a heater that would not break my back to shake it, one that would save coal and give me heat. I have it today installed in our cellar. It is a Bulldog."—Robert P. Carter, Kingston, N. Y.

If you are even thinking of a pipeless furnace, or any furnace, write for our free catalog. The Bulldog is one furnace you MUST investigate. **Comes completely erected, fits any height of basement, goes through any door and you install it yourself!**

No Money Down!

The Bulldog is sent you for **free inspection.** Then, if satisfied, you make only small monthly payments, at our amazingly low price! **Factory connections in both East and West.** We ship from nearest point. Don't consider buying any furnace until you find out about the Bulldog. Write at once for our special offer and our free catalog, together with the wonderful record of Bulldog success. Get ready for winter NOW! Mail this coupon today!

Bulldog Furnace Co.
Babson Bros., *Sole Distributors*
19th and California Ave., Dept. 30-66 Chicago
Without obligating me in any way please send me your free catalog and special offer on the Bulldog Pipeless Furnace.
(Print name and address plainly)

Name _____

Address _____

A GREAT VARIETY OF NEW AND BEAUTIFUL PORCELAIN ENAMEL RANGES

FREE New Kalamazoo Book of Factory Prices

Tested and Approved Good Housekeeping Institute

W. S. Dewing
Pres.

Introducing Sensational 5 Year Guarantee

Reduced Prices

Buy Direct--Save 1/3 to 1/2

on Stoves, Ranges, Furnaces--200 STYLES AND SIZES

Send for this Bargain Book Today---FREE

Gas Stoves $27.50 up

Heating Stoves $27.20 up

Here it is—fresh from the press—the newest and greatest of Kalamazoo books. You'll find in this free catalog over 200 styles and sizes—a greater variety than you will find in 20 big stores—including the newest in heating stoves, gas stoves, coal and wood ranges, combination gas and coal ranges, furnaces, both pipe and one-register type, oil stoves; also many porcelain enamel ranges in delft blue and pearl grey illustrated in actual colors. And new mahogany porcelain enamel heating stoves.

5 Year Guarantee Bond

Kalamazoo in this new book completely revolutionizes all stove, range and furnace selling policies and brings straight to you the most sensational guarantee of quality ever written. Now, for the first time in this catalog or any other catalog or any store, you are offered a 5 year guarantee on all stoves, ranges and furnaces against defects in material and workmanship.

Reduced Factory Prices

And right on top of this announcement, Kalamazoo makes a substantial price reduction on all stoves, ranges and furnaces. Just as our unrivaled quality permits us to give you a broad gauged 5 year guarantee, our tremendous increase in business—a business which has practically doubled in 3 years—enables us through bigger production and greater buying power to slash prices. In this book you are getting values hitherto unheard of in the stove and furnace industry. You actually save one-third to one-half by doing business with this great 13 acre factory.

Kalamazoo Facts

24 Hour Shipments	Satisfaction or Money Back
30 Days Trial	Cash on Easy Payments
600,000 Customers	360 Days Approval Test
26 Years in Business	Safe Delivery Guaranteed

Above All Else—Quality

600,000 Customers

You have heard of Kalamazoo-direct-to-you for 26 years. You have seen our advertisements before. If you have never answered one, answer this one by all means. Clip the coupon at the bottom of this page. Mail today. Thousands of extra copies of this catalog have been printed. Everybody will want one. Kalamazoo customers saved over $1,000,000 by buying direct from the factory last year. There are now 600,000 pleased Kalamazoo customers and this great army is growing by the thousands each year.

Cash or Easy Terms--- 30 days trial--360 days Approval Test

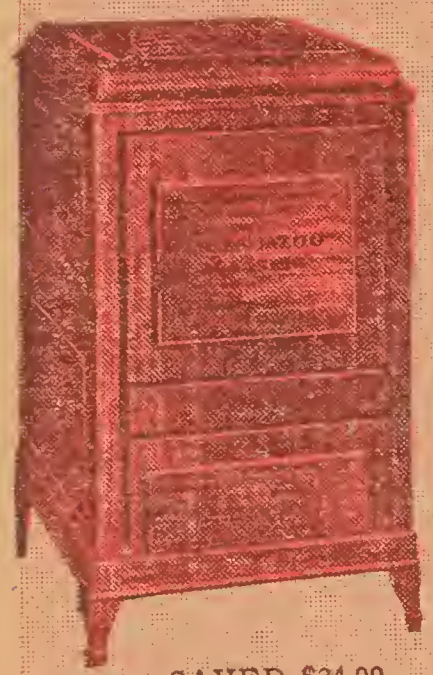
You can buy a Kalamazoo stove as low as $3.00 down, $3.00 monthly. You can get 30 days trial in your home and 360 days approval test. In addition to our 5 year guarantee our $100,000 bank bond guarantee is a promise of satisfaction or money back.

24 Hour Shipments

Kalamazoo is near to everywhere, 24 hour shipping service saves your time! Kalamazoo is the largest stove, range and furnace company in the world selling direct from factory to family.

Beautiful Porcelain Enamel Ranges

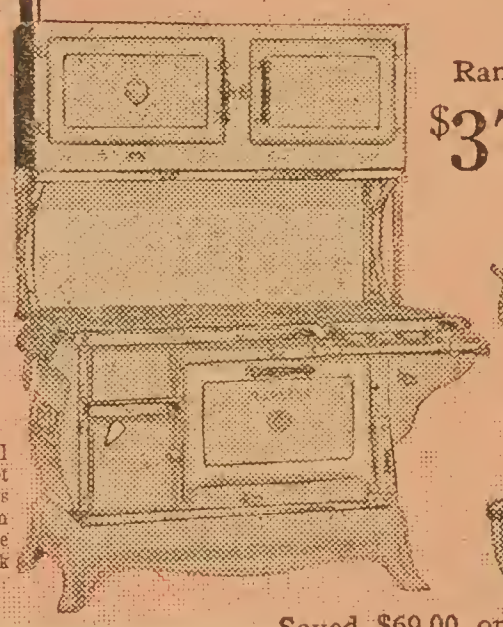
You will admire the sparkling beauty of the new colorful Kalamazoo Porcelain Enamel ranges and heating stoves—as easy to clean as a china dish. Everywhere these attractive ranges and mahogany heating stoves are taking the place of the old plain black stoves and ranges. You will never know how charming your kitchen can be until you brighten it with a Kalamazoo Porcelain Enamel range. Kalamazoo leads all others in the quality and beauty of these ranges. Our business on these ranges increased over 300% last year. The long-lasting enamel is baked on in our own enameling plant. Full descriptions and illustrations in actual color in this new book. Mail coupon today for your copy.



Ranges $37.75 up

SAVED $24.00

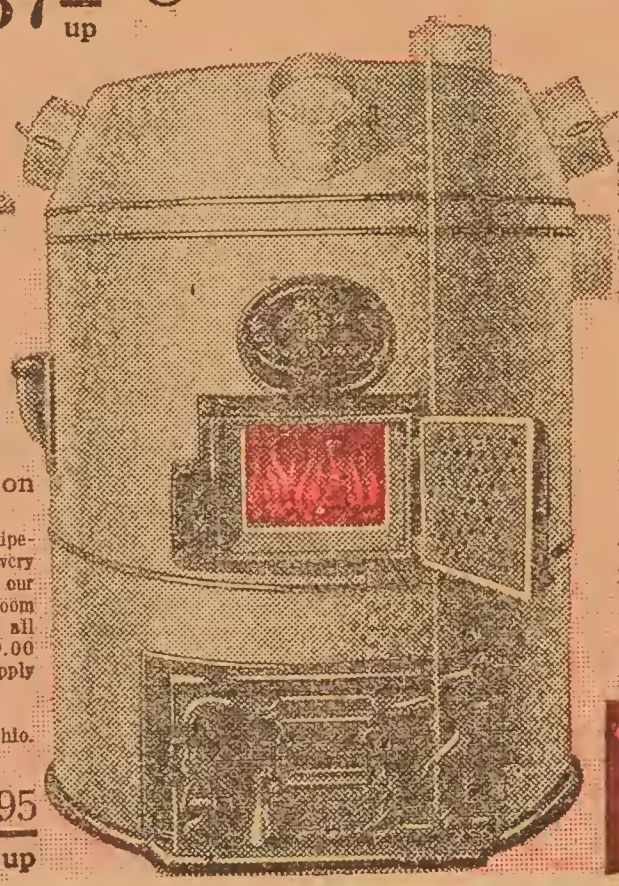
Received your Kalamazoo Prince range several weeks ago—surprised to see how soon it got here. My wife used it since, every day and says it is the best range she ever used. To heat oven quickly and for saving fuel, it can't be beat. We saved at least $24.00 on it. Must also thank you for honest dealing.—Your customer,
ADOLPH TUREK, Foster, Neb.



Saved $69.00 on Furnace

Our Kalamazoo Pipeless furnace keeps every nook and corner of our home, which is a 6 room house, comfortable all winter. We saved $69.00 on the winter's supply of coal and gas.
J. H. BOWMAN,
Bridgeport, Ohio.

Furnaces Pipe or Pipeless $59.95 up



Above all else---Quality

Remember this, Kalamazoo specializes in the manufacture of stoves, ranges and furnaces. We build in large quantities and sell in large quantities. Isn't it reasonable to suppose that you can get better quality at lower prices from a factory whose sole interest is in making stoves and furnaces than you can anywhere else in the world? Prove it yourself. Send for this catalog today. Compare the quality, beauty, weight and size of Kalamazoo products with others. Don't make the mistake of buying elsewhere before you do this. Simply write your name in the coupon below.

Make a Triple Saving on a Kalamazoo Furnace

1. You make a big saving on the price of the furnace itself.
2. You make a big saving in fuel every month.
3. You save the cost of installation because Kalamazoo FREE plans and FREE service eliminate entirely any difficulties of installation.

Use a Kalamazoo stove or furnace for 30 days trial in your own home. No one can tell you what a stove or furnace is like until they actually use it. Convince yourself. Isn't that fair? Just mail the coupon and get the facts. Thousands have put up their furnaces themselves in a few hours time. You can too.

"A Kalamazoo Direct to You" Trade Mark Registered

KALAMAZOO STOVE COMPANY
Manufacturers
801 Rochester Avenue Kalamazoo, Michigan

MAIL THIS COUPON TODAY
Kalamazoo Stove Company, Manufacturers
801 Roochester Ave., Kalamazoo, Mich.

Gentlemen: Please send me your new FREE catalog. I am interested in ranges ( ) heating stoves ( ) gas stoves ( ) combination gas and coal ranges ( ) furnaces ( ). (Check article in which you are interested.)

Name .....

Address .....

City ..... State .....

Japan---An Island of Industry

Some Prominent Japanese Leaders I Met on My Trip Around the World

By HENRY MORGENTHAU

WHEN we arrived in Tokyo we stopped at the Imperial Hotel which is earthquake-proof and demonstrated that fact during the last eruption. The hotel was built under the supervision of an American architect; and although built of stone, it is so constructed that it successfully withstood the shocks that destroyed all of the other prominent buildings of Tokyo.

HENRY MORGENTHAU

The proprietor of the *Japan Advertiser* gave me a most illuminating account of the general conditions of Japan. He told me that it is most important to remember that Japan is relatively a small homogeneous people and always put their country first. While the Chinese are a large heterogeneous mass and their leaders put themselves first so that the result is Japan is steadily forging ahead and has definite plans as to her continued development towards a great world power that will dominate the Pacific. He promised, and well performed it, to acquaint me with the leaders in politics and thought in Japan, and I shall speak of that later.

Japan raised ninety per cent. of what she consumes, but her greatest requirement is that she must continue to more and more industralize herself and cease to be an agricultural nation.

Japan is potentially poor in natural resources and depends largely on China for the raw products that she requires. Japan's market for manufactured goods is largely in China so that it is Japan's natural desire to cultivate the best relations with China. As Japan wants to be one of the leaders amongst the successful world powers, she must carefully guard her friendly commercial relations not only with China but also with Russia and the United States. Last year the United States bought $440,000,000 of Japanese raw silk. This was 93 per cent. of the most valuable export product of Japan. The United States also took 80 per cent. of her export of grass rugs, 45 per cent. of her camphor which comes from Formosa, 51 per cent. of her brushes, 38 per cent. of her pottery and 30 per cent. of all her toys sent abroad.

American imports to Japan still further demonstrate to all intelligent people the evident necessity for Japan and the great desirability for the United States of the uninterrupted continuance of good relations between the two countries. The United States is providing Japan with 88 per cent. of her automobiles, 84 per cent. of her import lumber, 70 per cent. of all her building and construction material, 50 per cent. of her petroleum products, 50 per cent. of her machinery, 54 per cent. of her leather and 40 per cent. of her wheat. An amazing and most convincing array of figures.

It is astonishing that in the face of all this the yellow journalists of Japan are again spreading stories about the possibility of a war with the United States. It is unthinkable and will not happen. It requires a visit to Japan and personal contact with the leaders to become fully convinced of the country's peaceful attitude towards the United States and their strong desire to retain our friendship and to work side by side for the maintenance of peace.

My readers may ask what did I hear or see that justifies me in making this assertion. I met some, if not the most prominent men of Tokio numerous times. I had the opportunity to meet them at luncheons, dinners, and other functions and had long, serious discussions with most of the leaders in Japan—Baron Shidehara, Prince Tokugawa, J. Inouye, Dr. Dan, Viscount Shibuasawa, Tsurumi Hanihara, Baron Ishomoto, Viscount Goto and others. To many these names do not mean much. To make it clear, let me compare it to a Japanese being privileged to meet on intimate terms Secretaries Kellogg, Mellon and Hoover, Senator Borah, J. P. Morgan, Judge Gary, Elihu Root, John W. Davis, Charles W. Eliot and some well known editors. He could undoubtedly form an intelligent impression of conditions in the United States.

Viscount Shibuasawa, a man of eighty-four years of age and in the full vigor of his life, remembers distinctly and participated largely in the development of the present Japan. He would love, before departing from this world, to correct the misunderstanding between the two countries that has been caused by the passage of the exclusion act. As one of the older statesmen he almost tearfully regrets that all the fine work done by both countries towards a complete mutual understanding with and respect for each other was so greatly marred by the United States ceasing to treat the Japanese as absolute equals. He was almost fanatic in his fervent agitation to restore the previously existing goodwill of the two countries.

Prince Tokugawa is the son of the last Shogun of Japan. When the Shogunate was abolished, he did not skulk at home but

(*Continued on page* 12)

The exterior of the Hangaku Li Temple where the treaty between the United States and Japan was signed in 1857.

Stretches five times its length

"U.S."
Blue Ribbon Boots
are made of high-quality rubber—flexible, long-wearing. They have sturdy gray soles, uppers red or black—in knee to hip lengths

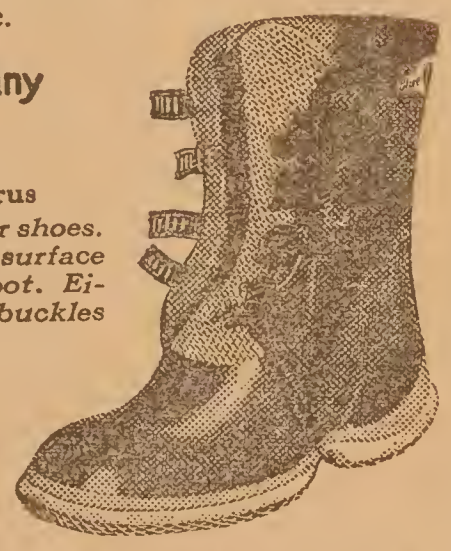
YOU can stretch a strip of rubber cut from the upper of any "U.S." Blue Ribbon boot 5 times its own length! That means fine rubber—and longer wear on the farm.

Only the finest sole could match these uppers. The gray sole of the "U.S." Blue Ribbon boot is oversize—tough as a tire tread.

And in every "U.S." Blue Ribbon boot, at every vital point, from 4 to 11 separate layers of tough rubber and fabric reinforcements are built in. On *any* job, this boot stands up! "U.S." Blue Ribbon boots and overshoes fit better, look better, wear better. Get a pair—and notice the difference.

United States Rubber Company

The "U.S."
Blue Ribbon Walrus
slips on right over your shoes. Its smooth rubber surface washes clean like a boot. Either red or black, 4 or 5 buckles



UNITED STATES RUBBER COMPANY US RUBBER SYSTEM AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES
Trade Mark

"U.S." BLUE RIBBON
Boots Walrus
Arctics Rubbers

Apple Market Panicky

A Western New York Farm and Home Talk

By M. C. BURRITT

THE current apple market situation here in Western New York is quite critical. I have no desire or intent to be a purveyor of gloom, but I do intend to present the facts as I see them. To make a profit from apple growing here will probably continue difficult calling for the utmost skill. But the situation is essentially sound and in the long run I have confidence in this region to hold its own in competition with any when it is ready to do what is essential—organize and advertise.

M. C. BURRITT.

The present market is decidedly a buyers' market. There is a very large apple crop in the United States as well as in New York. Competition is severe. Most buyers are sitting tight, figuring that the fruit must come to them and that they will be able to buy at their own price if at all. Many growers are discouraged and panicky. They are rushing to the buyers and offering their fruit at any price. Hundreds of men have been to canners and tried to sell their apples at from sixty to ninety cents a hundred tree run. Add to this the fact that the quality of fruit is not what was expected and that there is much off grade fruit and you have a dark picture indeed. Men who did not spray or who did a poor job or an insufficient one have plenty of fungus and worms in their fruit. And there is considerable hail injury.

Early Fruit is Moving

In spite of this most of the early fruit is being marketed somehow. The Duchess variety is still moving at forty to fifty cents F. O. B. and I doubt if more than ten or fifteen percent have been lost. Wealthy and Alexander are now being shipped at sixty to ninety cents a bushel f.o.b. Dealers are buying some of these at twenty-five to thirty cents tree run and packing them themselves. Twenty ounce will be shipped this week at from $2.50 up to $3.50 per barrel f.o.b. for A grade. These prices do not sound so bad but when one deducts a barrel at sixty-five cents or a basket at eighteen cents, a twenty-five cent packing cost per barrel and perhaps a selling charge of ten to twenty-five cents he can see the reason why the grower is willing to sell to the canner at from sixty to ninety cents a hundred. Dried apple stock is starting at thirty cents for early varieties and will certainly not reach more than fifty cents a hundred. Probably most drops will go for cider.

Never Greater Need for Quality Fruit

What is the remedy? I believe that it is first, self or grower regulation of the industry through voluntary organization so as to insure dependable quality in volume and then and not until then advertising. If there was ever a need for a quality brand of apples that is outstanding and that has volume behind it, it is here and now. Government grades and shipping point inspection help and are steps in the right direction, but the growers themselves must establish brands that are better than these grades, pack them under rigid inspection and put them on the market in quantity. Not until this is done is there much use in advertising.

A movement has been started by the American Pomological Society to advertise apples. Assuming that "through appeals to the eye other fruits have been taking the place of the apple" it has incorporated an organization known as "Apples for Health, Inc." The plan is eventually to assess growers one-half of one cent a bushel secured in various ways as for example deductions by Sales agents and storage concerns. I do not look for as worth while results from such a generalized movement as from a more specific one which first seeks to organize the industry and which has or seeks first to have something definite to advertise.

Westerners to Advertise Boxed Apples

As usual the western box apple growers have the start of us as reported in a recent issue of U. S. D. A. "Crops and Markets."

A new organization known as the Pacific Northwest Boxed Apples (Inc.) has been incorporated for the purpose of bringing to the attention of the public the boxed apples of that section. It is stated that apple production in the country is increasing and the per capita consumption is decreasing, and it is believed that apples are being forced out of the dietary of the American public by the aggressive advertising campaigns carried on in behalf of other fruits.

It is proposed to build a sound organization before proceeding to advertise extensively. By careful management and wise merchandising it is hoped to bring the apple back to a position of popularity with the consuming public.

We apple growers in this state have "muddled through" long enough. It is time to lay aside some of our icy independence and our personal prides and get together on a big program in a big way. In this, growers and not big so-called sales organizations, should control. Have we had enough hard experiences to be ready to do this now or must we have more? An answer along the above lines is in my opinion inevitable although it may be still further delayed.

* * *

Three more days of rain during the past week have delayed wheat seeding. A few fields have been sown but most are too wet to work and sow. Bartlett pears are pretty well picked and shipped. The main apple harvest will not be on for a week or two yet.

Use Care For Water For Battery

Would spring water be safe to use in storage batteries?

NO, absolutely not. Even cistern water will quickly ruin a battery. No water should be used which has been in contact with earth, roofs, concrete, iron, and so on. About the only safe things are glass, earthenware, rubber, etc.

Snow water or rain water, which has been caught directly in an open glass or earthenware vessel can be used with a fair degree of safety, if not caught to close to a city with a lot of soot and smoke. The safest water, however, is distilled water obtained from a battery service station. For a few cents you can get a jug full large enough to run you for a whole year, and for the small saving you might make you cannot afford to take the chances of damage.—I. W. D.

"Oh, daddie, look at the bees makin' automobile radiators."—JUDGE.

A Native of Iowa Succeeds in Pennsylvania

A Susquehanna County Farmer Who Belongs to the 400 Bushel Potato Club

IT is always interesting, though at times a trifle disturbing to learn of other folks opinion of us. When such an opinion is frankly given it may give our self-esteem a shock but if we are willing to listen carefully it is frequently possible to learn something which will be to our advantage. Some such thought struck me when Mr. G. P. Miller, the county Farm Bureau Agent of Susquehanna County, Pa., told me that Mr. J. A. Fraser whose farm we were visiting had come from Iowa first to New York State and later to Pennsylvania. I was therefore especially interested in Mr. Fraser's comments on Eastern farm conditions.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Fraser and their son, Donald. Two sons were away threshing when the picture was taken.

One of the outstanding characteristics of Mr. Fraser is his optimism about farm conditions here. He was persuaded to come East because of the large amount of capital necessary to buy a farm in Iowa and his experience here has not caused him to regret his decision.

"I moved to Tioga County, New York in 1911," he said "and bought a farm about 7 miles south of Owego. I decided that the farm was not large enough for the boys and we did not like it particularly well. We stayed there three years and after looking around some time bought this farm of 500 acres for $9000. We follow practically the same type of farming we did in Iowa. Of course, we do not raise corn for grain, but we do raise enough oats, barley and buckwheat so that we grind our own feed, buying only cotton seed meal to balance up the ration, besides selling about 1000 bushels of oats and barley and about 300 bushels of buckwheat for seed."

I had heard that land in Iowa sold from $100 an acre up so I asked Mr. Fraser the valuation he would put on his present farm.

"Well," he said, "there is practically no market for Eastern farms at the present time, so I probably could not get a buyer even if I wished to sell. For that matter there is little market for Iowa land at the present time. The only way I know of putting a value on this or any farm is from the returns you get from it. We have been on this farm since and after so many years experience I am thoroughly convinced that I can get as great a turn-over and make more money on 500 acres here than I could from the same area in Iowa."

"Could you buy an Iowa farm the same size as this one for $50,000?" I asked.

"It would be difficult", he replied, "to get much of a farm of that area for such a price. Of course our expenses in the East are considerably larger than they would be in Iowa, but we are so much nearer to market that our returns are greater. I left Iowa just about the time the land boom started. I can not see how Iowa farmers can pay the price at which land sells there and make any profit from the growing of corn which is the principal source of income there. I often think that Eastern

(*Continued on page* 18)

The barn is a business proposition; adequate but not showy. The rack on the truck was used for delivering a load of wood to Montrose.

Packing and Selling Apples in Corrugated Boxes

Some Interesting Facts About This Newest Development in Merchandising Apples

By M. W. BRUSH

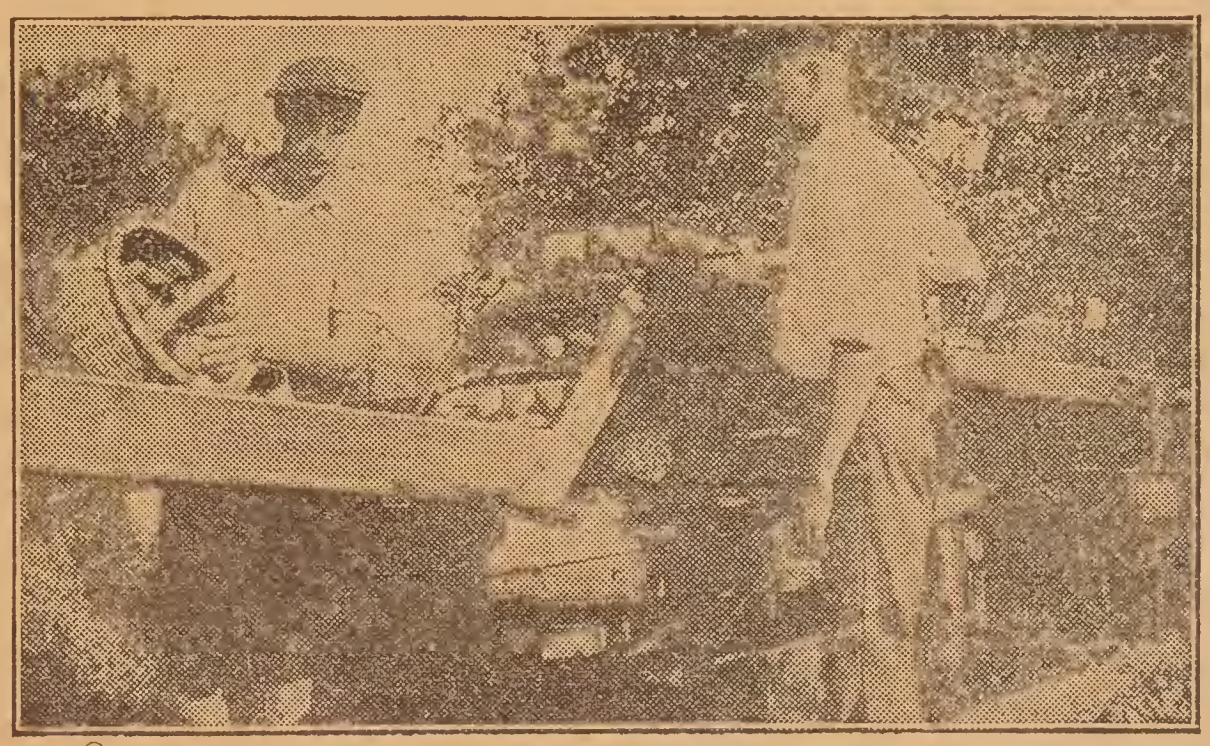
The following is a paper that was read by Mr. Brush, a prominent Hudson Valley fruit grower, before the New York State Horticultural Society's eastern meeting held at Poughkeepsie last February. The rapid increase in the use of corrugated boxes in the New York apple trade and the fact that Mr. Brush has been doing considerable in this form of merchandising makes this a most interesting and authentic article to every man who grows apples.

LET me say to you now that I do not want you to misunderstand anything I may say. If I brag a little about what the corrugated package can do, please do not think I am throwing any bouquets at myself. I have had only a small part in developing this package. One of the pioneers to pack in this style container was A. A. Marshall of Fitchburg, Mass. Some of the other principal users are Amoskeag Farm, Me.; E. D. Curtis, Bantam, Conn.; Everett Orchards, Bennington, Vt.; C. C. Witterell at Cornwall, Vt., and B. J. Case, Sodus, N. Y.

In the Valley, are the Milton Fruit Exchange and neighbors including Mr. Fred Vail and White Cloud Farm; John J. Tinklepaugh, Blue Store, N. Y.; Major Van Ness Philips, Claverack; Wm. H. Hart, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Will S. Teator at Upper Red Hook; Overlook Farm and the famous "Apple Jack" package at Clintondale; and the Red Hook Packing House, Red Hook, N. Y.

All of these people know the drawbacks and advantages of this method of packing. I am not here to tell you how to get rich packing in this way but I would rather have you consider this just a friend to friend talk. I am arguing the case, and in so doing, hope to open up new lines of thought which will be helpful to all of us.

Packing in corrugated containers is more or less of an invention in the apple industry and I want to warn you all, that it is not a cure-all for every ill. There's a limit to every good thing, and as a rule a man who raises poor fruit gets a poor price. All I claim for these new packages, is that, having the right varieties in the correct type of package and sold to the proper trade, they will net a good grower more than he could realize with his crop packed in barrels.



One of the essentials in selling apples today, either boxed or in barrels, is that the product be closely graded. We must do this if we are to hold our market.

The barrel has been greatly abused in the past. Not only have we failed to grade carefully enough, but sometimes we have been guilty of misbranding. The trade has come to know the barrel as "just a good old bulk package" and will not pay over a certain limit for any apples packed in barrels no matter how good. It's the old story of "birds of a feather etc." So that by packing in corrugated we, at least, start with a clean slate. I cannot promise how long the slate will stay clean, but I know one grower who, when he saw the printing on the side of the boxes I sold him last fall "Fancy Eastern Apples" said, "Well, I for one am going to pack my McIntosh A grade. Do you think I will be safe?" This same grower is taking $1.75 per box less than I am getting for fancy McIntosh, which goes to show that the fruit must be there first. "There's always room for the good man on top." How can we reach the top? I would say first, by growing more carefully and grow for color. Color is what sells; second by grading more carefully; and third, by packing more attractively.

If you admit that those are good rules to follow, let us see how to go about it. I am not here to tell you how to grow your fruit. There are many experts here who can steer you right. If the print-

(*Continued on page* 6)

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST
Founded 1842

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Correspondence for editorial, advertising or subscription departments may be addressed to either

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A Bad Summer And Maybe A Worse One Coming

IT was Mark Twain who said that although folks are always talking about the weather, no one has ever succeeded in doing anything about it yet. In spite of this, we think people have the right to talk about the weather, for there is nothing that quite so much affects human destiny and especially the life and happiness of a farmer. This summer in particular the weather has certainly been the just cause of much complaint.

The interesting thing to us is that this unusual year, which has been experienced not only in the Eastern United States but all over the world, was prophesied more than two years ago by Herbert Janvrin Browne in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST and the still more interesting fact is that Mr. Browne states this coming winter and next year will be the worst since 1816. Mr. Browne says:

"I do not predict that next year will be summerless, any more than I ever predicted that this year would be summerless. I have forecasted repeatedly that crop conditions in the two hemispheres, as above outlined, will be so seriously affected by abnormal weather as to endanger the food supply of the world. That means violent swings from heat to cold, from drought to floods. It means the wrong weather at the wrong time. And yet the so-called "averages" of temperature and rainfall could be normal!

"To illustrate: Over the whole Northeastern section of the United States and Canada south to the Ohio and Potomac Rivers, there was a snowstorm June 17-19, 1816, followed later by freezing temperatures and ice the night of July 4 and during the first week of August. Yet there were intervals of warmth. What would be the effect on all crops—corn, wheat, barley, oats, potatoes and vegetables generally—to have a repetition of that weather on approximately the same dates in 1927? Would it not be disastrous? Would it not require the war powers of the Government fully exerted to avert famine? Remember, the same type of weather occurred quite generally all over Europe and into Asia in 1816, extending into North Africa and the West Indies. The records are insufficient to indicate how far it extended into the unsettled West of North America.

"The markets are just discovering what I had forecasted many months ago, that the world is even now facing a grain shortage approximating a billion bushels. This includes wheat, rye, corn, barley and oats. In the United States east of the Mississippi, tens of millions of bushels of winter wheat unthreshed on the twentieth of August were sprouting in the shocks from incessant and heavy rains."

We do not know or pretend to say whether or not Mr. Browne is right. We do know that he is not simply guessing but found his prophecies upon the condition of ocean currents as affected by the sun. We know also that so far his forecasts have been surprisingly correct.

Coming!—A Great Story

I HAVE not made an announcement in these columns in a long time that has given me the satisfaction that it does to tell you that we have just concluded arrangements to publish the great story, "Beau Geste" by Percival Christopher Wren as our next serial to follow "The Carolinian."

We have always taken great care in the selection and purchase of a serial story. Our standards are high. In these days when there is so much that is unclean and unwholesome in fiction, there is some difficulty in getting a story that can be safely put into the hands of any boy or girl. We demand also that our fiction in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST be of the highest literary standards, and more than this, we want something that will entertain and instruct and at the same time bring happiness to every member of the family.

We have all of these qualifications in "Beau Geste," which is without exception the best novel I have read in ten years. It is a story of brothers and their adventures in the French Foreign Legion, of brothers whose love for one another surpassed even the love of man for woman. It is a story of mystery and adventure and high honor, equal—in my opinion—to "Treasure Island," that great classic of Robert Louis Stevenson.

The first chapter of "Beau Geste" will start in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST in an early issue, just as soon as "The Carolinian" is finished. If you like to read, I guarantee that "Beau Geste" will please you.—E. R. Eastman.

To Fight Abortion In New Jersey

NEW JERSEY is to be congratulated on being the first state in the Union to adopt a legal method of checking contagious abortion. The legislation was secured by dairymen of the state who realized that the situation could be helped only by means of a central authority with power to enforce the necessary regulations.

We have pointed out many times that contagious abortion is costing dairymen millions of dollars annually, that it is on the increase, and if unchecked, will ruin the business. Too little has been done to find out the causes and control of this great cattle scourge. New Jersey now will open a state laboratory, the first of its kind in the country, at Trenton and in this laboratory tests will be made by experts. Livestock condemned as a result of the test must be plainly and permanently marked, and will be handled in accordance with the regulations of the State Board of Agriculture. This new work to control abortion in New Jersey is under an act passed by the last legislature.

The Job Of Selling

IT would seem as if every year increases the difficulty of selling farm products. There was a time when there was only one side to the farm business, that of production. Our pioneer farmers had no marketing problem. They raised the stuff for the use of their families on their own farms and it was manufactured into food and clothing ready for use in that fine old laboratory, the farm kitchen. But today, marketing the farm produce is an even bigger job than producing it.

Never have we been more impressed with this than we were the other night when we visited the great public market at Albany. Into this open market which occupies a big double square in the heart of the city, there come every day hundreds of farmers with wagons and truckloads of produce of every kind which can be grown in this climate. To the market also come thousands of consumers from the city and some dealers looking for bargains. We visited with dozens of these farmers who had loads of the highest quality products, all of which was of no value whatever until they had spent hours and a lot of hard work, and lost a lot of sleep in selling it.

We were more convinced than ever, too, that it is impossible for the average farmer to be both a producer and a market man. By the time he has put his ability and work into raising products of high quality he has no energy or experience or time left to get them to the distant market and sell them. This means that the farmer must depend upon somebody else to sell the stuff that he raises, and we believe that the modern farmer is finding the answer to this great marketing problem through cooperation. If he cannot do the job of selling himself, the next best answer is to join with his neighbors in his own marketing organization which shall be under his control.

No Danger Of Food Shortage

NOT even the farmer himself realizes the tremendous change which has taken place in his own business in a comparatively short time. In 1920, according to the census, we had 1,700,000 fewer workers on the farms than we had in 1910. And yet in that same period there was an increase in the production of each one of the important cereal crops. In wheat this was as high as thirty per cent. Just a hundred years ago the production of an acre of wheat required sixty hours of man's toil; today it has been reduced to as low as three hours, although the probable average is nearer ten hours.

Putting this in another way, a little booklet called "Up from the Soil" published by the Bank of Manhattan Company, New York, says that in 1924 we raised wheat enough in America to supply our own needs and to make up the shortage in many other countries. If this crop, produced by our farmers with the aid of machinery, had been grown by the methods used only three generations ago, IT WOULD HAVE TAKEN EVERY PERSON IN THIS COUNTRY, AND FIFTY-NINE MILLION BESIDES TO HAVE GROWN THE WHEAT.

Every little while we see some statement by some theorist that sometime in the future there will be a world food shortage. Such talk is nonsense. The big problem of farmers for generations has been over-production, and, with the increasing use of machinery, unless they find some way to organize and limit production, there never will be any danger of food shortages. If we brought back even ten per cent of the people that have gone to the cities in the last twenty-five years and put them to work on the farms, using the machinery which farmers now have available, we would swamp the markets and ruin our industry.

Eastman's Chestnuts

IF you have some friend who cannot be made to take a gentle hint, you might tell him this story:

A gentleman somewhat the worse for drink, wandered up stairs and entered the room where a secret society was holding a session. He was promptly grabbed and escorted rapidly to the street. He was a gentleman of perseverence, however, so he promptly went up the stairs and again entered the room. This time, he was assisted down the stairs with considerable force.

For the third time he returned and was seized and kicked bodily down the stairs so that he rolled out at the foot on to the sidewalk.

A passerby, noticing him trying to arise painfully from the sidewalk asked him what the matter was:

"Well, stranger," he said, "I'll tell you. I'm—hic—JUST BEGINNING—hic—TO THINK THAT—hic—MAYBE THEM FELLERS UP-STAIRS—hic—DON'T WANT ME THERE!"

A Disappointing "Improvement" Society

Campaign of Abuse Fails to Attract Crowd at Fair

IT is with considerable reluctance that AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST feels obliged to set forth the facts which are given in the two letters published below. We have a policy of constructive support of every public officer and of every organization that is honestly trying to serve the people, but we also have a policy of telling the truth about men and organizations and their policies, and in giving all sides in order that our readers may not be misled and that they may have correct information on which they may form their own judgments. We have never yet seen the time when farm people having the truth and the facts fail to make right decisions.

We must, therefore, put before you the truth about the meeting of the Rural School Improvement Society at the recent State Fair. Since the Fair there has been published an exaggerated and misleading account about the enthusiasm and the great attendance at this meeting of the Rural School Improvement Society. If you read these reports and did not know the truth, it would be easy for you to form an entirely wrong opinion.

For instance, in the published account of this meeting, we read these statements:

"It was the largest and most genuine farmers' meeting held during the entire week. The people who attended might fairly be called the 'cream of country society.' The speeches were short and to the point, and there was much enthusiasm. * * * The little hall was filled with a mixed assembly. Teachers, superintendents, officials of farm organizations, sat among us wordless until impressed by enthusiasm into impromptu speech. The people who sat near me covered a radius of two hundred miles."

There was more of the same kind of stuff which literally filled columns. Now what are the facts? The officers of the Rural School Improvement Society posted the Fair Grounds with signs calling attention to this meeting and there was a large amount of advertising to the effect that Commissioner Graves of the Education Department would be present and would speak. The officers knew when they put up this advertising that the Commissioner would not be present and had no intention of being present.

Now what about the crowd? One of the editors of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST was present part of the time during the meeting. When the meeting started there were not more than twenty-five people in the room. Later, and at its height, by actual count, there were slightly over one hundred in attendance, and most of these were attracted not by any interest in the Rural School Improvement Society but because they wanted to hear Commissioner Graves, whom they had been falsely led to believe was to be present. Also many of those who were there simply attended out of curiosity and to see just how far the officers of the Rural School Improvement Society would go in their statements.

We publish this for the same reason that we show up in our Service Bureau schemes that are misleading to country people. Those who are members of this society are honest and sincere in their efforts to do something for the rural schools, but they have not had a right or fair statement of the facts about the schools from the officers. Individuals, and many districts, have appropriated money for the use of the officers of this society with the hope of doing something constructive for the rural schools. But all that has been done is a campaign of fault finding and criticism. This money paid to the officers is lost, for, as is well stated in the letters below, we have yet to see a single constructive suggestion for the real improvement of any rural school come from the officers of this society. Their whole policy and idea is to stir up prejudices and to set back the real educational interests of country boys and girls.

Legislators Who Supported Good School Bills All Renominated

EVER since the new rural school laws, including the "nine million dollar more State aid" law which will reduce local school taxes were passed by the New York State Legislature, there has been a vilifying and unfair campaign conducted against legislators who supported this constructive rural school legislation. The names of these legislators have been published as those of enemies of the rural people, and officers of the Rural School Improvement Society have gone up and down the State telling farm people what villians these Assemblymen and Senators are. Time and again farm people have been urged to vote against these legislators, and destructive forces have predicted constantly that the Assemblymen and Senators who supported the new rural school legislation would be overwhelmingly defeated in the primaries and elections this fall.

For instance, here is a statement which has been published in a farm paper:

> "The Republican leaders have been given to understand just where they will get off if they stand in the way of these bills."

And here is another one:

> "If these Joiner bills are defeated, we expect to print the names of members who vote against them and keep the list standing all summer."

Later when the Joiner bills were defeated, legislators who had voted against them and who had voted for the Cole rural school acts, including the nine million dollar act for more State aid, were singled out for public attack and their names were published, but we are glad to say right has triumphed again and the good sense and judgment of farmers have exerted themselves. In the primaries held on September 14th, EVERY ASSEMBLYMAN AND SENATOR WHO WAS A CANDIDATE FOR NOMINATION, WHOSE DEFEAT HAD BEEN PREDICTED BECAUSE OF HIS ATTITUDE ON RURAL SCHOOL LEGISLATION, WAS NOMINATED, most of them with big majorities, and Assemblyman Joiner backed by the Rural School Improvement Society, was overwhelmingly defeated.

Just before the primaries, officers of the Rural School Improvement Society held meetings in Mr. Joiner's district urging people to support him. It appears that the rural people of New York State are fully awake to the true facts on this rural school situation and are determined to support the men who, in spite of bitter personal attacks, have fearlessly stood by the real interests of rural school patrons and country boys and girls.

Here are the letters, read them and form your own opinion:

To the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST:

"Yesterday we went to the State Fair, and I attended a meeting of the Rural School Improvement Society. There were large placards about the grounds with the day's program upon them, and I read that at 1 P. M. there would be a meeting of this society, and that Commissioner Graves would address this meeting on 'Why the Department is opposed to the passage of the Joiner bill at the present time'."

At 1 o'clock there were about 20 at the meeting place in the lecture room of the Coliseum, and about 1:30 the meeting was called to order. After several gentlemen had spoken, the President read a letter which he said he had received the previous week from Commissioner Graves, thanking the society for its invitation to speak which he had just received, and explaining why he could not accept it. There was a good deal said by some speakers, about the anxiety of the society to do only what was absolutely fair and open and above-board in every way, and I wondered if this announcement of a speaker who had definitely told them that he would not speak was a sample of their fair-dealing.

One gentleman from McLean explained all about the situation there in regard to laying out a central rural school district. He said that it was a scheme to force the rural districts lying near this little hamlet to assist them to pay the expense of a junior high school. In his district the tax rate last year was $6 a thousand, and in McLean $20. He did not state how many boys and girls from outlying districts had attended this school, nor how much these districts had done or paid to support this school, or whether having a junior high school so near his farm was good for the young people or not. He did not even tell whether he thought this school might increase the value of his farm, or how he thought the taxpayers of a district having a low tax rate could be influenced to vote to join a heavily taxed district. He evidently thought it was fair for the district in which the school was built to bear the heavy taxes alone. I wondered if he would have the same viewpoint if he lived in the other district.

One speaker spoke of the intelligent appearance of "this great assemblage." I thought at first he was joking, but no one else seemed to take it that way. The papers say there were about 50,000 people on the grounds that day, and a group of about 100 seemed pretty small to me, if as he estimated, 90% of those on the grounds were farmers, and were greatly concerned about the rural school problem.

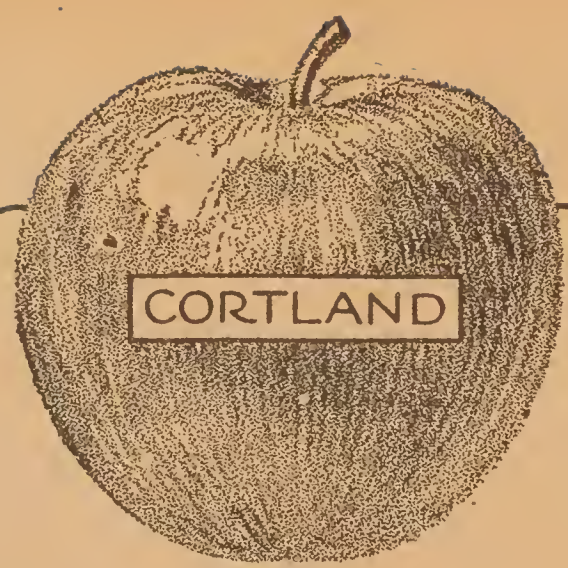
I went to the meeting principally to hear Commissioner Graves, but also to get the point of view of these people, if they were honest and had honest opinions. I did not hear any constructive suggestions on any topic up to the time I left, but chiefly various statements of determination to fight the State Education Department, and to either take its power away or circumvent it in some way. Mr. Joiner made the best address of the afternoon, and he said that he did not believe the State Department and the Rural School Society were in reality so far apart as they might think, and that he hoped some bill might be arranged which would be satisfactory to both, if some way could be devised to prevent selfish taxpayers from holding up proper centralization.

There were at least three district superintendents and one prominent member of the State Teachers' Association present. They were probably there in search of knowledge. The prominent leaders of rural progress, educational and otherwise, were chiefly conspicuous by their absence. I did not feel that I gained anything by going to the meeting.—R. C. R., Cortland Co., N. Y.

To The AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST:

You have given so much of your time and best efforts in the interests of the boys and girls in rural New York, that I am sure you are interested in the meeting of the Rural School

(*Continued on page* 16)



Bred for Earlier and Larger Crops

The great popularity of the Cortland apple is well deserved. Bred from the McIntosh and the Ben Davis, it has all the flavor and color of the McIntosh together with the well-known keeping qualities of the Ben Davis.

The Cortland apple is as large or larger than the famed McIntosh bright red in general color and its flesh is fine and crisp, yet tender and juicy.

The Cortland's strength of stem withstands the attacks of wind and storms. Result, more apples on the trees and a bigger, salable crop.

And the Cortland fruits early and keeps like a late apple, which is another decided advantage.

Write at once for your copy of this Catalog and order early.

Plant This Fall

Get Fruit a Year Earlier

Place your order now so that you will be sure to get your share of the certified Cortland apple trees.

Write for catalog and fall price list

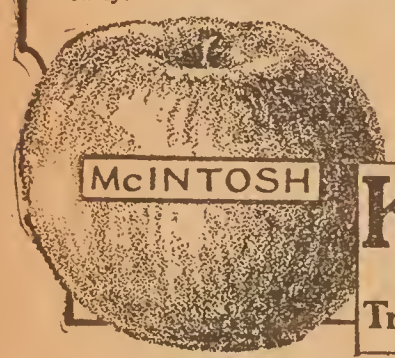
KELLY BROS. NURSERIES

1130 Cherry St.

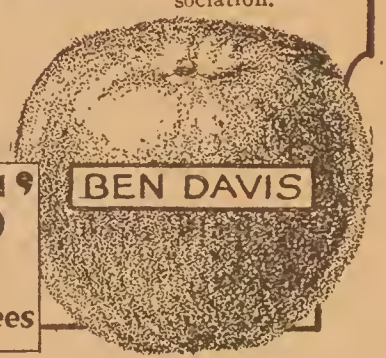
DANSVILLE, N. Y.

Established in 1880

85,000 of Kelly's 1925 Trees carry this "True-to-Name" Lead Seal attached by Dr. Shaw and his staff from the Massachusetts Fruit Growers' Association.

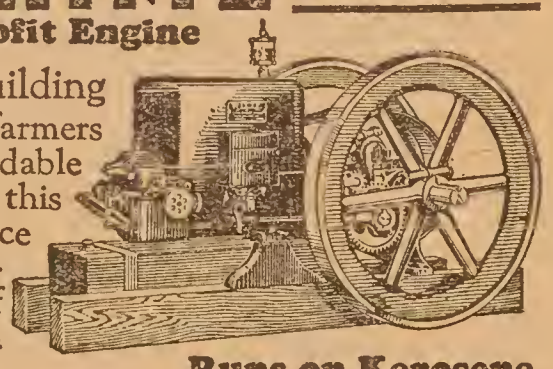


KELLYS' Certified True-to-Name Fruit Trees



Only $5 Down Buys A WITTE Stationary ENGINE

The One-Profit Engine



FOR 42 years I have been building ENGINES which thousands of farmers have pronounced the most dependable and economical in the world. But this **WITTE Engine** is the masterpiece of them all. It is really a mechanical marvel and I am so proud of its perfection that I want every farm to have one.

Scientific factory methods and huge production enable me to price this master engine so any man can afford to own it. It will do almost every kind of work on the farm. It's economical in operation. Completely equipped with WICO Magneto, speed and power regulator and throttling governor.

And I am so positive that it will stand up and deliver the goods under all conditions, hot or cold, rain or shine, that I back it up with an IRON CLAD LIFETIME GUARANTEE.

Runs on Kerosene, Gasoline, Distillate, Gas-Oil or Gas

Note these Points

Square, Protected Tank, die-cast bearings, and many other refinements. Starts easy in coldest weather. Special piston construction means more power for less fuel. Speed regulator enables it to be used on lightest jobs as well as the heaviest work. Takes the place of several engines. Iron Clad Lifetime Guarantee.

All Sizes—1 ½ to 30 H-P.

BUY ON YOUR OWN TERMS —NO INTEREST CHARGES

The best advertising I can do is to have people boosting this wonderful engine in every county in America, so you can buy it on practically your own terms, with nearly a year to pay. On my liberal proposition only $5.00 will bring it to you, and the low balance can be split up into small payments to suit. Scrap your old engine and pay a little of it down on the WITTE.

FREE The WITTE Engine will literally pay for itself, and make you a big profit besides, in the first year. Simply send me your name and address—a card will do—to get a free copy of my big illustrated book that gives real facts. No obligation. Or, if you are interested, ask about our Log and Tree Saws, 3-in-1 Saw Rigs or Pump Outfits. ED. H. WITTE, Pres.

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Only 6 of the 50 Special WITTE Features:

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2—Valves-in-Head
3—Throttling Governor, giving even speed
4—A Real Kerosene, Gas-Oil Gasoline or Distillate Engine
5—Perfect High-Tension Magneto Ignition
6—Self Adjusting Carburetor

WITTE ENGINE WORKS

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1807 Empire Building, PITTSBURGH, PA.
1807 Witte Building, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

Quick shipments also made from nearest of these warehouses: Minneapolis, Minn., Atlanta, Ga., Trenton, N. J., Richmond, Va., Tampa, Fla., New Orleans, La., Dallas, Tex., Laredo, Tex., Denver, Colo., Billings, Mont., New York, N. Y., Albany, N. Y., Bangor, Me., Portland, Ore. and Los Angeles, Calif.

Packing Apples in Corrugated Boxes

(*Continued from page 3*)

ed questions on the program are any criterion there is not nearly enough interest in the item of color, which I consider one of primary importance. The reason that our foreign market is so sick is that we have continually been shipping a horde of little, dirty, grey green Baldwins until they are heartily sick at the sight of them and I do not much blame them. The point is that color would have made a different demand and a different price.

There are several types of packages on the market at present. It would be a distinct advantage to those using corrugated boxes if a mutual agreement could be secured standardizing these packages.

Some cases are made with the cells square to pack apples stems up, but I believe when apples are shown cheek up that a more attractive package is produced.

Two Types of Packages

In a general way there are two different types each of which have advantages:—

1. The *standard* corrugated container that gives the count and is best adapted to table varieties such as McIntosh, Spy, Delicious, Jonathan, etc. I would not advise any grower to attempt to pack in this standard case who could not grow 50% of his crop fancy as to color and lack of blemishes.

2. The container that gives the weight and has interior manilla cartons inside of the corrugated case. This should be called the *Chain Store* package.

In the former, or *standard* package, as put out by several firms, there are five different boxes for apples from 2¼ inches to 3¼ inches inclusive and they hold the following number of apples respectively:—

The 2¼ inch box contains 200 apples—(4.0 boxes to the barrel)
The 2½ inch box contains 160 apples—(3.75 boxes to the barrel)
The 2¾ inch box contains 112 apples—(4.0 boxes to the barrel)
The 3 inch box contains 96 apples—(3.4 boxes to the barrel)
The 3¼ inch box contains 72 apples—(3.4 boxes to the barrel)

In the other or *Chain Store package*, the one best known holds

9 carton of 20 or 180—2¼ inch apples to the case
9 carton of 16 or 144—2½ inch apples to the case
9 carton of 12 or 108—2¾ inch apples to the case
8 carton of 12 or 96—3 inch apples to the case
12 carton of 6 or 72—3 inch apples to the case
12 carton of 6 or 72—3¼ inch apples to the case

Slightly Greater Cost

These corrugated containers cost a bit more to pack than a barrel, but not so much more as might be thought, since women can be used, and where they are packed in large quantities 10-15c will cover most of the different type. This, of course, is provided that the packing is done in large packing house with suitable machinery and with experienced women as packers. If on the other hand high priced men are used without machinery, packing costs would amount correspondingly. The package itself costs 28-36c so that packing and package cost about 50-90c more than that of a barrel.

It helps tremendously to have the fruit sized by a machine. Any type of machine which sizes accurately will do the work provided that the boxes can be kept more or less on the same side of the packing house. All that is necessary is to have some arrangement whereby the packers can have a table for the case while it is being packed and a shelf for the pads and partitions within easy reach of each packer. When the packers have finished a box, it is very easy to slide it to a gluing table where a man is ready to glue top and bottom flaps with a sodium silicate glue. With the weight of a previously packed box on top, the glue sets, and the box is ready for the label or stencil.

The average weight packed is approximately 40 lbs. and over 700 boxes can be shipped per car. Let me warn against storing in any but modern storages where conditions are dry. These cases will also wilt badly if placed too near the brine pipes.

When it comes to selling all I can say would be useless unless backed by figures. "Money talks" and talks for the box.

The corrugated box is a good exporter. We have put several thousand of these packages abroad. These are tied with a heavy sisal cord and there has been no complaint of packages arriving in bad condition although the steamship companies insist upon stamping the Bills of Lading "Frail," etc., and do not in all cases guarantee the outcome. This is one of those things which must be ironed out and will be when the package is better known.

Prices from abroad although variable have been encouraging:—

11-13-6 for 200—2¼ inch apples, that means $5.50 to $8.00 per barrel net New York.

Foreign Buyers Approve Package

Only yesterday afternoon I received a telegram reading as follows:—

"Copenhagen cables cartons 13½ Kronen recommend shipment Friday. Have interesting information from London. Phone me."

I thereupon called the office and took down the following letter from one of the London houses that has been selling these packages for us on that market. This letter I will read as near as I could get it over the phone.

"We have now had a chance to talk with users of this type of package. The buyers agree that fruit is of excellent color and quality and also that this method of packing obviates any risk of bruising. One in particular disagrees with us as to its suitability for transhipment to the provinces, that is points outside of London, and says it is less liable to break when tied securely than the Western box. It can, he says, be transported by rail to any point in the United Kingdom. The net weight in the 2¼ inch box containing 200 apples is not more than 33 lbs. and for that reason he believes prices secured compare very favorably with prices on fruit in other packages. On the whole, he says, the corrugated box is making a very favorable impression. But it will be sometime before they are generally sought after by the trade. You know the people in England are very conservative and do not readily take up with anything new, but with standardization of this pack along the present high levels, we believe there will be increasing demand and steady improvement of prices."

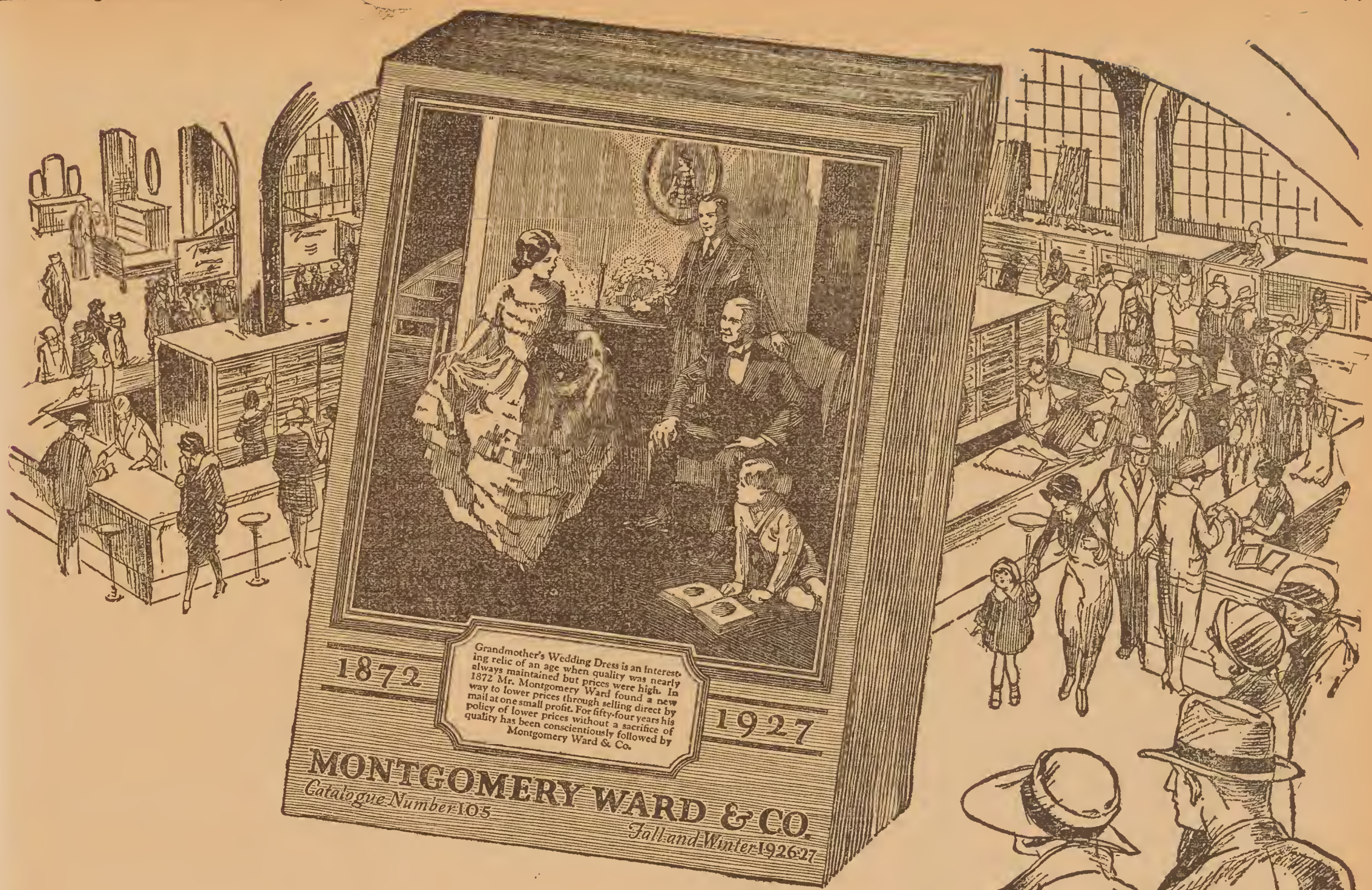
Good for Home Markets

As far as the domestic market goes the standard package is ideal for McIntosh, Spy, Delicious and similar varieties.

Sales on McIntosh this year will range from $3.00 on the box of 200—2¼ inch apples to $3.75 on the upper sizes which translated to barrel prices means $12.00 to $14.25. Last year we finished at $5.00 per box.

As to the Baldwin and Greening, etc., you will have to decide for yourselves whether to use the standard package, the Chain Store package or the barrel, but the size and quality of the crop would be big factors in deciding.

At any rate, I think you will all agree that if by using smaller packages there is a tendency to grade more carefully and market fewer low grades, just that much sooner will better times come.



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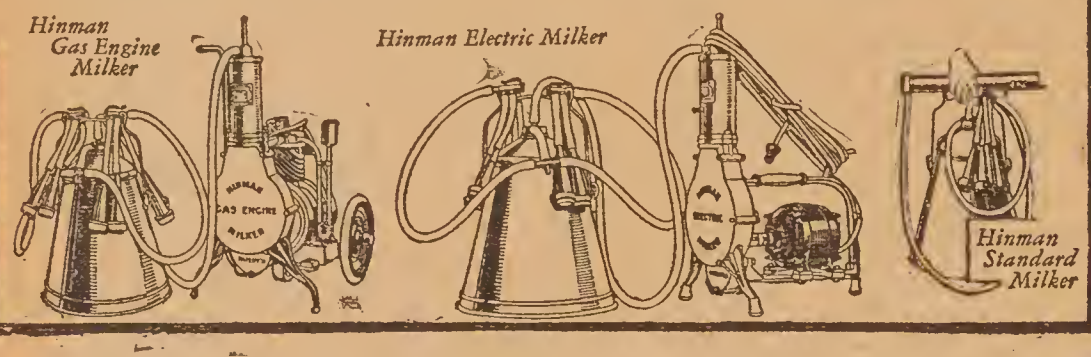

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(*Photo by Strohmeyer*)

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The Syracuse Cattle Show

New York Breeders Hold Center of Stage

THE live stock exhibition at the New York State Fair during the first week in September maintained the quality for which it is noted, despite the handicap of an earlier opening date that brought it in conflict with several strong western shows. Although the number of animals entered was less than last year's total, the show was more representative of New York State, as many Empire State breeders took advantage of the absence of professional competition to make their first bow in the State Fair judging ring. This splendid response on the part of New York State breeders made possible the remarkable showing at Syracuse this year.

The county herd exhibits again this year interested a number of the smaller breeders. It is regretted that more counties do not enter herds in the county classes, as these classes provide the smaller breeders with an opportunity to earn prize money with which to help pay expenses that they could not earn in the open classes. An increase in the amount paid county herd winners would provide the stimulus for a larger number of entries.

Holstein Show of High Standard

Thirty-two breeders provided a Holstein show with a higher percentage of outstandingly good animals than is usually the case. Judge Ward W. Stevens, Liverpool, N. Y., claimed it to be one of the best small numbered shows ever seen at Syracuse In the aged cow class the first six animals were of a caliber to win in most any ring. The classes all through the Black and White show held up strong in quality.

Yates Farm, Orchard Park, N. Y., was the outstanding winner in the Holstein classes, taking fifteen first placings, including the senior and grand champion awards in both the bull and cow classes.

Other prize winners in the Holstein classes were:

Frank P. Knowles, Auburn, Mass.; F. N. Mandigo, Pulaski, N. Y.; H. D. Scott, Granville, N. Y.; Baker Farm, Rockingham, N. H.; Kingsford Farms, Oswego, N. Y.; Lloyd Morris, Earlville, N. Y.; N. M. Slocum, Barneveld, N. Y.; Peter Krog, Liverpool, N. Y.; H. D. Bump, Cambridge, N. Y.; Ralph Brown, Liverpool, N. Y.; Harold A. Crego, Baldwinsville, N. Y.; C. L. Hill & Sons, Greene, N. Y.; Chas. Lathrop, Sherburne, N. Y.; R. N. & J. H. Stone, Marcellus, N. Y.; Leroy Munro, Elbridge, N. Y.; Hollis Farms, Lacona, N. Y.; H. S. McQueen, Liverpool, N. Y.; Harold Smith, Sodus, N. Y.; Wayne Brown, Liverpool, N. Y.; George McGeoch, Cambridge, N. Y.

The county herd exhibits were placed as follows: First, Onondaga County, Second Washington County, Third Chenango County and fourth, Oswego.

Ayrshire Show Closely Contested

Strong competition by good quality animals, characterized the Aryshire showing. It was distinctly a New York State exhibition, as 9 of the 10 herds represented were owned by New York State breeders. Alta Crest Farm, Spencer, Mass., took the majority of first places and nearly all championships, but was closely contested in a number of classes by Middlesex, Meadows Farm, Essex, N. Y. John C. McNuth, Durham, N. H., made the decisions. Pffl

Other winners in the Ayrshire classes were:

Marshall F. Cheeseman, Ellenburg Depot; J. M. Cochran, Bath; Syracuse State School, Syracuse; S. J. Ackles, Tully; H. O. Cramer, Jamesville.

Guernseys Lead in Number of Breeder Exhibits

From the standpoint of number of breeders showing, the Guernsey easily led all other breeds. Forty breeders, *every one from New York State,* brought out their best for Judge L. V. Wilson, St. Paul Minn., to work on. Shorwood Resolute, because of his quality, refinement, and dairy temperment, again this year took his place as senior and grand champion for Emmadine Farm, Hopewell Junction, N. Y. The Emmadine Farm entry in the aged cow class, Ultra Lady of Uplands, also won the royal purple.

Other winners in the Guernsey classes were:

Earnest H. Peterson, Baldwinsville; Thos. Ryford and J. D. Warner, Auburn; Paul Kinderbrook; John W. Hollis, Auburn; L. S. Munroe, Camillus; J. E. Van Alstyne, Von Steliski, Poughkeepsie; Bellmath Farms, Sennet; F. C. Gildersleeve, Union Spring; F. Howard Slayton, Port Byron; Milton P. Royce, Ithaca; Glendora Farm, Auburn; Syracuse State School, Syracuse; P. H. Quereaux and J. B. Odell, Baldwinsville; W. C. Parker, Moravia; Oscar F. Kinney, North Chatham; Floyd Somes, Memphis; H. A. Sherman, Auburn; John W. Denman, Auburn; G. Herbert Allen, Salt Point; C. G. Meaker Co., Auburn; William Robertson, Auburn; Greystone Farm, Auburn; Ewart Hiesley, Hopewell Junction and Floyd Southard of Ira.

Jersey Show Above Standard

A show above standard, containing especially nice animals that will be winners at the National, interested the Jersey ringside. Judge John A. Lee, Westerville, Ohio, was able to distribute awards fairly evenly among the thirteen exhibitors, with possibly the lion's share going to Hempstead Farms, Spring Valley, N. Y., the others being as follows:

Silver Lake Farm, Green Village, N. J., Wauban Farms, Ashfield, Mass., Wm. R. Story, Freehold, N. Y., John Luchsinger, Syracuse, N. Y., Randleigh Farm, Lockport, N. Y., Frank N. Wilson, Heuvelton, N. Y., Barbara M. Luchsinger, Syracuse, N. Y., Samuel M. Kaplan, New York City, Willis Sharpe Kilmer, Binghamton, N. Y., John Tucker, Skaneateles, N. Y., Peter Luchsinger, Syracuse, N. Y., R. T. Story, Freehold, N. Y., H. Willard Ayres, Jamestown, N. Y., Hedges Homestead Stock Farm, East Durham, N. Y.

Milking Shorthorns Show High Quality

Five breeders provided a show of Milking Shorthorns that probably suffered less in quality, as compared with previous years, of all the breeds represented. Flintstone Model, this year entered by Webster Knight, Providence, R. I., again won the royal purple position at the head of the bull awards. The Donald Woodward Herd, Le Roy, N. Y., showed the grand champion cow that was one of the most acceptable champions the breed has produced. H. L. Garrigus, Storrs, Conn., made the awards.

The other winners were as follows:

Western N. Y. Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Leroy, N. Y., Alasa Farms, Inc., Alton, N. Y., D. T. Barnard & Sons, Shelburne Falls, Mass., Maurice Whitney, (Bar None Ranch), Berlin, N. Y.

Brown Swiss On the Increase

Compared with the number of breeders in New York State in particular, and the last in general, the Brown Swiss made a remarkably good showing. One of the outstanding features of the Brown Swiss show was the herd exhibit of Chenango County boys. Four herds were entered containing many of the outstanding individuals of the breed. The awards in the Brown Swiss classes were more evenly distributed of all the cattle breeds shown during the week. Ward W. Stevens, Liverpool, N. Y., did the judging. The winners were as follows:

D. N. Bolce, Churchville, N. Y., Lee's Hill Farm, Morristown, N. J., Walhalla Farms, Schenectady, N. Y., Goodwin Bros., Guilford, N. Y.

EDITOR'S NOTE: *The winners of beef cattle classes, sheep and swine will be given in next week's issue.*

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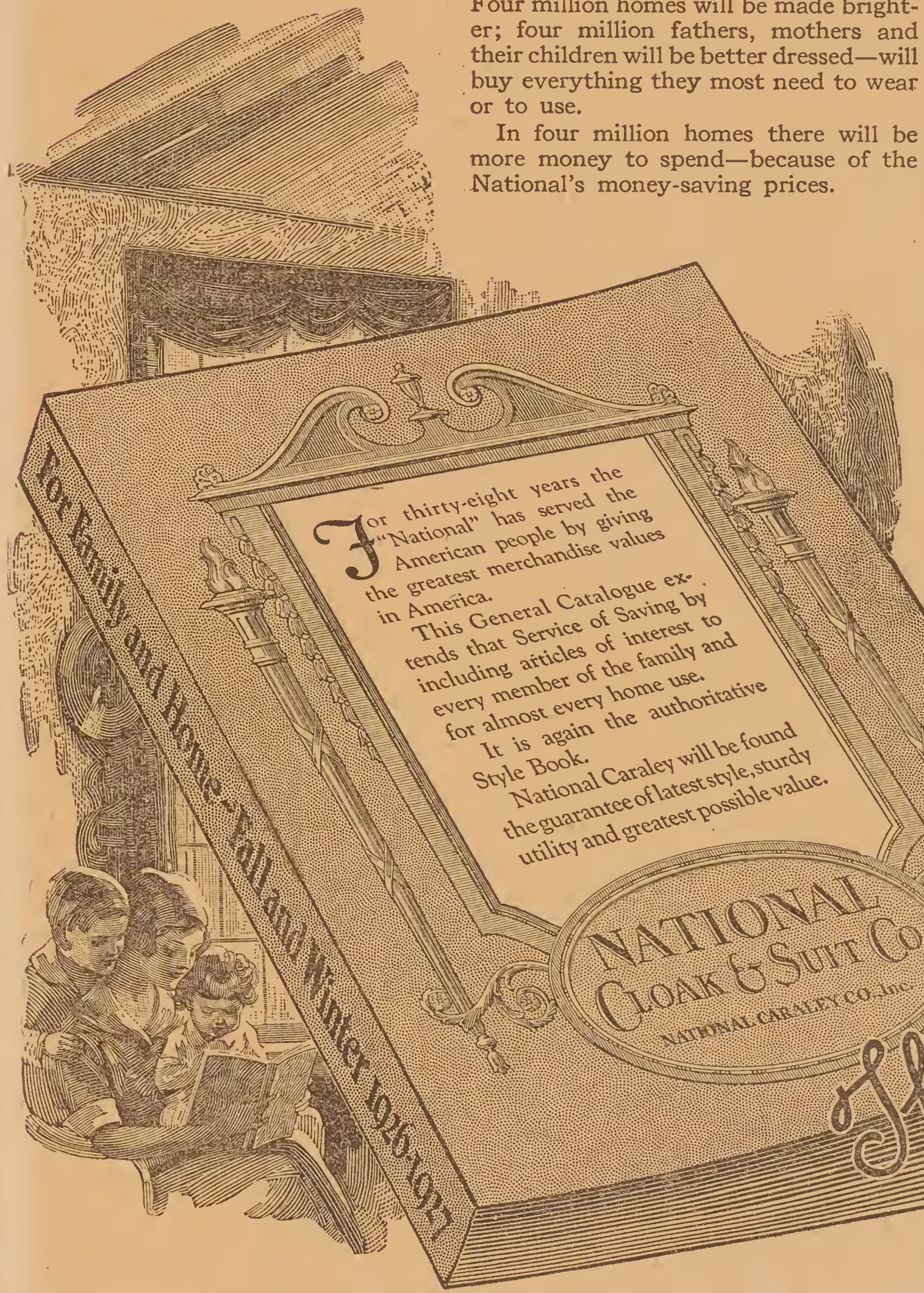

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Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

MILK PRICES

THE following are the October prices for milk in the basic zone of 201-210 miles from New York City.

Dairymen's League and Non Pool prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield prices are based on milk testing 3%.

Class		Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers	Non Pool Co-op.
1	Fluid Milk	$3.10		
2	Fluid Cream			
2 A	Fluid Cream	2.21		
2 B	Ice Cream	2.46		
2 C	Soft Cheese	2.41		
3	Evap., Cond., Milk Powder, Hard Cheese	2.15		
4	Butter and American cheese	Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American cheese.		

The Class 1 price for October, 1925, League and Sheffield, was $2.80; Non-pool $2.70.

Due to the fact that the Sheffield Producers will not meet until September 30, it was impossible to quote Sheffield October prices in this issue.

Up to time of going to press October prices of the non-pooling cooperative Assn. had not been announced.

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average.

Interstate Producers

The Interstate Milk Producers Association (Philadelphia Price Plan), announce the receiving station prices or the price to the farmer in the 201 to 210-mile zone from Philadelphia for 3% milk is $2.19. In the 101 to 110 mile-zone, the price is $2.29.

BUTTER ADVANCE HALTED

CREAMERY SALTED	Sept. 21	Sept. 14	Sept. 21 1925
Higher than extra	.46 -46½	45 -45½	49 -49½
Extra (92 sc)	45¼-45½	44¼-	48¼-48½
84-91 score	.38 -45	37½-44	43½-48
Lower G'd's	.36½-37½	36 -37	42 -43

Although it is not indicated in the above quotations, the butter market experienced quite a sharp advance during the latter part of the week ending September 18. On that day creamery extras 92 score were quoted at 45¾ to 46c. This was the climax of some phenominal buying activity. With the opening of school and the return of hundreds of thousands of our city residents from vacation points, consumers demand took a very preceptible jump. Chain stores have been maintaining a 49c retail price which was also conducive to a large use of butter. Buyers of all classes took on heavy stocks even in excess of their immediate requirements. On the 20th the reaction set in with quieter trade, buyers holding off until they had a chance to dispose of some of their accumulations before taking on further supplies.

The opinion is quite general in the market that it was a good thing that the break did come for the good of the business. The active market we have been having has done a great deal of good. Street stocks have been cut down to low points and the out of storage movement has been very heavy. In fact, the swing to storage butter has had some effect on the market for fresh creamery stock. At it is, there are still several million pounds more butter in storage than there was a year ago but the outlook is considered optimistic. The trade still has its eye on the foreign situation although as yet there is not enough difference in the markets to warrant any shipments to our shores. As we go to press, there is still something of a feeling of suspense. The majority of buyers are holding off as long as possible awaiting developments. It may be that some very slight concession will be made before the situation clarifies.

CHEESE HOLDS ITS OWN

STATE FLATS	Sept. 21	Sept. 14	Sept. 21 1925
Fresh fancy	.24 -25	24 -25	24½-25½
Fresh av'ge	22½-23	22½-	23½-
Held fancy	.24 -25	——-—	25½-
Held av'ge	——-—	——-—	——-—

The cheese market is holding its own. There is no material difference since our last report. However, the indications are that the market is apparently in for another slight advance. On September 21 the *inside* price for fancy states was 25c. Both up-state and Wisconsin production is running behind last year's figures. Cold storage holdings in New York are slightly heavier than last year while the cold storage holdings for the entire country run several million pounds behind the 1925 figures.

EGG MARKET STEADY

NEARBY WHITE	Sept. 21	Sept. 14	Sept. 21 1925
Selected Extras	57-60	57-60	60-62
Av'ge Extras	55-56	54-56	58-59
Extra Firsts	48-54	47-53	49-55
Firsts	41-45	41-45	45-47
Gathered	40-51	40-51	35-54
Pullets	34-44	35-47	32-45
BROWNS			
Fancy	52-57	47-52	49-57

The egg market continues to hold steady although in some classifications a slightly easier sentiment prevails. During the Jewish holidays there was quite an accumulation of all grades of nearby stock. However, these have worked off so that on the whole the market is in a little better position. On the other hand, qualities have been showing increasing irregularity. Arrivals show considerable evidence of holding, shrunken yolks being much in evidence. Obviously these marks are not moving readily. However, the better qualities are holding steady at prevailing quotations. Brown eggs have met a better market during the past week than whites, showing a marked increase in price over the previous week's quotations. Nevertheless this was almost bound to come for the spread between the two was more than normal.

LIVE POULTRY UNCHANGED

FOWLS	Sept. 21	Sept. 14	Sept. 21 1925
Colored	28-31	28-30	24-29
Leghorns	20-22	21-25	18-21
BROILERS			
Colored	20-27	28-29	27-30
Leghorns	-20	25-28	27-28

There has been no material change in the live poultry market since our last report. As a matter of fact the receipts of express poultry have been comparatively light and the price situation is dominated by the freight market. Fancy colored fowls have not been over plentiful and the market on these has been firm. However, the price has not been conducive to heavy shipments, 31c being the very best figures for only the fanciest stock, the average run of receipts being more general at 29c. The number of chickens in the receipts are on the increase and the outlet for these are rather restricted, prices seldom going above 24c except in the case of real fancy Plymouth Rocks.

POTATO MARKET BOOMING

The potato market is showing considerable strength and on the 21st the market was practically identical to that of last year. Long Islands grading No. 1 in 150 pound sacks were quoted from $4 to $4.50 which is approximately the same as it was in 1925. The market in the Metropolitan district is lagging slightly behind the market in the country where considerable more strength is in evidence and ideas of values are much higher. Long Islands in bulk per 180 pounds are quoted from $4.50 to $5 but top quotations in this instance as practically in all conditions are extreme. Growers in general in the Riverhead district are getting on the average of $1.25 per bushel in the field. In view of good prices, movement to market has increased which may result in too many potatoes for the trade to absorb, with a consequent temporary break in prices.

Maines are not meeting as strong a market as Long Islands, stock in 150 pound sacks quoted at $3.50 to $3.75 with bulk goods from $4 to $4.25 per 180 pounds. Here also outside quotations are extreme. It is said that lower prices will be accepted in order to move the stock in a hurry.

Other Produce

The onion market is quite dull and unsettled and very irregular on quotations. Orange County reds and yellows are bringing anywhere from $1 to $1.60 per hundred. depending on the grade and color, yellow sets generally run from $1.40 to $1.60 with reds $1.25 to $1.50. Large whites from up-state are generally quoted at $1.75 to $2.25 per hundred. . Indiana white boilers on the other hand are selling up to $4.40.

FRUIT MARKET QUIET

The barreled and basket apple trade is dull, weak and irregular, only the real fancy marks meeting any trade at all and the bulk of arrivals finding very difficult outlet. Outside quotations are experienced on only the fanciest marks and these in rare instances.

Basket stock from State and up-river is as follows: ALEXANDERS 75c to $1.50; GRAVENSTEINS 75c to $1.50; McINTOSH $1.00 to $2.25; N. W. GREENINGS 50c to $1.25; TWENTY OUNCE $1 to $1.50; WEALTHY 50c to $1.50; WOLF RIVER 50c to $1.25.

Barreled stock from state and up-river are generally as follows: ALEXANDER $2.25 to $3.50; FALL PIPPIN $2 to $4; N. W. GREENING $2. to $4.; TWENTY OUNCE $2. to $4; WEALTHY $2.25 to $4.00; WOLF RIVER $2.25 to $3.50.

NO CHANGE IN HAY

There is no material change in the hay market since our last report. The finest grades of straight timothy in large bales have been bringing $27 with usually $1 off on small bales, other grades ranging downward with No. 3 generally from $20 to $24, second cutting alfalfa seems to show a little improvement. Brooklyn of late has been paying slightly better prices than Manhattan buyers.

FEEDS AND GRAINS

FUTURES	Sept. 21	Sept. 14	Last Year
(At Chicago)			
Wheat (Dec.)	1.38⅞	1.38	1.50¼
Corn (Dec.)	.79⅜	.84⅞	.80¾
Oats (Dec.)	.42¾	.42¾	.40⅞
CASH GRAINS			
(At New York)			
Wheat No. 2 Red	1.47½	1.46½	1.64¼
Corn, No. 2 Yel.	.92¾	.96⅛	1.06⅞
Oats No. 2	.51½	.49½	.49

FEEDS	Sept. 18	Sept. 11	Sept. 19 1925
Grd. Oats	31.00	29.50	30.00
Sp'g Bran	25.25	25.00	27.50
H'd Bran	27.00	27.00	32.00
Stand'd Mids	26.25	26.00	31.00
Soft W. Mids	32.00	32.00	37.00
Flour Mids	32.00	32.00	37.50
Red Dog	37.50	37.00	44.50
Wh. Hominy	34.25	33.00	35.00
Yel. Hominy	33.50	32.50	34.50
Corn Meal	34.50	33.50	39.00
Gluten Feed	35.75	37.75	43.25
Gluten Meal	45.75	47.75	49.25
36% C. S. Meal	32.00	33.00	40.00
41% C. S. Meal	34.50	36.50	43.00
43% C. S. Meal	36.00	38.00	45.00
34% O. P. Linseed Meal	45.00	45.50	45.50

Above feed quotations taken from weekly grain and feed letter issued weekly by New York State Dept. of Farms and Markets.

On the 21st, the Chicago wheat market experienced a sharp advance, approximately a 3-cent rise due primarily to the unexpected strength in the Liverpool market and weather conditions in the northwest and Canada. Snow storms in Alberta and Montana were reported.

The corn market is still lolling along with prices showing some weakness. It looks as though the market is in for good times which is almost sure to develop with consequent buying and price increases, were sharp frost to be experienced. We are beginning to get perilously close to the frost period.

MEATS AND LIVE STOCK

The live calf market has taken a sharp upward turn and nearby veals have been scarce and where the marks have been real choice $18 has been the prevailing price. Stock that shows fair to good condition has brought from $15.50 to $17.50 while common to medium from $12 to $15.

Live lambs have eased off on the other hand. Real choice marks selling $1 below last week's quotations. Stock had to be extra good on the 21st to bring $15 with the bulk of the arrivals selling from $13 to $14.

Live hogs are still selling well. Yorkers weighing from 100 to 150 pounds bringing from $14.25 to $14.50, while those weighing from 150 to 200 pounds generally bring from $14 to $14.25. Hogs over 200 pounds are not selling as well and usually bring around $13.50 per hundred pounds.

Country dressed veals are meeting about the same market as they did a week ago, real choice marks having difficulty in reaching last week's top quotations, however. The prevailing top price on primes is 23c, whereas last week it was 24c, However, we hear of occasional sales at a fractional advance. On the whole, the market is about on the same plane as it was on the 14th.

Crop Acreage Decreases.

AN analysis of the last census by the United States Department of Agriculture shows that crop land in the United States has decreased 5% during the past five years. This is the first time in the history of the United States that a decrease in crop area has been shown in any census period.

The decreases in crop acreage have occurred principally in the Eastern cotton belt, in the corn and winter wheat belts, in the dairy sections and in Eastern Washington and California. Some sections have shown an increase, particularly in the semi-arid Western states and in some other small sections.

The land taken out of crops has been put into pasture and wood lots. This reduction in crop land has occurred despite the noticeable increase in population. While the crop area decreased 5%, the population increased nearly 8%.

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Best Prices Prompt Returns
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which everybody should read This boy started small in backyard when at school with no money, now has $30,000 plant, ships to N. Y. 150 barrels squabs yearly, paid $75-$100 bbl. You can do the same. Price of book is 50c but we will mail it to you for names and addresses of four of your friends and only ten cents silver or U. S. stamps Write today. PLYMOUTH ROCK SQUAB CO., 434 A St., Melrose Highlands, Mass. Established 26 years.

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FEEDING PIGS FOR SALE—Either Chester and Yorkshire cross or Berkshire and Chester cross, 7 to 8 weeks old, $4.50 each; 8 to 9 weeks old, $4.75 each. Also a handsome lot of pure bred Chester Whites, barrows, boars or sows, 7 weeks old, $6 each. We have an extra nice selection of pigs at present, either pure bred or cross breeds, and are prepared to ship from 2 to 50 C.O.D. on approval. If pigs are unsatisfactory on arrival at your depot, return at my expense. Safe delivery guaranteed—No charge for shipping crates—Ref. Tanner's Nat'l Bank.
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We Pay EXPRESS CHARGES TO YOUR DEPOT. Yorkshire and Chester white cross, and Chester and Berkshire cross pigs 7 to 8 weeks old, $5.50 each; 8 to 9 weeks old, $6 each. Pure bred Chester white 7 weeks old, $7.50 each. These are all large growthy pigs, weaned and eating. We crate and ship C. O. D. to your depot. No charge for shipping crates or express. These are net prices. If satisfactory, pay express man, and if not, return at our expense.
Will ship from 2 to 50 to you on approval
CLOVER HILL FARM, R. F. D. Box 48, WOBURN, MASS.

FEEDING PIGS FOR SALE Yorkshire Chester cross or Yorkshire and Berkshire cross, all large growthy pigs weaned and eating pigs, 7 to 8 weeks old, $4.50 each; 8 to 9 weeks old, $4.75 each. Send in and get from 2 to 50 pigs. Also pure bred Chester White Barrows, Boars or Sows, 6 weeks old, $6.00 each. Pure Bred Yorkshire Barrows, Boars or Sows, 6 weeks old, $6.00 each. I will ship C. O. D. to you on approval. If pigs are not satisfactory at your depot, have pigs returned at my expense. Safe delivery guaranteed. No charge for shipping crates. WALTER LUX, 388 Salem St., Woburn, Mass. Tel. 0086.

The Farm News

Kautzman Sentenced For Part in Milk Graft

FREDERICK W. KAUTZMAN, former supervising milk inspector of the Health Department in New York City, was sentenced on September 21st to serve from 8½ to 10 years in state's prison. Kautzman was convicted on August 20th of having taken a bribe in connection with his work as milk inspector. He was found guilty of having accepted a bribe on July 30th, 1924, from Samuel Doner, a wholesale cream dealer. It was through Kautzman that Doner was permitted to bring into the city and sell bootleg cream, contrary to law.

Hearings on additional milk graft evidence began on September 22nd at the offices of Health Commissioner Harris, under Commissioner Kelby, formerly Supreme Court Justice, and under Mayor Walker, investigating the milk and poultry graft in the Health Department. It is said that graft in the poultry inspection department will dwarf anything so far revealed in the milk division.

L. E. Sands Sentenced to Atlanta

LEWIS E. SANDS of Albion, N. Y., former "Bean King," has been sentenced to two years in the Federal Penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga. Sands entered a plea of guilty to the charge of using the mails to defraud, in the Federal District Court in Canandaigua. Judge J. R. Hazel, in Buffalo, presided. Sands headed the company which bore his name and went through a sensational million dollar failure two years ago last month. He was tried twice in the Orleans County Court for grand larceny, but escaped conviction.

WGY Changes Farm Program

THE General Electric Co., in Schenectady, N. Y., has announced that the agricultural hour of WGY will henceforth be every Wednesday evening, beginning at 6:45 P. M. standard time. This program was formerly on the air every Monday evcning and more recently on Tuesday evenings. News items furnished by AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST are broadcasted during the period.

T. G. Caldwell Killed in Auto Accident on September 15th

THEODORE G. CALDWELL, President and General Manager of Brown & Bailey Condensed Milk Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., and a director in the organization, was killed in an automobile accident. Mr. Caldwell was known intimately to hundreds of dairymen in the New York Milk Shed and many were acquainted with him in a lesser degree.

News from the Southern Tier of New York

TIOGA County suffered a big loss in the two fires that destroyed many thousands of dollars worth of property, during fair week. The five large barns on the George F. Blewer estate, in the town of Newark Valley, with all their contents (with the exception of the live stock, which were safely removed from the burning pile) were burned, said contents being all the farm equipment of the most modern machinery—100 tons of hay and many oats. Of all the machinery and tools only one horse rake was saved. The 30 cows were left to be milked by hand, as the milking machine and engine are gone. It is alleged that the foreman (during the absence of the owner on his wedding trip) took the tractor into one of the barns, to grind some feed, and that the engine backfired.

Had it not been for the assistance of the Owego Fire Department, the $10,000 house, too would have burned, as it was on fire many times. The buildings and contents were said to value $20,000, but in view of the high cost of lumber and labor, it is doubted if the buildings alone, five barns and two silos, could be replaced by that amount.

Bennett Flour Mills Burn

The same day the Bennett Flour and Feed Mills at Tioga Center were destroyed by fire. The loss of these mills are inestimable to the farmers in the surrounding country, as mills are getting scarce in this County. The Mills entailed a monetary loss of $20,000, but that does not include the farmers.

Tioga County Fair was considered the best ever. Larger exhibits—and more people. The fireworks on Wednesday evening were grand exhibits of mechanism. The races were not what we expected, as the track was so softened by recent rains. But taking it all in all, the fair was considered a great success, from about all viewpoints.

Potatoes are being sold for $1.50 to $2.00 a bushel—on the streets and in the stores.

Eggs have jumped higher. Forty-five to fifty cents a dozen. Butter 50 to 55 cents a pound. Beans about the same, 10 cents a pound.—Mrs. D. B., Tioga County.

Central Pennsylvania Notes

J. N. GLOVER

WHEAT seeding is in full swing, though some stubbles are still to be turned for wheat.

Silo filling has begun, with a good crop of corn with which to fill or to husk for grain, if we have no frost for two weeks. Threshing is going on to a finish earlier than usual and wheat is averaging 24 bushels per acre. Oats are running about 45 bushels or better where they were not out in the rain long.

Some second crop hay or clover seed can be made in this section, if seed fills well enough.

The peach crop is a big one and they are selling along $1.50 to $2.00 for the best varieties.

The apple crop is a very good one, as the Buffalo Valley fruit farm expects 30,000 bushels of apples.

There is more of a demand for good farms by tenants than there has been for a few years past. But very few farms are changing owners.

J. L. Reitz, of Brook Park, had a yield of over 51 bushels of wheat per acre on a 24 acre field, sown early in October. John C. Cline, of Vicksburg, threshed 76 bushels of oats per acre from 8½ acres, which are among the best yields in Union County.

The Farmers' Bank of Mifflinburg is remodeling their building to make it into a modern banking house. The Lewisburg National Bank is having a new building erected further west in Lewisburg, in the direction in which the town is growing.

Dutchess County Wants Milk Tester

We have been informed by Mr. A. L. Shepherd, manager of the Dutchess County Farm Bureau, that he is looking for a trained man to take the position of supervisor of the cow testing association in that county. This is an excellent opportunity for graduates of agricultural high schools or state schools of agriculture. Those who are interested should communicate with Mr. Shepherd at Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

National Dairy Show to Feature Juniors

TWENTY states are sending teams to the vocational high school dairy judging contest at the National Dairy Show, October 6 to 13, according to J. A. Linke, Field Agent, Federal Board of Vocational Education, superintendent of the contest. The twenty teams are selected in competition among the Smith-Hughes high school in their respective states. The De Laval Separator Company is offering a $400 scholarship to the vocational student making the highest number of points in judging all breeds. The American Jersey Cattle Club offers a $400 scholarship to the individual ranking first in judging Jerseys. The Holstein-Friesian Association will give a similar award. The Michigan State Farm Bureau is banqueting the teams on Saturday evening, October 9, at the Detroit Y. M. C. A.

Grazing woodlands is the best way in the world to create a future timber shortage. Nature has never yet found a way to keep trees growing when stock ate the leaves off and trampled the seedlings into the ground.

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Every farmer knows that.

The Ford Truck that is equipped with the Super Warford Six Speed Transmission has both two ton capacity and high road speed.

This is because the added gear ratios (six in all) *double* the pulling power in low gear, and reduce engine revolutions in high gear.

The low gear, known as *underdrive*, allows forty revolutions of the engine to a single revolution of the rear wheels, which means the truck will pull two tons wherever a horse can go.

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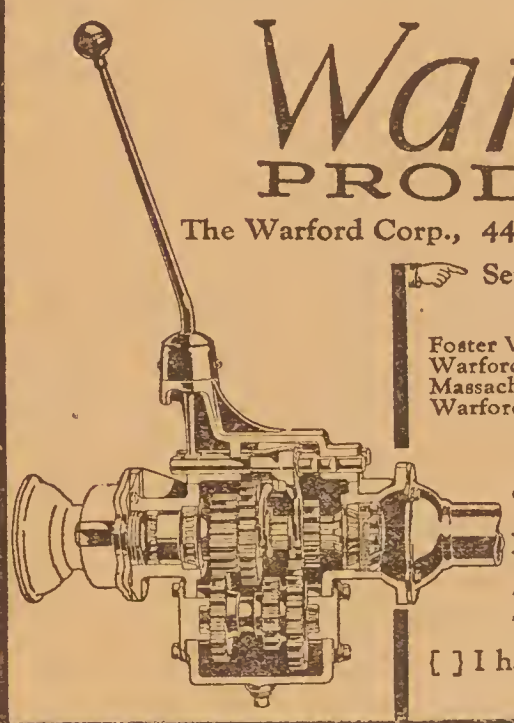
That's the truck you ought to have. Isn't it? Especially when it costs about one-third as much as any standard two tonner, and gives you Ford operating economy.

Ask the Ford dealer or Warford distributor nearest you.



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Changing your methods to meet conditions is surer than trying to change conditions to suit your business.

Farm in the locality that cuts your costs way down and where conditions, as they are, put your crop prices way up.

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Big crops earlier even than in many localities much farther South. Cooperative marketing. Land available at low prices by splitting up of large farms for more intensive cultivation.

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Please send me descriptive Booklet. The kind of Farming I am interested in is .....
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Japan--An Island of Industry

(*Continued from page* 1)

promptly gave his full support to the new government and is now the mueh respected president of the Japanese Senate. I saw him frequently as he was present at nearly all the funetions that I attended. He stated that the underlying thought in his mind was the desirability of hearty, energetie cooperation between Japan and the United States, whieh would prove mutually advantageous.

The great leaders of eommerce, like Doetor Dan and Mr. Inouye, have as an intelligent if not a greater grasp of international affairs than most of our prominent internationally posted men. They have all the experienees of the great merchant princes of the past. They are in every sense of the word men of affairs. When they speak, they speak as the reeognized mouthpieees of the eommereial interests of Japan. All these men, though still somewhat disturbed by the after effeets of the earthquake and great struggle still in progress to restore Japan to her normal condition, have the most abiding faith in the great future of Japan.

One of the younger men that I met gave his impressions of present eonditions. About elections, he told me that in 1924 the average expenses of all the eandidates for Parliament were $25,000 while the highest was $200,000. That a number of them paid their own expenses and praetically ruined themselves in doing so; that some millionaires' sons ran several times and saerifieed their entire fortunes; that the political machine pays the expenses of most of the eandidates and that they obtain their funds from eontraetors, rieh merehants and the red light district which eonsists of ten blocks of regulated houses. He told me that the eivil servants are generally honest. They are appointed for life and are content to retain their positions. Many of them expeet to rise to the rank of minister and after they have reaehed that position are generally made members of the House of Peers where they reeeive a salary of 3000 yens per annum. The great ineentive to become minister is that an ex-minister enjoys the confidenee and the respect of the people. Sinee the army and navy are no longer as powerful as they were and the civil faetions are in the aseendeney, reduced armaments and the desire for peaee are steadily gaining. He said Japan does not fear China's division by European powers as they know that the European powers are now too weakened to undertake it. He eonsiders China a deeentralized country whieh reminds him of a federation or combination of South Ameriean republies. He thought that China eould be promptly stabilized if the United States, Russia and Japan would eooperate in that direetion but that the present Russian Government cannot be trusted. He deelared that Japan's fixed poliey towards China is one of cooperation and eonciliation and there does not exist even a latent desire to become their overlord.

He explained that there is in Japan a set of men ealled genros. They are former prime ministers and are always consulted as to who should be prime minister of the eountry. In that way Japan sensibly utilizes the experienee of retired leaders of the government. This might prove a valuable hint to the United States as to what to do with their ex-presidents and perhaps even ex-vice-presidents.

One of the prominent barons told me that he has never gotten over the depression he felt when he saw President Wilson's fourteen points enlarged into the four hundred and forty artieles of the Versailles Treaty.

We left Japan with an entirely new estimate of what these people are. We learned to admire them for their courage, indomitable will and disinterested patriotism. They surely deserve an early and complete reeovery from the stunning blow they received from the earthquake.

(Editor's Note:—*Mr. Morgenthau's next article will be on the Philippine Islands.*)

THERE probably is not a single woman in all the great American Agriculturist *family who is not interested in finding some way to earn a little extra money. Thousands of letters come to us asking about various home work schemes, practically all of which are frauds.*

In order to try to find something that might be suggested to farm women that would enable them to add a little to their income through home work, the New York State College of Economics, through the courtesy of Mrs. Henry Morgenthau, Sr., is enabled to carry on a study of the economic possibilities for rural girls and women of New York State.

To begin this study it is necessary to find out what they are already doing to add to the income of the family. In this interest the following questionnaire is submitted. The cooperation of every rural woman or girl who has done something to make money and of everyone who desires to add to her income is earnestly sought in this study.

Will you please return the questionnaire which follows to the Department of Household Management, College of Home Economics, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.

QUESTIONNAIRE TO DETERMINE WHAT NEW YORK STATE RURAL WOMEN AND GIRLS ARE DOING OR WANT TO DO TO ADD. TO MONEY INCOME OF THE FAMILY.

Date _____

Village _____

Residence Farm _____ Size of Farm _____ Acres

Farm Products _____

Distance of Farm from town _____

Have you done anything to add to cash income of family? _____

What _____

_____

When did you begin to do it? _____

Estimate time spent in preparing for market _____

How marketed _____

_____

Where marketed _____

Do you work by yourself or as part of a group? _____

Estimate money earned,$ _____ in _____

Do you feel that you have time in which you could add to the cash income of your family? _____

Have you skill or interest in

Preserving fruits _____

Marketing food products _____

Marketing garden products _____

Basket making _____

Rug making _____

Leather work _____

Other handcrafts _____

Name _____

Address _____

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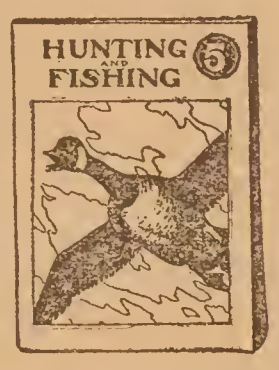

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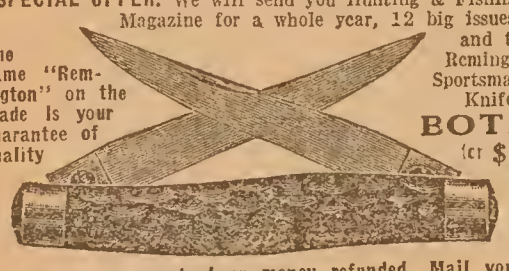

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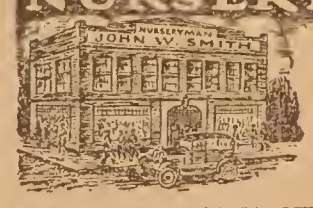

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Home and factory ground plantings offer great possibilities, town parks, selling to fruit growers, farmers, etc. Evergreens, Hedges, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Fruit Trees, etc. Everything in the nursery line and of very best quality.

Be independent and prosperous; build up a big business of your own. Pleasant work in the open air.

C. W. Myers, Pennsylvania, received our check for one week's work in August for $131.00 and the next week $101.10. Many who are now earning less can do as well in the nursery business as Mr. Myers, or better, whole time or spare time.

Write at once for particulars—men or women—and begin making money. Now is the time to start. We supply full instructions and everything necessary.

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Member American Association of Nurserymen
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PLANT NOW

SAVE TIME AND MONEY

Trees, Roses and other plants can be planted advantageously in the Autumn. The earth becomes well settled around the roots and the plants get a much earlier start in the Spring than plants set then. Prices now are favorable. We grow and sell direct to consumers at lowest prices. Better stock is not to be had, Fruit Trees, Evergreens, Privet Hedging, Japanese Barberry, Shrubbery, etc. Write for price list. We will both be gainers.

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Some Hints on Putting Up the Radio Aerial

THE summertime or fall is the only time when one can comfortably climb buildings, trees, poles, etc., and put up or repair radio aerials. Hence let's hope most of our readers have already taken care of any changes necessary or will do so before winter.

To emphasize those points on aerial erection which are of greatest importance in order to provide an installation which will be electrically efficient as well as durable, a list of suggestions is given:

1. WIRE. The very best is black enamelled No. 12 copper. No 13 stranded copper also very good. Heavy copper ribbon good but easily damaged or broken by ice and snow.
2. INSULATORS. Pyrex or other glass best because can be easily cleaned and SHOW dirt that should be removed.
3. POLES. If any necessary, wood is best unless 25 to 30 feet of space allowable from end of aerial to pole, with rope or iron wire to bridge the gap.
4. GUY-WIRE. Galvanized No. 12 or No. 14 suitable for this purpose, for guying poles.
5. HEIGHT. As high as possible. Length less important than height—particularly height above surrounding objects. Ten to fifteen feet above flat roof desirable. Five to ten feet above tree-top if tree used for fastening insulator. Pole lashed in tree-top will accomplish this.
6. ROPES AND PULLEYS. Sash-cord excellent type of rope. Always use pulley on pole or tree unless easy to climb in any weather. Hang weight or use heavy spring to maintain aerial taut under temperature changes and wind.
7. LENGTH. Better if not over 100 feet counting lead-in. Height much more important.
8. JOINTS. Don't have any, unless thoroughly soldered. Make aerial and lead all one piece of wire.
9. LEAD-IN. Use porcelain tubing inserted through window-frame. If desirable not to damage window-frame, cut narrow board to fit underneath lower sash and insert tubing through hole in board.
10. SEPARATION. Aerial must not come close to trees, roofs, metal signs, other wires, etc. Try to erect to have maximum clearance all around.—B. FOOTE.

Longer "B" Battery Life

CERTAINLY the "B" battery problem is one that is acute with many radio listeners. Sometimes they last but a month or two before they must be discarded and money spent for new ones.

Here are some hints on getting service from them:

1. Buy "B" batteries from a reliable store where business is brisk. You are then assured of fresh stock. "B" batteries handled by dealers of other kinds as a side-line may lie on the shelves for months before sale.
2. Buy a well-known brand. Good "B" batteries are never on the "bargain" counters. Pay a good price for them—it's money saved in the end every time.
3. Purchase batteries that are big enough; for sets of four tubes and over the very largest size is most economical. The only excuse for diminutive "B" batteries is for compactness, as in a portable set.
4. Don't test "B" batteries with an ammeter—use a voltmeter always.
5. Do not stand "B" batteries in a warm place—particularly near a radiator or where the hot sun will shine on them. This dries out the moist paste with which the cells are filled.
6. Be sure your set is properly equipped with proper value of "C" battery, for without the "C" battery the drain on the "B" batteries may easily be nearly twice as great.—B. FOOTE.

Questions About Radio Battery Charging

Can I charge my battery while the radio set is running without doing any damage?

Yes, but with most chargers there will be a resulting "hum" from the charger that will interfere with reception. A trickle charger and most electrolytic chargers can be used in this way with little or no "hum."

Is there any damage done by forgetting to turn off the charges for several hours after the battery is fully charged?

No, none, except that the battery may become slightly warm and the water will be more rapidly evaporated. Did you ever stop to realize that an auto battery is charged by the car generator all the time? You will have to add water oftener if you do this.

The wooden casing of my battery has broken away. Can I use the cells standing outside of the box? I do my own charging.

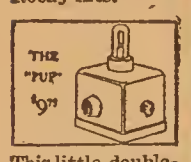
Surely. Better stand the cells in a flat glass dish. You can easily make another box out of hard wood, coating inside and outside well with black asphaltum paint.

—B. FOOTE.

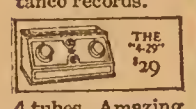
"A Day" Instead of "A Year"

In the issue of September 18 on page 14 a typographical error was made that bears correction. It was stated that the miniature Niagara at the State Fair represented a yearly production of the dairy farms of this state which total approximately 10 million quarts per year. This statement should have read "approximately 10 million quarts per *day*."

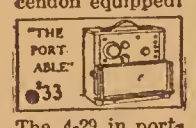
CROSLEY RADIO
All prices slightly higher west of Rocky Mts.



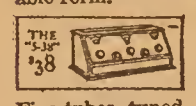
This little double-circuit 1-tube set has made long distance records.



4 tubes. Amazing efficiency, Crescendon equipped!

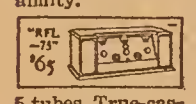


The 4-29 in portable form.



Five tubes, tuned radio frequency. Two stages non-oscillating radio frequency amplification, Crescendon, two stages audio frequency amplification.

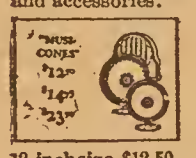
5 tubes, 1-dial control acuminators, Crescendon, power tube adaptability.



5 tubes. True-cascade amplification; non-oscillating and non-radiating.

In solid mahogany console. 5-tube $50 instrument, Crosley Musicone speaker, ample compartment for batteries.

Double drum station selector! Musicone and room for batteries and accessories.



12-inch size, $12.50. Super Musicone, $14.75. Musicone Deluxe, $23.50. Also beautiful Musi-console with room for batteries and accessories, as below.

One-Dial Control!

. . . in this amazing 5-tube set at $50

Already the new 5-tube Crosley set, at $50, has met such a tremendous demand as to confirm the prediction that it will replace thousands upon thousands of sets now in use.

Confronted by high prices, many people who desired to replace their old sets have hitherto hesitated to do so. Now . . . in the new Crosley "5-50". . they find the features and qualities they desire, formerly exclusive to very high priced sets : : : available at small investment.

The incomparable joys of Single-Dial Control! Uncanny selectivity, resulting from its metal-shielded chassis and the surpassing efficiency of the Crosley circuit's advanced design! Exquisite volume, thanks to the matchless Crescendon! Crosley Acuminators, power tube adaptability . . . all the attributes of radio at its best . . . for $50!

In all the Crosley line no instrument represents a greater triumph than this wonderful 5-tube set. Examine the line in full, as illustrated in the marginal column at the left . . . each item a victory for *mass production* in reducing radio prices. Then see the Crosley line at Crosley dealers . . . including the new "5-50". . now on display!

See it . . hear it. View the refreshing beauty of its solid mahogany cabinet. Operate it yourself. Watch the stations, written in on the graphic dial, parade before you and usher in their programs with unerring accuracy. Sharpen the selection with the Crosley Acuminators. Release inspiring volume by means of the Crescendon.

Know what heights . . . in tone, volume, selectivity and sensitivity . . . radio of moderate price has reached!

One-dial control. You find your station, then write its letters on the graphic dial, locating it once and for all, to turn to whenever your fancy dictates.

The new Crosley all-metal shielded chassis not only aids in producing astounding selectivity, but standardizes manufacture and helps make possible the price of $50.

Slightly higher west of the Rockies. Never before, at anywhere near this price, has a radio set possessed all these advantages: 1. Single-dial control with graphic station selector. 2. Metal-shielded chassis, contributing to amazing selectivity and reducing cost. 3. Crescendon control, producing exquisite volume from distant stations. 4. Crosley Acuminators, which sharpen tuning and increase selectivity. 5. Power tube adaptability. 6. Beautiful, solid mahogany cabinet of distinguished design and exquisite two-tone finish.

THE CROSLEY RADIO CORPORATION; CINCINNATI—POWEL CROSLEY, Jr.; President

Crosley manufactures radio receiving sets, which are licensed under Armstrong U. S. Patent No. 1,113,149 or under patent applications of Radio Frequency Laboratories, Inc., and other patents issued and pending. Owning and operating station WLW, first remote control super-power station in America. All prices without accessories.

For Catalogue write Dept 205

Crosley Features

"CRESCENDON"

When, on ordinary radios, ears must strain to catch a station miles away, a turn of the Crescendon on Crosley radios instantly swells reception to room-filling volume. An exclusive Crosley feature.

ALL-METAL SHIELDED CHASSIS

This truly great radio achievement, found in several Crosley sets, furnishes a substantial frame for mounting elements, produces excellent alignment of condensers, shields the units from each other, prevents interstage, improves the stability of the circuit, increases selectivity and saves costs by standardizing this phase of manufacture.

THE SINGLE-DIAL STATION SELECTOR

Nothing in radio equals the joy or the convenience of single dial control. Crosley single drum control enables you to find the stations sought without log book or "tuning"

THE "ACUMINATORS"

Crosley Acuminators provide sharp tuning where reception spreads broadly over dial, easily tune out local and bring in far stations. Ordinarily, once adjusted and they need not be touched again.

USE OF POWER TUBE

Power tube adaptability marks the Crosley "5-50", "5-75" and "RFL" sets. This feature typifies Crosley provision for best radio reception at moderate cost. This feature is in keeping with all that is most progressive.

QUALITY AND BEAUTY IN CABINETS AND CONSOLES

GLASS CLOTH
EST. 1916—PAT'D
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ADMITS VIOLET RAYS

Now it is easy to get lots of eggs all winter. Just build this GLASS CLOTH scratch shed onto your hen house to admit the vitalizing ultra-violet rays of the sun. Plain glass stops them. These rays bring amazing winter egg yields. The shed is cheap and easy to make. Gives twice the room. Allows hens to scratch and work up vitality. High winter egg prices repay its cost many times. Try it. GLASS CLOTH makes fine, winter-tight storm doors, windows and porch enclosures. Just tack it over your screens. Ideal for poultry houses, hot beds, barns, repairs, etc.

SPECIAL TRIAL OFFER Send $5.00 for big roll 45 ft. long and 36 in. wide, postpaid. (Will cover scratch shed 9x15 ft.) If, after ten days use, you do not find it better than glass or any substitute, return it and we will refund your money. Common sense instructions, "Feeding for Eggs," with each order. Catalog illustrating uses on request. (Many dealers sell Glass Cloth.)

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in the Classified Columns of the
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

The Carolinian—*By Rafael Sabatini*

The British forces have escaped from the trap which the Colonial army has set for them. Harry Latimer, major in the Colonial Army, is held as being responsible for this information getting to the British, it being assumed that the secret of the plans known only to him and his two superiors had been conveyed to his wife Myrtle, she in turn being suspected of passing the information on to her father, a British subject. A court of inquiry is hastily called with Governor Rutledge presiding and Latimer's former officer General Moultrie and others attending. Latimer and his wife testify as to all that has gone before. It is revealed that it was impossible for the Colonial plans to reach the British and yet the facts prove the British were warned of the flanking action of the Colonial troops under Lincoln.

It was the only thing to be, since his silence must condemn him; and so he chose, as his wife had chosen, a course of utter candour. He began by telling them how he had discovered for himself that his wife was deceiving him with those falsehoods to which she had now confessed.

Moultrie interrupted him at that stage. 'Are you telling us that you knew the real identity of this man Neild?'

'I am. I discovered it when I examined him.'

'And you kept it to yourself?'

'For the very reasons my wife has given you. Mandeville used the same arguments with me that he had already used with her. He showed me that he and Carey had so entangled and compromised my wife that I could not denounce him without endangering her. So I contented myself for the present with detaining him, thereby rendering him at least powerless to harm us by espionage.'

Thence, after a pause, he resumed the tale of his suspicions, his torment of doubt on the score of the extent of his wife's faithlessness, and his resolve, so terrible in its consequences, to put her to the test.

'In that evil hour, sir,' he told Rutledge, 'I remembered something you first said years ago and repeated lately, in connection with the traitor Featherstone: that when a person is suspected of spying, it is possible by means of false information to establish his guilt and mislead the enemy at one and the same time.'

'But this test, sir . . . the nature of this test!' cried Moultrie. 'Would you have us believe possible so extraordinary a fatality, so extraordinary a coincidence?'

'It is hardly a coincidence at all. If General Moultrie will recall words said to me a little while before—words similar to those which he used to your excellency a few hours later at the meeting of the Council . . .'

'Aye! I remember!' Moultrie interrupted him.

'You deplored, sir, civilian intervention in military affairs but for which Lincoln's army would have been where it was required instead of idling at Savannah. When you said that, you suggested the obvious test, and I applied it. Now, sirs, you know all, and I hope that you believe as firmly as I believe that my wife is innocent.'

'You overlook, sir,' said Rutledge gravely, 'that if we believe you now—and I scarcely see, all the facts considered, what other explanation fits—the case against Mrs. Latimer is stronger than it ever was. The extraordinary test you tell us you applied makes possible what seemed impossible before: that she should have communicated to her father, before he was arrested, this false information, which yet was true.'

Latimer's eyes dilated in sudden fear. Only now did he perceive how his trust in truth had been misplaced. In his candour he had overshot the mark.

'Oh, my God!' he groaned, and sank down again into his seat.

'But it clears him,' cried Myrtle. 'You cannot doubt the truth of what he has told you. Your excellency has said that it fits.'

'Do you admit, madam,' Rutledge asked her, 'that you conveyed this information to your father?'

'I did not,' she answered firmly. 'I swear that I did not.'

Rutledge bowed his head. 'If there are no further questions for the witness . . .' He paused, his hand upon the bell, and after a moment, none of his associates making shift to speak, he rang.

Shubrick was prompt to answer the summons.

'Is the man who calls himself Neild here yet?'

The ensign replied that he was waiting.

'Bring him in,' said Rutledge, and to fill in the pause that followed, he re-

What Happened to the Trumpeter?

His disappearance and the events which just precede and immediately follow, constitute one of the highest points in all English literature. Read this great mystery in—

Beau Geste *By P. C. Wren*

This, the best mystery story of a generation starts in the October 16th issue of American Agriculturist.

turned to the notes he was making pencil.

CHAPTER XVII

Judgment

MAJOR MANDEVILLE came in between two troopers, erect, firm of step, confident and composed of countenance.

Myrtle, at the end of her examination, had been led aside by Tom Izard to another chair. And now, in obedience to a sign from Rutledge, Shubrick and the guards fell back a little, leaving the prisoner face to face with the Governor.

The Englishman's dark, piercing eyes took in the situation at a glance. Whilst much of it still remained mysterious, he perceived his own danger in the intent scrutiny to which he was subjected, and he suspected at once that his identity was known. He was not left in any doubt.

'We understand,' said Rutledge, 'that you are Captain Mandeville, a British officer.'

The abruptness of the challenge startled him a little. So much his face betrayed. But only for a moment was he thrown off his balance. In the next he was bowing, cool and urbane, to Rutledge, and correcting him precisely as in similar case he had corrected Latimer.

'Major Mandeville, if you please.' And he added, not without irony: 'Your humble obedient.'

'You confess yourself, of course, a British spy?'

'Considering the garb in which you behold me, the confession is surely unnecessary.'

'You know, Major Mandeville, what awaits you?' Rutledge asked him.

'Naturally. It by no means exhausts my perspicacity.'

Rutledge considered him a moment before putting his next question.

'Have you, yourself, any notion why Major Latimer should not immediately have denounced you upon discovering your true identity?'

'I gave Major Latimer excellent reasons why he could not denounce me without grave danger to his wife and even to himself.'

'Will you repeat these reasons?'

'That is my intention. The game, I see, is lost, like most games I ever played. I was always an unlucky gambler; but at least always a good loser.' And the story he told them now was one that confirmed in every particular what they had already heard.

Rutledge's next question was a little startling to them all.

'If you were told that, after having learnt these facts from you, Mrs. Latimer had conveyed to her father secret information obtained from her husband, which could be of use to the British, what should you say?'

'Say?' Mandeville's astonishment was unfeigned. 'What does your excellency say?' What does any man who reasons say?'

'Ah!' said Rutledge. 'And yet, conveyed such information certainly was.'

'By Mrs. Latimer?' cried Mandeville. He spoke contemptuously. 'Sirs, your wits need furbishing.'

Rutledge invited his associates to question the witness if they so desired. They did not, and Shubrick was ordered to remove him, and to bring in Sir Andrew Carey.

Mandeville's glance sought Myrtle in a pleading farewell. He had done his best for her at the last, and gratitude now invested her eyes with a look of compassion.

After that he took his place between his guards, and went out, his step as firm, his head as high as that of any man who ever faced that fate of a detected spy.

When he had gone, Rutledge repeated to them in a slightly different form the question he had put to Mandeville himself.

'If you believe what that man has told us of his interview with Mrs. Latimer—and it closely confirms her own and Major Latimer's stories—ask yourselves whether, upon learning such abominable facts concerning her father, it is credible that she would have conveyed information to him.'

'But the fact,' cried Moultrie in distress, 'the damnable fact that the information was conveyed?'

'Aye,' said Gadsden. 'That's something that remains unshaken and unexplained.'

And Colonel Laurens silently nodded his agreement.

'Carey's evidence may shake it,' said Rutledge. 'I do not know. But whilst we examine him, keep present in your minds what I have said.'

That was the first word in his favour that Latimer had heard from his judges, and to him the amazing fact was that it should proceed from one whom he had come to regard almost as his personal enemy, one whom three days ago he had threatened with a challenge to follow when the settlement of the present troubles of Charles Town should make it possible.

Rutledge was speaking again. 'It will be best, I think, if Mrs. Latimer is not present at the examination of her father, in case we should afterwards wish to re-examine her.' He made the statement interrogatively, and upon receiving the acquiescence of the others, he begged Captain Izard to conduct her from the room.

'We leave her in your charge, Captain Izard. Take her into the dining-room until we need her agin.'

As she was passing out, she looked very wistfully at her husband, almost as if in fear. Harry Latimer returned the glance with one which at first was no more than its reflected expression, but which ended in a smile of confidence and encouragement.

Rutledge was bending over his sheet of paper, referring now to one, now to the other, of the documents before him, his pencil travelling faster than ever.

At length Sir Andrew Carey, under guard, was ushered in by Shubrick. It was the first time that Latimer had seen him since that night of their duel at Brewton's, four years ago, and he was amazed at the change in the man. His bulk had shrunk so that his clothes hung loose and empty about him, and he seemed to have lost height. His face, so full, ruddy, and hearty in the old days, was grey and hollow-cheeked. He carried himself aggressively, but his feebleness was not to be dissembled, and he leaned heavily upon a cane. In his eyes alone was there vigour and life. They smouldered balefully as they fell upon Latimer; then glowed with sardonic smile as they raked the faces of the others present.

Rutledge wrote on, without raising his head, so engrossed now in his task that he did not even look up when, in fierce expression of his hatred, Carey mockingly addressed the little gathering.

'But where is the hero of the hour? Your great General Lincoln?'

Rutledge laid down his pencil, at last, and looked up. There was the ghost of a smile on his thin lips, but his voice was as cold as ever.

'If General Lincoln has not yet arrived, at least General Prevost has departed. The reflection may serve to cool your insolence when I add to it that I have documentary evidence before me that you have been acting as an enemy agent in Charles Town.'

'An enemy agent? Why, you pitiful traitor . . .'

'A British agent, if you prefer it. You know enough of the world, I am sure, to have some notion of what may happen to you.'

'Bah!' said Carey, attempting bravado. But he was none too successful. His lips quivered, and his glance fell away before Rutledge's.

Moultrie asked a question: 'Have you any notion sir, how the British came to be informed of the approach of General Lincoln?

A shade of annoyance crossed Rutledge's face, as if this were not a question that he desired.

Carey's eyes gleamed. He paused a moment before answering. 'I have. They were informed by me upon information obtained from Major Latimer.'

If any doubt could still have lingered in Latimer's mind of the truth of what he had heard from his wife and Mandeville, this deliberate, cool-blooded lie must finally have mispelled it.

'You are very eager, sir,' cried Laurens, 'to swear away your life.'

'My life?' He shrugged his still heavy shoulders. 'Haven't you just told me, you murderers, that my life is forfeit?'

'But not the life of Major Latimer,' said Rutledge. 'Nor would you swear it away so glibly if what you say is true. By doing so, you testify in his favour.'

Carey's smouldering eyes considered the Governor in repressed fury. He realized his false step, and he set about retrieving it.

'You are right, Mr. Rutledge,' he said quietly. 'It serves no purpose to deceive you.' Then, in a voice vibrating with passion, he went on: 'You all know the wrong, the unpardonable wrong this man did me. Like a coward he bound my hands, so that I could not take satisfaction from him in an honourable way. Was that to be borne?

(*Continued on opposite page*)

State Fair Judging Contest

Three Hundred Boys and Girls Take Part

AT the 86th New York State Fair at Syracuse the largest group of farm boys and girls in the history of the judging contest assembled on Monday and Tuesday to compete for many prizes and other special awards in the judging of dairy cattle, horses, poultry, apples, potatoes and corn. This group numbered nearly 300 and was made up of judging teams from 39 of the high school departments of agriculture from all parts of the state, three of the special state schools of agriculture, 14 junior project county club teams and a number of boys and girls from the farms near Syracuse.

The entire use of the Coliseum was given over all day Monday to the boys judging department. Judging farm work horses and dairy cattle made up the day. In the horse events, H. S. Canfield of Watkins Glen made almost a perfect score in addition to the first prize money was awarded a subscription to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

In dairy cattle rings of cows and heifers of each of the four principal breeds were judged. The competition was both by individuals and by schools or clubs. The three highest teams in the agricultural school group were Webster, Canandaigua and Alfred State School. In the junior project club competition the boys of the West Winfield club in Herkimer county made up of William Griffith, Walter Harrison and Louis Klung and in charge of Harold Love, took first place.

The school team from Webster and the club team from West Winfield were each awarded an attractive bronze wall plaque from the State Fair Commission by Commission Pyrke. Commissioner Pyrke also awarded to the four highest individuals in each the agricultural school group, and the county club group, watch-fob medals from the State Fair Commission, with blue, red, yellow and white ribbons signifying relative standing of the recipients.

The boys receiving these medals also win the honor of representing New York State at the National Dairy Show to be held on October 6th at Detroit in the interstate competition in judging dairy cattle. The boys receiving these medals and therefore, earning membership on the New York State agricultural school judging team were; William Moran, Canandaigua; Alvin Helfikn, Webster; Lawrence Kenney, Jordan and Francis Hyatt, Marcellus. The boys making up the State junior project club team were William Griffith of West Winfield; Raymond McLaughlin of Delhi; Peter Lucksinger of Syracuse and Baunes Marshman of Oxford. In addition to the medals each of these boys will receive $50 from the State Fair Commission to aid them in their expenses in attending the National Dairy Show.

Glen J. Wight of Canandaigua has been selected to accompany the four boys of the farm school group to Detroit.

The winners in the other events were as follows: George L. Hatfield of Homer; first in poultry, Carleton Graves, Prattsburg, first in fruit; F. C. Crissey, Trumansburg, first in corn; Martin Doan, Marcellus, first in potatoes. These latter boys were given special awards of subscriptions by AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

A large silver cup was offered by Mr. Aiken of Syracuse to the boy who was the best all around judge and made the highest score in all six judging events. Clarence Carpenter of Malone was decided to receive this honor. This margin, however, over George Powers of Canandiagua was one of fractions.

The judging program of the Fair was under the supervision of W. J. Weaver, Supervisor of Agricultural Education of the State Department of Education, and the success of the program was due to the careful planning of Mr. Weaver and G. W. Harrison, Assistant Secretary of the State Fair Commission and also to the fine help and cooperation given by all teachers of agriculture who had teams of boys in the events.

SPECIAL OFFER

This is the tenth anniversary of the great 1916 milk strike. In honor of the event, we are making a special offer of

THE TROUBLE MAKER

By E. R. EASTMAN

This novel is the only permanent record of the struggles of the dairymen in 1916, and even more than this, it is the best farm story of a generation. If you have not read it, you have missed a treat. If you have read it, you will want to read it again and will want your children to read it.

Here is a chance to put this great book into your library as a permanent record of the struggles, the hopes, and the aspirations of your own farm people.

The publisher's regular price for this edition is $2.00, but as a special offer, we will mail the book postpaid on receipt of 75c for all orders received between October 1 and October 30.

American Agriculturist
461 Fourth Ave. - New York City

The Carolinian

(*Continued from page* 14)

Was I to lie forever under that intolerable debt? Since I might not pay it one way, I have paid it another. Pretending to yield to my daughter's intercessions. I secretly made my peace with him, and I converted him back to the cause from which he had traitorously seceded.'

'When? When did you do this?' Moultrie asked. 'Be more precise.'

'Six months ago,' he answered impatiently, as if the interruption were frivolous; and he swept on with his tale of infamy. 'Why, do you think, did I do it? That might entangle and break him in the end. For months now he has been supplying me with information which I have been forwarding to the British, and which has brought about the frustration of your rebel aims. Thus he has doubly served my ends.'

Again Rutledge was surprising. 'Of that we were already more or less persuaded. It but required your own testimony to confirm us.'

'Ha, ha!' The Baronet almost gloated. 'And now you have it. There he stands; as false to you as he was false to me; false and rotten to the core of him.'

Latimer was on his feet, his face inflamed.

'Mr. Rutledge, in God's name, if I am to be shot on the word of this vindictive madman . . .'

Rutledge quelled him sternly. 'Major Latimer, you shall be given opportunity to answer, never fear.' And he resumed his questioning of Sir Andrew. 'You have said that it was yourself conveyed to the British the information that Lincoln was approaching to surprise them. Was this information received from Mrs. Latimer?'

'She was the bearer of a note from her husband, which contained it.'

'You have this note?'

Carey smiled. 'It is not a document a prudent man would keep.'

'But you are not a prudent man in this matter, Sir Andrew. And for your purposes of vengeance what evidence could have been more conclusive now? But we will pass on. You were arrested within a few minutes of your daughter's visit, and your papers were seized at the same time. They include this letter which you were just finishing. It is in cipher, which of itself sufficiently proclaims its object. It was intended for the British, was it not?'

'For General Prevost.'

'Yet it was never despatched. How do you reconcile that with your assertion that the information you received was actually conveyed to the British?'

It was a question that startled them all, with the possible exception of Latimer, who, from his own reasoning of yesterday, knew already what the answer must be. Yet it was not as obvious to Carey. For a moment or two he floundered in the trap before he perceived the clear way out, and took it.

'I was arrested a quarter of an hour after my daughter left me; but three quarters of an hour after she arrived. The letter informing General Prevost of Lincoln's approach was despatched a half-hour before my arrest. Otherwise how did the news reach Prevost? And you know that it did reach him.'

'Aye,' growled Moultrie, 'that's the damning fact to which all roads must lead in the end, however they seem to be taking different directions.'

'A moment, please,' Rutledge repressed him. 'What, then, Sir Andrew, was the object of this further letter, which also, as you have told us, was intended for General Prevost?'

Carey's answer was prompt. 'It duplicated the information. The news was too important to be left to a single messenger. I was sending a second one against the danger of the first being arrested.'

Rutledge sank back in his chair with bowed head and half-closed eyes, thoughtfully tapping his teeth with the pencil he had taken up again. Then suddenly he looked round at the others.

'Have you any questions for the witness?' There was something odd and very unusual in his manner, a certain slyness in his glance, than which nothing could normally be more alien to John Rutledge.

(*To Be Continued*)

The group of farm boys from agricultural high schools and state schools and junior project boys and girls together with teachers of agriculture and county leaders who took part in the State Fair Judging Contest.
W. J. Weaver, Superintendent of this Department of the State Fair, is at the left center of the front row.

Keep Your Stock comfortable, too!

Your stock needs comfortable, well cared for winter quarters as much as you do. You can not expect them to keep in profitable physical condition without ample protection. If they are not worth such care they are not worth keeping.

To get the best comfort-bringing equipment that you may need, you should consult your local "Farm Service" Hardware Man.

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He has selected dependable and properly made devices such as tank heaters, water bowls, stanchions, litter carriers, etc., for you. He picks out good ones because he is right in your community, depending on your trade, and he MUST satisfy you to keep you as his customer.

See him, too, about such other things as halters, rope, forks, barrows, building paper, lighting equipment, locks, hasps, etc. You will get more in service and satisfaction at a "tag" store.

Your "Farm Service" Hardware Men.

Dress Up the Apple a Bit

Seasonable 3-A Service Recipes--Stylish Patterns

IN this apple country too often the apple has become commonplace instead of being the basis for many delightful dishes.

Most fruits are at their best eaten raw, but the apple is good either raw or cooked. It has the additional advantage of combining well with other fruits, meat or fish for salad, and with certain starchy foods in cooked dishes.

The following group of recipes offer simple and easy ways of using apples as almost any part of the meal from main dish to dessert.

Apple Rings and Bacon

Select firm, tart apples. Wash and core, but do not peel, the apples. Cut them in rings or slices about ¼ inch thick. Place the rings in a frying pan (do not crowd them) with a small amount of bacon fat, and sprinkle them with brown sugar. Add just enough boiling water to cover the rings. Cover the pan and cook the apples until tender, browning them on both sides. Lift them on to a hot platter, and serve them with a border of crisp bacon.

Hot Apple Sandwich

Cover a slice of toasted bread with a thick layer of heavy apple sauce. Place two slices of bacon on top of the sauce, and put in a hot oven until the bacon is crisp. Serve at once.

Apple Sauce

If a fine, smooth sauce is desired, the apples are cooked in clear water until soft. They may be put through a strainer or crushed with a spoon, and sugar added, and are not cooked at all after this. If the finished product is to show the apples in pieces or sections, a syrup is first made by boiling the sugar and the water until the syrup coats the spoon. The apples are then added and cooked until clear.

Apple-sauce Spice Cake

1 cup sugar
½ cup fat
1 teaspoon cinnamon
½ teaspoon nutmeg
¼ teaspoon cloves
¼ teaspoon allspice
½ teaspoon salt
1 cup thick, unsweetened apple sauce
1½ cups flour
4 teaspoons baking powder
1 egg
½ cup English walnuts, chopped

Cream the fat and sugar, and add the apple sauce and the beaten egg. Mix and sift the dry ingredients, add the nuts, and combine the mixtures, mixing them thoroughly. Bake in a loaf, in a moderate oven (380°-400° F). If preferred, the cake may be baked in two layers.

Stuffed Apples

1 cup apple pulp
1 cup marshmallows, cut in small pieces
1/3 cup English walnuts chopped
¼ cup sugar
Whipped cream to moisten

Select bright red apples of uniform size. Polish well, and cut a slice off the stem end. Carefully scoop out the apple pulp, without breaking the shell and leaving a wall ¼ inch thick. To avoid discoloration, cover the pulp with cold water to which a little lemon juice has been added. Pile the mixture in the apple shells, and garnish with a spray of mint.

Belmont Baked Apples

6 red apples
½ cup sugar

Wipe, core and make two circular cuts, through skin of apple, leaving a ¾ inch band midway between stem and blossom ends. Put in a baking dish, sprinkle with the sugar and add water to cover bottom of pan. Bake in hot oven until soft, basting every 8 minutes, with syrup in pan. Remove to serving dish and pour around syrup.

Apple Fritters

1 1/3 cup flour
2 tsp. baking powder
¼ tsp. salt
1 egg
2/3 cup milk
2 sour apples

Sift together flour, baking powder and salt. Beat egg, add milk, sstir in dry ingredients. Pare, core and cut apples in small pieces, stsir in batter, drop by spoonfuls in deep fat. Serve with maple syrup, marmalade or jelly.

Waldorf Salad

2 cups finely cup apple
2 cups finely cut celery
Mayonnaise
Pimentoes

Mix celery and apple and moisten with dressing. Garnish with curled celery and pimentoes cut in strips or fancy shapes. Serve on lettuce.

Apple Snow

4 sour apples
4 egg whites
Sugar

Wipe, pare, core and quarter apples. Steam until tender, rub through sieve. There should be 1 cup of pulp. Beat whites of egg until stiff, sweeten pulp to taste and add gradually to beaten egg. Continue the beating, pile lightly on a glass serving dish, chill and serve with cream or steamed custard.

Apple John

4 tart apples
Brown sugar
½ t. salt
1 tbsp. butter
Cinnamon
2 cups flour
1 cup milk
4 tbsp. baking powder

Slice apples into deep buttered pan. Sprinkle with sugar and cinnamon. Dot with butter. Spread over crust. Place the apple John in a quick oven and bake until well browned. Serve with cream and sugar or any preferred pudding sauce. Do not have this dish too rich, as it forms the meal and is really but a variation of hot biscuits and apple sauce.

Apple Tapioca

¾ cup pearl tapioca or
⅜ cup granulated tapioca
2½ cups boiling water
½ tsp. salt
7 apples
½ cup sugar

If pearl tapioca is used, cover it generously with cold water and allow it to stand one hour or over night.

If granulated tapioca is used, no cold water is needed. For either, add boiling water and salt to tapioca and cook as cereal until transparent. Wash, core and pare apples; place them in a buttered baking dish, fill cavities with sugar, pour tapioca over them and bake in a moderate oven until apples are soft. Serve with sugar and cream.

A. A. Patterns

Pattern 2829 *is a delightful design for slender or small women. The collar ending in a tie is new and the wristbands tie in bows. The circular flounces are very chic, indeed. The pattern cuts in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. The 36-inch size requires 4¼ yards of 40-inch material.* Pattern Price 13c.

Pattern 2833 *is a find for full figures. The side plaits, panel band in front and plain back are all good features. It comes in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. The 36-inch size requires 3⅜ yards of 40 inch material with ½ yard of 54 inch contrasting.* Price 13c.

Pattern 2819 *is especially good for the printed georgettes in pastel shades. An afternoon or informal evening affair calls for just such a dress. It can be made with 3 yards of 40 inch material and 2½ yards of 4¾ inch ribbon, for the 36 inch size. Pattern cuts in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.* Price 13c.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern numbers and sizes clearly and correctly and enclose with correct remittance in stamps or coin (although coin is sent at own risk). Add 12c to your order for one of our Fall Fashion Books. Send all orders to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 461-4th Avenue, New York City.

A Disappointing "Improvement" Society

(*Continued from page 5*)

Improvement Society, held at the State Fair in Syracuse.

I have been interested for some time in the Rural School Improvement Society, interested, perhaps, because of the word "Improvement" in the name, and accordingly, when the opportunity presented itself of attending a meeting I was pleased to do so.

A slight tinge of disappointment stirred me at the beginning, for I had expected to find a large attendance of men and women interested in *improving* the rural school and the educational opportunity for rural children. I estimated the number present at slightly over one hundred, but found by actual count that there were one hundred twenty-one present, including everyone in the room. During the meeting others entered and more left, so that by the time Mr. Collingwood spoke there were, probably, about one hundred present.

Several speakers, mostly officials of the Society, were called upon for remarks. Some of these spoke sparingly, others at length, but, with the exception of Mr. Joiner, these speeches were a denunciation of the educational system of New York State, rather than suggestions for improvement of the schools. I hoped against hope to hear one word in the line of improvement of rural education. I thought some speaker would describe how the school building in his district had been remodeled and equipped; how the grounds had been graded and beautified; how the district had sought and obtained the services of a teacher of known ability; how the children living at a distance from the schoolhouse were being transported to the school; and how the "school atmosphere" in his district was so charged with thoughts pleasing to the children that attending school was a pleasure to them. However nothing of this nature emanated from the meeting. This Society apparently is interested in something other than improvement of rural schools.

Mr. Joiner spoke well and to the point. While some might differ with him on some of his thoughts, yet everyone would be impressed with his sincerity and honesty. In suggesting that this Society get together with the State Education Department and work on common ground with a common purpose Mr. Joiner showed in a few words the soundness of his thoughts on education. But strangely enough, little applause followed that splendid suggestion by Mr. Joiner.—J. C., Essex Co., N. Y.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Removes Dandruff—Stops Hair Falling
Restores Color and Beauty to Gray and Faded Hair
60c. and $1.00 at druggists.
Hiscox Chem. Works, Patchogue, N. Y.

Short Hair For the Ladies

As Now, Was a Subject for Hot Discussion Years Ago

IF you think that bobbed hair is anything new and is nothing but a wild idea of the present younger generation, just read the following article from the hands of a maiden of the days of '61.

In early colonial days in America some of the colonies even legislated about extremes in dress—then it was a matter of *too much dress.*

Nowadays we hit the other extreme and male bodies (always!) concern themselves upon the wildness of women's clothing—or lack of it!

However much we may object to present styles when carried to immodest extremes, we are forced in all honesty to admit that women's health generally has been improved. No doubt the change in styles did much to bring this about. The muscles are allowed free play, the skin can function more freely when relieved of its close-fitting, steel-stayed garments and the scalp is healthier when not enclosed by masses of hair still further confined by a hair net.

We thank you, Lady of '61, for standing up for women's right to be free from burdensome hair-dressing at least.

Short Hair For Ladies

I KNOW, Mr. Godey, to an absolute certainty, from both reason and experience, that short hair would be a great comfort and convenience, and a real blessing to woman-kind everywhere. Any intelligent lady or gentleman must admit that it is a great tax upon us to have so much hair to be done up and arranged every day, and sometimes oftener, for a common lifetime—amounting to many thousand times—just to suit a foolish fashion, and because our mothers and grandmothers did before us. Men have not submitted

No E316-10—Bureau or table scarf. Round flowers, worked solid with French knots and larger flowers in lazy-daisy stitch fill the brown baskets, and appear in sprays on the side panels of lattice work. In both baskets and flowers, the squares are formed by single stitches, with a tiny stitch taken under, at each corner. The flowers are dark yellow, pale blue, and occasionally one of dull red scattered in to please the worker's fancy. Narrow tatting finishes the edge. But any lace can be used, or it may be omitted and the ends Italian hemstitched above the hem, or felled down invisibly on the wrong side. Cream linen scarfing stamped for scarf $1.00, Tan linen finished scarfing for scarf 17 by 45 in. 75 cents. Floss 65 cents.

and will not submit to this inconvenience, yet women have to. Long hair, to the sick and afflicted women everywhere over the world, is absolutely a burden, and to all others it is a great and useless inconvenience. And where is the 'glory' of all 'its fair length' so much talked about when done up in a knot on the back of the head? It is nonsense to talk of its length as its chief element of beauty when that quality is forever concealed from human gaze, as it is in the done-up style, which makes it to all intents and purposes even shorter than the men's . Where, then, is its beauty? Are these knots of hair on the back of our heads so very handsome?—this round, knotted, imprisoned mass which gives us a conception of anything else except the length of a lady's hair? Must we sacrifice the health of the hair, its freedom, its flowing nature, the comfort of the wearer, the natural shape of the head, and all things else, for the sake of the length of the hair, which after all, we do not get to see in the done-up style; not even as much as in the flowing short style. Let me briefly show in contrast the points of difference between short hair and done-up hair. When the hair is cut to a convenient length in the neck we have the freedom of the hair, its health, the comfort of the wearer, its downward flowing nature, which poets so much admire, and which is the natural condition of the hair, and we have the natural shape of the head, always beautiful; the undergrowth of hair behind, at the junction of the head and neck, is all concealed; besides the hair, when cut evenly around in the neck, forms a most beautiful silken border, and the color of the hair in contrast with the whiteness of the neck forms one of the most brilliant, beautiful and angelic contrasts in the world. Then we have a greater show of the length of the hair. Now, contrast all these points of beauty with the entire lack of the same in done-up hair, and then let any one decide which style is the most beautiful. And how grandly flowing hair for women correspond with, and how symbolical of her own gentle, flowing nature! Now, Mr. Godey, I submit the points I have made in favor of the convenience, comfort, and beauty of short hair for woman—which are but a few things that can be said in its favor—whether the blessings that would flow from it would not justify considerable effort on our part to change public sentiment in its favor? I have every reason to believe, from those whom I have talked with, that there are thousands in our land who would adopt short hair at once were they not over-awed by adverse public opinion. But they think, like thousands of others, that they might almost 'as well be out of the world as out of the fashion'. Mr. Godey, I know you have the interest and welfare of woman-kind at heart, and now will you aid me a little with your advice, counsel, and instructions in my efforts to change public opinion in favor of the benefits, comforts, and blessings that short hair would give to woman-kind everywhere? Please answer soon, if it suits your convenience and pleasure, and instruct me how I can best deal with this subject to insure success."—From Godey's Lady's Book, March, 1861.

Regarding Tablecloths

MRS. FUSSER discarded all her tablecloths as soon as the first baby was large enough to sit at the table, because he was always "spilling things." And ever since, the family has eaten on oilcloth.

But Mrs. Tucker doesn't *like* to eat from oilcloth day after day, even if it does save some washing and ironing. So she uses mercerized or unbleached cotton cloths, just a little larger than the table. She finds these much easier to launder than linen, and they can be made very attractive.

And each baby graduated from the high chair to a stool and thence to a real chair, she made traycloths for him of sanitas. This has a softer surface than plain oilcloth, and she likes it better although she used oilcloth also in plain and fancy patterns. She binds the edges with double fold bias binding, or stitches a row of ric rac braid around it. Usually she finishes by painting on a little Mother Goose picture, or an animal, and the child's name. This isn't very difficult, as on sanitas, the outlines can be traced lightly in pencil first. Done with oil paints, with a coating of varnish, they will last a long time. Transfer designs in decalcomania may also be used.

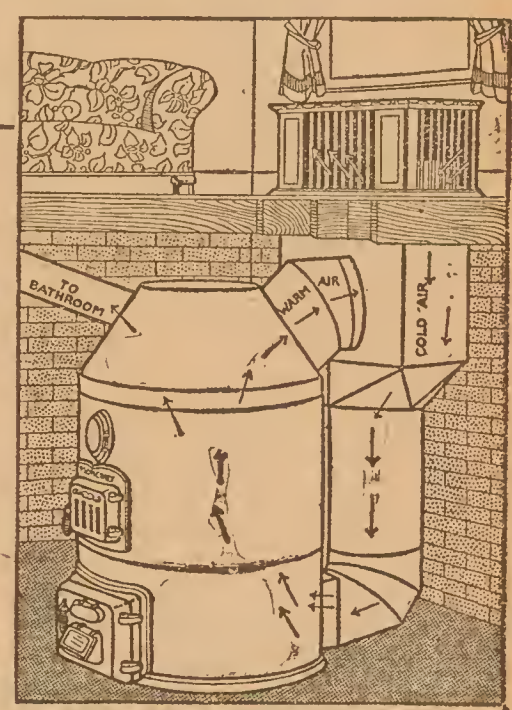
The children all love them, and if a sticky spoon is laid down or the cocoa slops over, no damage is done to the tablecloth, and the rest of the family enjoys the feeling of neatness and respect that comes with a well spread table.—Mrs. C. B. S., Calif.

A blush may be given to canned pears by a little red vegetable coloring. With a clove for a stem and a lettuce leaf for garnish this makes an attractive salad.

Nothing can ever make "washday" a "holiday" but FELS-NAPTHA THE GOLDEN BAR WITH THE CLEAN NAPTHA ODOR can certainly make washday easier and more satisfactory

The MONCRIEF-MAJESTIC Heating System

Unequaled for Homes



IT'S marvelous—the way this modern heating plant gets the heat out of the fuel and sends it all over the house,—doesn't let heat loaf around in the basement, where you don't want it. Burns less fuel on that account. That is one reason why so many people are putting in Moncrief-Majestic Heating Systems the last couple of years.

Another reason is the comparatively low cost,—lower than that of a standard furnace installation,—yet the heating results are fully equal.

It Will Pay You to Investigate

Look into the many comfort-making, fuel-saving features of this remarkable heating system. You will find it exemplifies the latest findings in scientific heating,—proper combustion of fuel, free radiation and ample means for the wide distribution of warm air.

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COONHOUNDS—River Bottom trained Black and tans and blueticks Combination hunters, Champion Rabbit hounds, Foxhounds, reasonable prices, Catalogue, Photos Free, Riverview Kennels. L. J. ADAMS, Ramsey, Ill.

COLLIE DOGS and Puppies, cow drivers. Registered, line bred, 30 years. PAINE'S KENNELS, So. Royalton, Vt.

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90 VARIETIES POULTRY, geese, ducks, dogs, pigeons, hares, parrots, ferrets, cavies, white mice. Free catalog. J. A. BERGEY, Telford, Pa.

PULLETS FOR SALE. S. C. White Leghorns. 50% same breeding as one of the leading pens at New York Egg Laying Contest. Sisters to these pullets will be entered in Vineland New Jersey Contest this fall. Reasonably priced. GEORGE HOAG, Shavertown, N. Y.

TWO 1440 EGG Multideck incubators, $75 each or will sell single 240 egg sections. These are 1923 model and are as good as new. T. COOK, Glover, Vt.

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WANTED—Supervisor for cowtesting association. Apply to A. L. SHEPHERD, Farm Bureau, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

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CLAFONY QUALITY BUCKWHEAT HONEY. 5-lbs., $1.10, postpaid third zone; 60-lbs. unprepaid, $6; 120-lbs., $11. CLARENCE FOOTE, Delanson, New York.

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SPECIAL SALE—Homespun tobacco, Smoking or Chewing. Satisfaction Guaranteed or money refunded, four lbs. $1.00, twelve $2.25. Pipe Free. UNITED FARMERS OF KENTUCKY, Paducah, Ky.

OAT STRAW and all kinds hay, Clover mixed especially. Get delivered prices, Carloads. JAMES E. DANTE, Jr., East Worcester, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS

DOLLARS PAID for old postage stamps on letters used before 1875. JOHN W. GLAZE, Brightwood, Mass.

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CASH PAID for Dairymen's League Certificates. GEO PHELPS, 450 Broad St., Oneida, N. Y.

STOW'S PATENT STOVE BRICK. Fit any range, easily applied. Price, One dollar with order. Castings furnished. Agents wanted. S. J. STOW, New Haven, Ct.

RADIO. Crosley Three Tube, Cheap. GARNET SIMMS, Lake, New York.

CIGAR SMOKERS—Buy direct. Postpaid. "No Names," Long Filler, $3.00 hundred, $1.75 fifty. "Hoffman House Bouquet," Long Filler, genuine Sumatra wrapper and banded, $4.00 hundred, $2.25 fifty. Trial order fifty each, $3.50. Double value or money refunded. CARNEY-GRAHAM CO., Paducah, Kentucky.

GUARANTEED HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing or smoking 5 lbs. $1.25; ten $2.00, cigars $2.00 for 50, pipe free, pay when received. FARMERS UNION, Maxon Mills, Kentucky.

HAVE YOU A CAMERA?—Write for Free Samples of our big magazines showing how to make better Pictures and earn money. AMERICAN PHOTOGRAPHY, 131 Camera House, Boston, 17, Mass.

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INVESTIGATE SOUTH GEORGIA FARMS Write for book on opportunities. Truck, corn, fruit, hogs, cattle dairying. CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, Thomasville, Ga.

FRUIT FARMS FOR SALE—In Great Western New York fruit belt, good buildings, location, near markets. A. A. MILLER, 22 West Park, Albion. N. Y.

FARM 150 acres, 8 room cottage, ample buildings, Cows, Horses, Crops, Equipment, $6500. $1000 down, balance $100 year. MR. DOUGLAS, Herkimer, N. Y., Box 12.

SEEDS—NURSERY STOCK

HARDY PERENNIAL FLOWER PLANTS and Berry Plants for October and November planting. Hollyhock, Oriental Poppy, Anemone, Foxglove, Bleeding Heart, Hardy Aster, Hardy Scabiosa, Hardy Phlox, Columbine, Hardy Larkspur, Canterbury Bells, Tiger Lily, Sweet William, Blue Bells, and 75 other varieties of perennial flower plants, all perfectly hardy, living outdoors during winter. Also Strawberry, Raspberry, Blackberry, Grape, Gooseberry, Currant, Asparagus plants; Roses, Shrubs, Pansies, Hedge Plants, Tulips, Hyacinths, Crocuses. Catalogue free. HARRY E. SQUIRES, Hampton Bays, N. Y.

SHEEP

FOR SALE: Fifty young Ewes, Delaine-Merino and Dorset-Merino cross-breds. Being bred to Registered Dorset Rams for early lambs. Healthy, in good condition. Must reduce flock, account short hay crop. TRANQUILLITY FARMS, Arthur Danks, Mgr., Allamuchy, N. J.

REGISTERED SOUTHDOWN yearling rams at reasonable prices. L. M. COLBERT'S SONS, East Chatham, N. Y.

REGISTERED Delaine yearling rams, also fifty registered Delaine ewes. J. C. WEATHERBY, Trumansburg, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Choice Thorobred Shropshire ram lambs, not Registered, $15 each. March lambs. H. C. COLLNER, St. Petersburg, Pa.

REGISTERED SHOPSHIRE Ram lambs, by 250 lb. imported Ram. Also yearling Ewes. FRED VAN VLEET & SONS, Lodi, N. Y.

FOR SALE, two Cheviot yearling Rams, nice individuals, from selected stock, and registered. Thirty dollars each. EARL LANDERS, Willet, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Reg. Hampshire yearling rams. ANDREW LINN, Springwater, N. Y.

REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE ram lambs and Duroc Boars. J. S. MORSE, Levanna, N. Y.

A Native of Iowa Succeeds in Pennsylvania

(*Continued from page 3*)

farmers do not realize all the advantages they have."

I juged from Mr. Fraser's answer that based on the usual price for farms in the county, he felt that a valuation of $50,000 for the farm was much too high. At the same time he feels that Iowa farms are valued too high. He did not say what he would sell the farm for, and I feel safe in saying that he would not sell it for what it would probably bring at present.

I was very interested to learn that Mr. Fraser is a member of the so-called "400 bushel potato club". If my information is correct there are but 127 farmers in Pennsylvania who have become members of this club during the last three years. The yield of a measured acre is checked by the State Collegs of Pennsylvania so that the records are absolutely authentic.

"We raise 12 to 15 acres of potatoes," said Mr. Fraser, "and use Certified Rural Russet seed from Michigan. The crop was sprayed four times this season and I intend to spray once more if it is possible to get to it. We have a four row traction sprayer and put on the spray at 200 pounds pressure."

We mix our own fertilizer according to the crop, buying about 12 tons of chemicals, a large part of which is acid phosphate and the remainder nitrate of soda and muriate of potash. Acid phosphate goes on the seeding following the potatoes while the potatoes themselves get about 800 pounds to the acre of a 4-10-5. We also use about two carloads of limestone every year."

"One of the things that has always interested me," said Mr. Miller, "is the way that Mr. Fraser grows grain in this county. Mr. Fraser has a herd of about 50 grade Holsteins and yet he raises most of their feed and sells some grain as well."

"I could never see anything unusual about that," said Mr. Fraser, "although Mr. Miller and some of the farmers in this county seem to think it is. I follow the same methods for growing grain that I did in Iowa. I realize that our milk production is not as high as it might be if we purchased more feed and yet I feel that it is the profitable way to do because of the lower feed costs we have. We usually raise about 40 acres of oats and barley, 15 to 20 acres of buckwheat and 15 acres of corn for silage. We figure on getting 12 tons of silage from an acre, 40 bushels of oats and barley and an average of 25 bushels of buckwheat."

"What do you figure as the average production of the herd?" I asked. Mr. Fraser thought for some time about this question.

"They are undoubtedly considerably above the average," said Mr. Miller. "I would say about 8,000 pounds."

"I hardly think they would average quite that," said Mr. Fraser, "although I do believe that they produce considerably more than average. We keep a good purebred bull and raise our own heifers. The herd is T. B. tested and we never had a reactor."

In addition to the dairy herd the farm has a flock of 50 Shropshire ewes and about 10 horses. Mr. Fraser is Secretary of the Susquehanna County Sheep and Wool Growers Association which pooled about 17,000 pounds of wool last year.

Mr. Fraser was the first man to try tractor farming in the county.

"That was 12 years ago," he said, and the folks thought I was crazy. Since that time, however, use of a tractor has become fairly common. We have had two and one we have now needs replacing soon."

Mr. Fraser is a member of the Rising Sun Grange of Birchardville and Treasurer of the County Agricultural Extension Association which corresponds to the Farm Bureau in New York State.

We found Mr. Fraser at a rather inopportune time inasmuch as he was starting on his way to a threshing job. However, it was pretty near noon-time so Mr. Fraser very kindly consented to go back with us to the farm and tell us something of his business during the noon hour. It must have been quite a shock to Mrs. Fraser to have him leave with the intention of staying for dinner and return soon, bringing two hungry men with him. However, she rose to the occasion and in a short time had one of those farm dinners that appeal so much to a man who was brought up on the farm and who so seldom gets the opportunity to sit at a farm table.

The farm home is equipped with all the labor saving devices which a village home should have. There is a fine radio on the table in the dining room, the house and barn are lighted by a farm electric plant which also furnishes current to run the milking machine. Both barn and house have running water which comes by gravity from a spring on the hill and the house is heated by a wood burning furnace.

After the dinner I ate, I feel qualified to report that Iowa produces just as good cooks as New York or Pennsylvania. Dessert, in the form of blackberry pie appealed to me particularly. I was almost sorry that Mr. Miller came along, for when I commented on the generous size of the pieces Mr. Fraser said she always cut the pie to suit the crowd.

This story would not be complete without some reference to Mr. Fraser's family of three boys. The two oldest boys were away on the threshing job so we were not able to visit with them. The eldest has chosen farming as his business, while Albert, who is 21, is the engineer of the family and plans to attend a technical school this fall. Donald who is at present attending high school at Montrose is, as Mr. Fraser said, too young to know what he does want.

"I went back to Iowa a couple of years ago," said Mr. Fraser, "and many of my friends asked when I was coming back for it seemed to them that I was fooling away my time on a hilly Eastern farm. However, we are perfectly satisfied here. Of course, we can not cover quite as much ground in a day as we can there, but our taxes are less than they would be in Iowa and we can make more money. We have our own home practically debt free and have it equipped with everything we want, so why shouldn't we be contented and optimistic about farming in Pennsylvania?"

The only answer I know to that question is that they should be—and are.—H. L. Cosline.

SWINE

REGISTERED O. I. C. pigs, 6 to 7 weeks old, $11; 8 to 10 weeks old, $13. Best blood lines. Ship on approval. GEO. N. RUPRACHT, Mallory, N. Y.

REGISTERED Poland Chinas, Berkshires, Chester Whites, Eight Week pigs. Bred Sows, Service Boars. Collie puppies. P. HAMILTON, Cochranville, Pa.

"SUCCESSOR" BERKSHIRE'S, Choice spring gilts, Fall boar and sow pigs from 650 lb. grand-champion yearling boar, Cholera immune. W. H. ARMSTRONG, Lisbon, N. Y.

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PATCHWORK. Send fifteen cents for household package, bright new calicoes and percales. Your money's worth every time. PATCHWORK COMPANY, Meriden, Conn.

BARREL LOTS Slightly Damaged Crockery, Hotel Chinaware, Cookingware, Glassware, etc. Shipped direct from Factory to Consumer. Write for Particulars. E. SWASEY & COMPANY, Portland, Maine.

WOOLENS. Material for ladies' wear direct from factory. Write for samples and mention garment planned. F. A. PACKARD, Box A, Camden, Me.

Service Bureau

Stock Promoters Arrested in Empire State

AN investigation of a stockselling program by a syndicate which planned the operation of diamond and gold mines, a rubber plantation of 20,000 acres, an airplane transit enterprise in the British Guinea, and a chain of stores on the Mazurin River, resulted in the arrest on September 11 of F. A. Norman of Syracuse and Dr. L. J. Bingham of Ithaca and Elmira. It is said that shares in these enterprises and their subsidiaries, were sold in Ithaca, Cortland, Syracuse and other nearby cities.

Attorney General Ottinger ordered the investigation following a complaint made by the Ithaca Chamber of Commerce that the defendants in the case received $25,000 from various residents of Ithaca for stock in the airplane enterprise. The warrants for the arrest were based on the charge that the sale of stock was made before publication of intent to sell, as required by law.

This case goes to prove that in spite of all of the precautions that our state machinery can devise, stock salesmen will continue to talk the unsuspecting individual out of his hard earned money. On the face of the enterprise sponsored by Norman and Bingham, it is hard to conceive that any one could be drawn in. However, the facts in the case prove that Barnum is still right. The enterprises endorsed by Norman and Bingham are obviously ultra speculative. Our desire in acquainting our readers with the above facts is to merely use this as a warning to avoid any promotion schemes that are first and lastly designed to get a man's hard earned money away from him. Good securities do not have to be peddled around the country.

Cheap Tires That Were Expensive

ONE of our readers in New York State recently bought two tires from a Chicago firm, which shipped him exactly what they advertised. We are recounting the story here with the hope that it may serve to warn other readers of a similar fate.

The company in question advertised that it had for sale a large number of *used tires* that had been scientifically treated, so that the old shoes were like new. They advertised these tires at a price about one-third the market value of standard make tires. Understand, these tires were advertised as used tires, scientifically treated. There was no telling how much those old shoes had been used and there was no telling the condition of the fabric.

Our subscriber bought two of these tires and the transportation charges brought the cost up to about the same price he would have to pay if he were to have bought *one good standard make.*

Shortly after they were received, both of the tires were put on a car but after only twenty-five miles of driving they blew out. An appeal was made to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST to see if there was any recourse and if any adjustment were possible. We accordingly wrote the company and they stated that they regretted the incident very much and would replace the two tires at one-half the original price. Obviously, we advised our reader to have nothing more to do with this company, for evidently he would get two more tires exactly the same as the originals and undoubtedly get just the same amount of use out of them. It would be a case of throwing good money after bad. Twenty-five miles out of a tire is expensive no matter how cheap the original cost.

This firm did not defraud its customers. It sold exactly what it advertised—*used tires.* Everyone who uses an automobile knows that the average automobile owner does not discard a shoe until it is worn out. Therefore this firm was selling worn-out shoes. The retreading process means little or nothing, for a worn out shoe usually has a very poor body. It goes without saying that it does not pay to listen to these bargains. A good tire will always give satisfaction and our standard companies and large mail order houses are putting up satisfactory merchandise that will give good service. Furthermore, if these old line companies find that their merchandise is defective, they can be called upon to make a real adjustment.

A Chance For Some Team Work

"I have been selling butter to our country store, as we are a good distance from the city. The only way he will take the butter is in crocks. For a long time he had no crocks to give his customers in exchange for the ones they had brought to his store. He kept saying he would get some and finally he did get some, but by the time he got them some of the farmers had bought all the crocks they had and some bought new ones from this storekeeper. Then he said he only guaranteed the return of half of the butter crocks. It seems to me this is a pretty slick way of beating the farmers out of their crocks.

"If he had told them at first that he would only guarantee half of the crocks back, it would be different. But to wait three or four months and then tell them, does not seem right. He pays from 5c to 10c less a pound for butter than he can get in the city. Of course I do not object to that as he should have something for his trouble. But I would like to know if he has a right to keep half of the butter crocks.

"When farmers buy feed from him and do not bring their own bag, he will charge 10c for a gunnie sack and some full of holes, at that. Please let me know what you think of it."

IT appears to us that this is a most unusual circumstance. The claim of the local storekeeper appears to be most unreasonable. By what flight of fancy he gets the idea that he is to replace only half the crocks, is more than we can see, unless a previous agreement had been decided upon by both parties. Here is an opportunity for our subscribers and others who are in the same boat, so to speak, to get together and do a little cooperative work. There is no question about the privilege of the storekeeper to make his percentage on the butter, but we cannot see any justification for keeping the crocks.

Go To School All You Can

"Can I, a girl of fourteen, stay out of high school after passing 8th grade finished last May? I was ready to go last September but didn't go. I live in one township and got an 8th grade certificate from another. Am I compelled to go or not. I am not sickly or haven't been."

A YOUNG lady of fourteen should be asking, "Can I be prevented from attending school?" rather than, "Can I be compelled to go?"

You write very well, you punctuate nicely, and the indications are that your intellect is a fertile field for cultivation. So why not foster it, and by and by you will emerge, as does the butterfly, from the cocoon, a lovely creature?

Go to school as long as you can, study as hard as you can, and although you may not reach college just remember that "a youth can have culture without college who will listen to stars and birds, to babes and sages with open heart."

What Our Readers Say About Our Travel Accident Insurance Policy

I have this day received check for full full amount of claim on policy No. 4570636 for which I thank you very much. Being a poor man with family and laid up and unable to step on foot for six weeks, leg being in plaster paris coat, this prompt settlement makes me feel very grateful to you.

* * *

Received the draft of $32.86 from the North American Accident Insurance Company for which I am very grateful.

Purebred sires should be judged by their progeny rather than by their ancestors.

Good citizenship and railroading

THE requisites of good citizenship today include honorable and effective effort in such enterprises as farming, steel making and railroading, just as much as in political or social activities.

Thus by its service and other achievements may the quality of citizenship of a corporation be measured.

On its ability to supply regular, dependable and efficient transportation at low rates rests the New York Central's record as a good citizen in the towns and communities which it serves.

New York Central Lines

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New York Central Station, Rochester, N. Y.

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on ankle, hock, stifle, knee, or throat is cleaned off promptly by Absorbine without laying up horse. No blister; no pain; no hair gone. At druggists, or $2.50 postpaid. Describe your case for special instructions. Valuable horse book 8-S free.

A satisfied user says: "Colt's knee swollen four to five times normal size. Broke and ran for two weeks. Now almost well. Absorbine is sure great."

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BUY DIRECT AT FACTORY PRICES

We own our own sheet mills and manufacture the finished product. Not a dollar to divide with anybody. Edwards Roofs are weather-proof, lightning-proof, fire-proof. Outlast three ordinary roofs, bringing big saving in cost.

FREE SAMPLES & Roofing Book

Write today! Get our low prices and free samples. Save money, get better quality, lasting satisfaction. Ask for Roofing Book No. 162, or for Garage Book.

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Gates, Steel Posts, Barb Wire, Metal or Ready Roofing, Paints, etc., until you get my new Cut Price Catalog. I want you to see the big savings I'm giving this season. Write today for my Big 112-page Bargain Book. Get my cut prices before you buy. I pay the freight, guarantee the quality.—Jim Brown.

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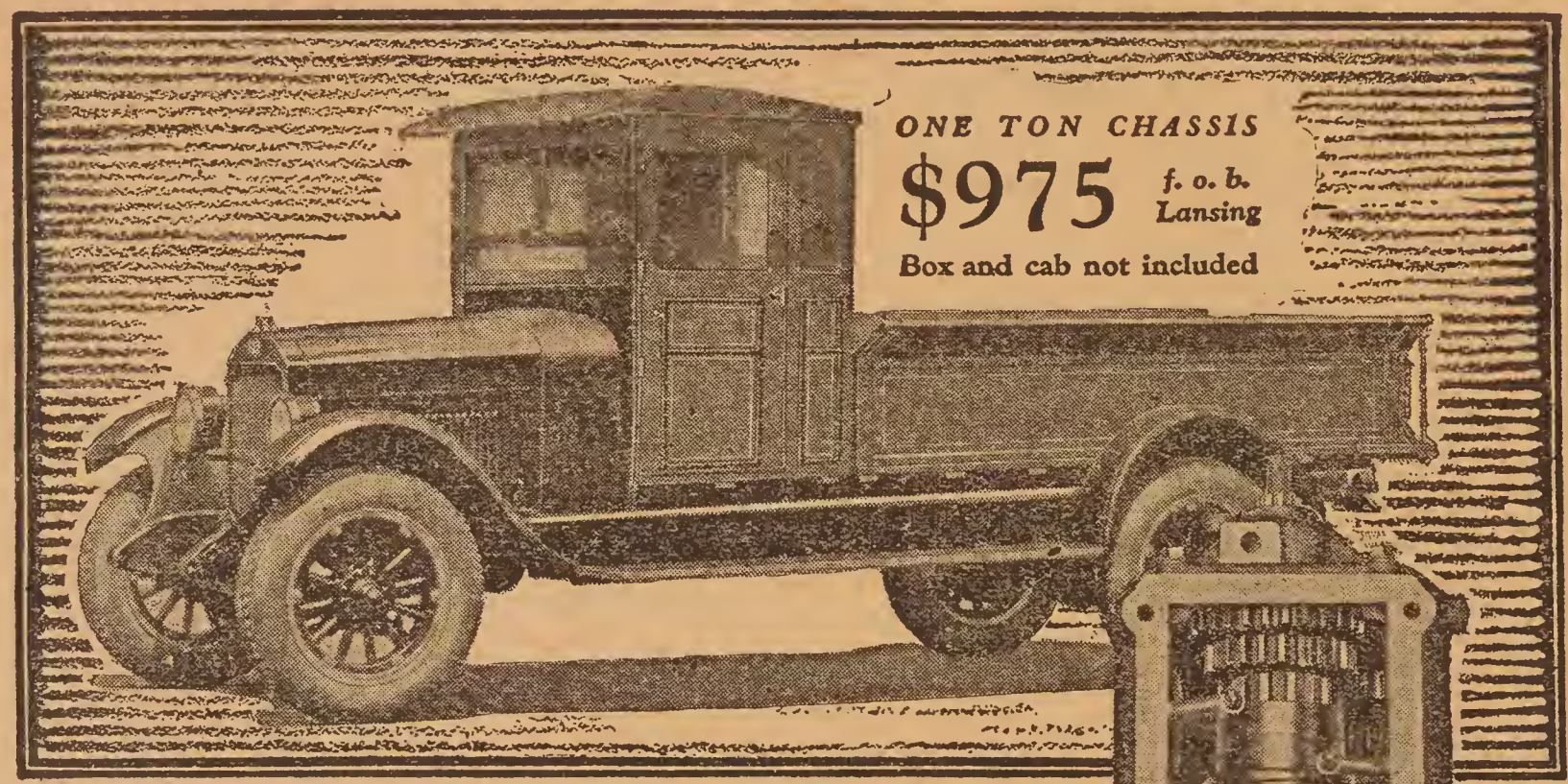

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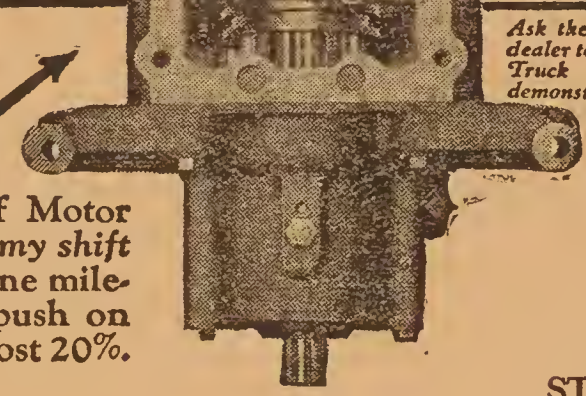

Ask the nearest Star Car dealer to show you this New Truck Transmission and demonstrate its operation.

The greatest single step forward in a quarter century of Motor Transportation. A new type of transmission with the *economy shift* —a 4th forward gear that increases motor efficiency, gasoline mileage, speed and power range. Easy to operate — a forward push on gear lever instantly changes from 3rd to 4th, reducing fuel cost 20%.

Here is a new one-ton six-cylinder truck chassis that is built for present day demands in business. The *COMPOUND FLEETRUCK* is not an adaptation of a standard chassis — It is new throughout and built for

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Star Car Dealers throughout the country are prepared to demonstrate the *COMPOUND FLEETRUCK* and explain this new economy shift with the overdrive principle.

STAR CAR PRICES

Improved Star Four

Com. Chassis	$470
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The New Star Six

Chassis	$650
Touring	725
Coupe	820
Coach	880
De Luxe Sport Roadster	910
Sedan	975
Sport Coupe	995
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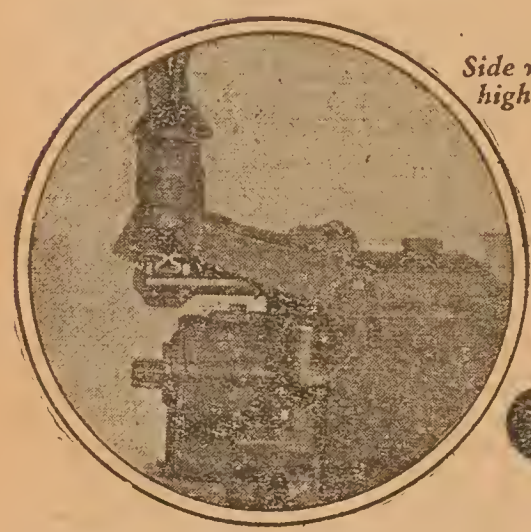
HAYES-HUNT BODIES

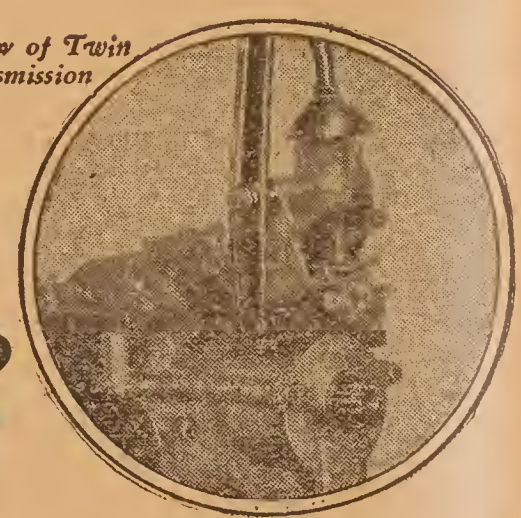
COMPOUND FLEETRUCK Ton Chassis	$975

Prices f. o. b. Lansing



Side view of Twin high transmission

Front view of Twin high transmission



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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

OCTOBER 9, 1926

How Pittsburgh Farmers Sell Their Milk

And Some of the Obstacles They Overcame in Getting Together

"EVERY man for himself and the devil take the hindermost."

A common enough expression, but it would be difficult to find one more aptly descriptive of the dairy industry in the Pittsburgh district any time previous to the war period. Chaos in the realms of production and distribution was supreme. Naturally, the farmers and dealers were at swords points on matters of prices, weights and butterfat tests. There were no standards as to the production of milk except those concerning the equipment and butterfat contents. The condition resulted in as many grades of milk as there were farmers producing it.

Much the same thing must be said of the practices of the distributors. There was little or no standardization. Some dealers purchased by weight, some by measure. Some tested for and paid on the basis of butterfat. And some paid one price and some another. Price cutting to favored consumers was common. The average consumer eventually paid the bill for all this in higher prices, poorer service and a lower quality of product. Under this system the devil managed to collect his dues regularly from all parties interested in the dairy Industry.

The milk dealers, considered as a group, occupied a rather strategic position in this free-for-all struggle. They were relatively few in number. Their problems were so nearly the same that when strong leadership of a few large concerns developed all dealers followed. This meant that the position of the unscrupulous dealers was much stronger than that of the farmer. Financially, the dealers usually represented a much larger capitalization than the individual farmer and when it came to unscrupulous dealings, a great many of them seemed not to have been bothered by an excess activity on the part of their consciences. The dealers were unified in their activities whereas the farmers were far from being of united opinion as to means by which they might arrive at the ends which they desired.

Necessity, however, is just as truly the mother of cooperation as she is of invention. The tremendous losses suffered by the milk producers eventually brought them to realize that concerted action was necessary on their part if they were to continue their work and mode of living. When milk was scarce good bargains could be driven, but when the supply increased and a surplus developed, the prices to all dropped rapidly and only those who furnished the best product and drove the best bargains could find a market for their milk at any price.

Early Organizations

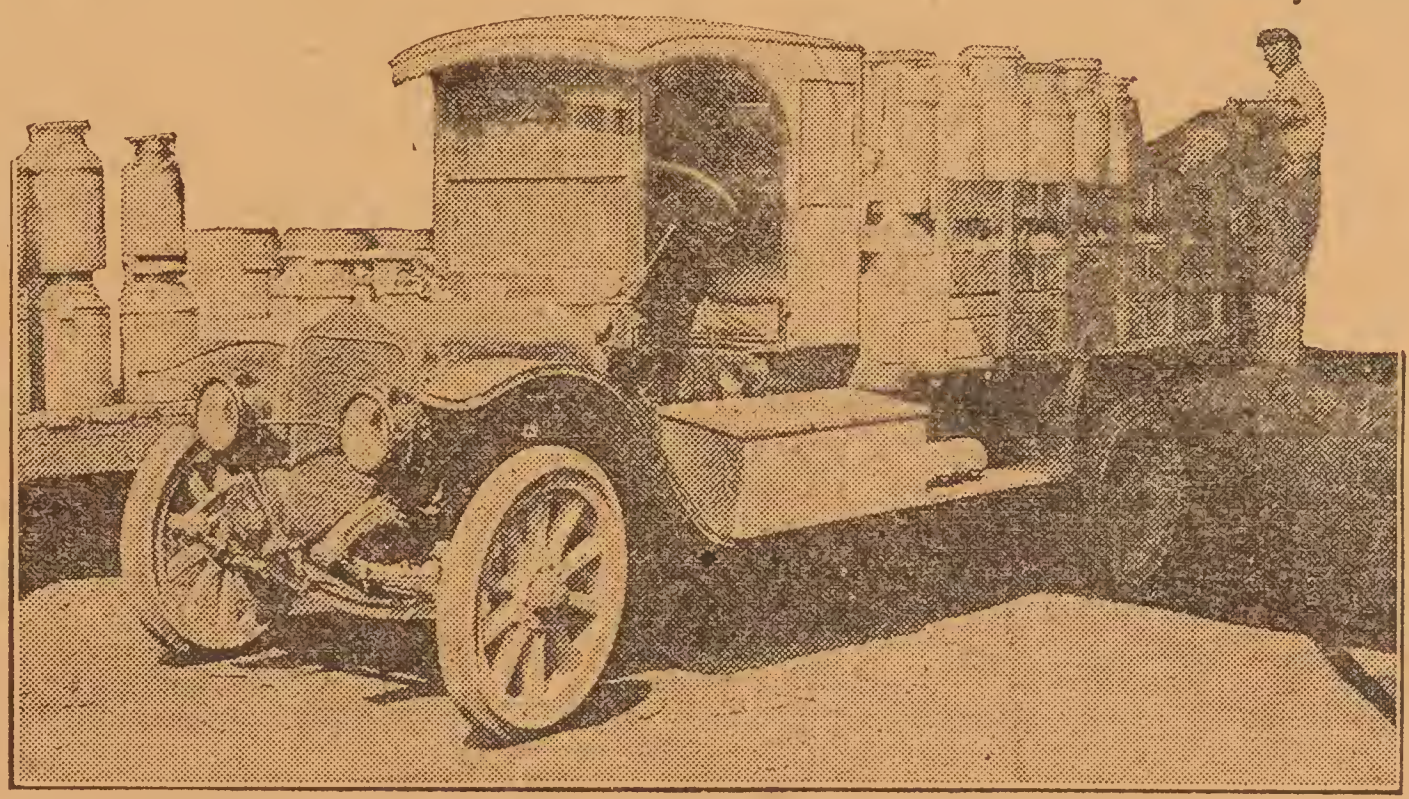
During 1906 and 1907 there sprang up a number of small organizations, more or less local in character, among the dairymen shipping into the Pittsburgh market. There organizations were practically similar in nature and had as their chief tenet the righting of the wrongs, which had so often been forced on individual farmers. What was probably the first of these was known as the Northeastern Ohio Milk Producers' Association, at Austinburg, Ohio. None of the members were very well posted as to conditions regarding their product or as to conditions surrounding the market in Pittsburgh. P. S. Brenneman of Jefferson, Ohio, had often acted as agent in the selling of milk to Pittsburgh dealers for his neighborhood and on the basis of his experience was chosen the first manager and sent to Pittsburgh in the spring of 1907.

The great difficulty encountered by the organization at the outset was to procure recognition of the organization by the dealers. Most of the dealers realized that when the farmers commenced collective dealing it would be possible for them to procure men as their agents who had sufficient knowledge of conditions to make it difficult, if not impossible, to take advantage of their ignorance. Many dealers refused at first to recognize Mr. Brenneman as the agent of their shippers. Eventually, however, this matter was ironed out to the satisfaction of all concerned. The organization decided to begin making collections from the dealers for their individual members and it was not long until Mr. Brenneman found himself attempting to handle such an amount of work that it was impossible for him to continue and his doctors ordered him to give up the work.

Two things which stood out above all others in this period were the fact that the organization attempted entirely too much work for the staff which they could afford to pay on their basis of commissions and that the records kept of the business which was transacted and of the things which took place, were entirely inadequate.

Although very reluctant to resign, Mr. Brenneman's health forced him to do so and the organization continued under various managements until in 1909 it finally ceased to exist. Probably the chief cause of this demise may be set down as the lack of competent management. This is one of the greatest curses of cooperative ventures. There are several reasons for this lack, but perhaps most potent is the fact that the cooperating group usually fails to trust anyone which is not of its own group. That being

Continued on page 10



Tremendous progress has been made in the last decade in increasing the efficiency in marketing milk after it leaves the farmers' hands. Be sure to read the above article, telling how the Pittsburgh farmers sell their milk.

Every dairyman, hog-raiser and farmer will be interested in this

ANNOUNCEMENT *of*

Dr. Hess IMPROVED Stock Tonic

FOR 30 years Dr. Hess Stock Tonic has been the acknowledged standard conditioner for cows. The best known and most effective product of its kind.

Now comes the biggest improvement ever made in a stock tonic! The most important development that has ever taken place with any Dr. Hess product.

Additional Mineral Substances Added

In addition to those minerals which have long been used in Dr. Hess Stock Tonic, the Improved Stock Tonic contains calcium carbonate, calcium phosphate and potassium iodide, all combined in such proportions and in such a way as to give the best results.

The prospective purchaser of Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic has a right to ask just what results may be obtained by the addition of these new minerals. The answer to this question is as follows:

Calcium carbonate

Recognized as an important mineral on account of its action on the intestinal tract being antiseptic and antacid. Absorbed into the body, it constitutes one of the important elements of tissues, especially bones, consequently necessary for proper growth and development of animals, and particularly to insure strong, well-developed bones in the new-born animal.

An important mineral constituent of milk, therefore, should be supplied in sufficient quantity to all milk-producing animals.

Calcium phosphate

Very essential to the animal's body to prevent rickets, leg weakness and other diseases dependent upon the necessary mineral constituents to insure strong, healthy bones. This mineral greatly assists the action of calcium carbonate and others in maintaining a normal mineral balance which is of vital importance in live-stock production and the production of meat, milk and eggs.

Potassium iodide

This is essential to normal growth and development of young animals. Makes a strong and more vigorous fetus. Prevents hairless pigs, goiter in lambs, calves, kids and foals. Stimulates the activity of the glands in the body and is recognized as a preventive for goiter in all animals. As this latter condition with its attendant evils is becoming more widespread, it represents a distinct step in advance, and thereby enhances the value of Dr. Hess Stock Tonic.

Nothing has been left out

Dr. Hess **Improved** Stock Tonic contains—as it always has—nux vomica, the greatest of nerve tonics, which invigorates every organ of the body. It contains the same valuable appetizers and stomach tonics. It still embodies the laxatives, the diuretics and vermifuges.

Dr. Hess **Improved** Stock Tonic is the same reliable worm expeller it has always been. Gets rid of worms, and what's more, **keeps** the animal free of them.

Dr. Hess **Improved** Stock Tonic is all it has ever been—but far more. It is now an even better weight-builder for hogs. An even more effective milk-increaser for cows.

In a recent verified test made, January, 1926, on a herd of high-grade dairy cows—cows that were being fed a well-known prepared dairy feed, together with clover and soy bean hay—Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic was added to the ration, and there was a gain on an average of just 9 gallons of milk per cow in 30 days, and an increase in the butter fat of 4/10 of one per cent.

Dr. Hess **Improved** Stock Tonic **now** produces so much more profit in actual dollars and cents that no dairyman or farmer can afford not to use it.

There is no other product on the market that will accomplish so much at so little cost—and with such sure results.

We guarantee results

Get a supply of Dr. Hess **Improved** Stock Tonic from your dealer, 25 lbs. for each 5 cows. Try it. Test it from beginning to end. You are the judge and the jury! If it does not do all we say and **all** you expect it to, if it does not increase the **quantity** of the milk you get, if it does not show you a real cash-money profit—take the empty container back to your dealer and get your money. He will gladly refund all you have paid, for he knows we will reimburse him without query or quibble.

You can be sure that Dr. Hess **Improved** Stock Tonic is the finest stock tonic that can be made. You can be certain that it produces real results that you can see, or we could never afford to sell it on a guarantee like that.

DR. HESS *Improved* STOCK TONIC

A Conditioner and Worm Expeller with minerals added

Prices: **25-lb. Pail $3.00. 100-lb. Drum $10.00. 500 lbs. 9½c. 1000 lbs. 9c. Ton Lots 8½c per lb.**

Except in the Far West and Canada

DR. HESS & CLARK, *Incorporated, Ashland, Ohio*

Share Renting a Farm in Monroe County, N.Y.

How a Big Farm Business is Managed on a Relatively Small Area

THE big majority of the farms I have visited in travelling through several counties in New York and Pennsylvania have been owned and operated by middle aged men. This is not due to the fact that younger men are not successful but rather because an older man has had more time to demonstrate that his success is a lasting one. However many young men are intensely interested in conditions right now and so I am glad to tell you about my trip to the farm operated by a young man of thirty years of age who has been renting of his father for twelve years in Monroe County, New York.

The last twelve years includes a few years during war times when prices of farm products were good but for the past eight years conditions, as every farmer knows, have been far from the best and any young man that can do what Merton Colby has done in those years has a right to be proud of his record.

Most of the farms I have visited have been owned. This farm is share rented from Mr. A. G. Colby who furnishes the land and whatever labor he does, while Merton furnishes the remainder of the labor and the machinery needed to operate the farm. The running expenses are shared equally and the proceeds divided equally.

"Of course" said Merton, "We probably do not figure things quite as close as though I were renting from a stranger, and yet I don't know that it is so much different except that father takes care of the hens and does a lot of chores that would require a hired man's time and he doesn't charge anything for his labor. That helps a lot."

I secured the other side of this story from Mr. Colby.

"It must be a lot of satisfaction to have your son running the place," I remarked, "Many men of your age are getting along alone the best way they can."

"If I had to do that" he replied "I would sell out and not try to run the farm much as I would dislike to do it. My great-great-grandfather came here with several brothers from Vermont in 1803 and some of the family have lived here since that time. The farm has been divided at times which explains why we have two houses so close together.

Three generations of Colby's. The farm has been in the Colby family since 1803.

Later when Mr. Colby's little granddaughter came running out to the barn he said "Here is what we take the most pride in."

The two houses mentioned are about two hundred yards apart. Mr. and Mrs. Colby live in one and Merton, his wife and little girl in the other. The farm also has a tenant house and another in the process of construction which I will mention more in detail a little later.

I have never been on a farm where so much business is done on a relatively small area. Mr. Merrill the Farm Bureau Agent had told me that the farm contained 147 acres. After seeing some of the fields I remarked "This place is larger than you said or else it is practically all under cultivation." The latter proved to be the truth, which will perhaps be more evident when I tell you what crops are grown and the size of the dairy.

One of the principal sources of income is a herd of twenty-eight grade Guernsey cows which return about $225.00 each from cream sales. The skim milk is fed to the calves that are raised and to hogs. Five sows are kept and about fifty fat hogs sold each year as well as some spring pigs. I could not see how so many cows and heifers could be kept on so small an acreage of pasture.

"We do not depend much on pasture," said Merton, "we feed late in the spring, then get about a month's pasture and by the first of August the second growth in the meadows is ready and we turn them in. We feed grain the year round too, buying a 32% protein feed and

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New Jersey Farmers Adopt Legislative Program

Motor Vehicle and Game Laws Lead in Discussion at Trenton Conference

By W. H. BULLOCK

AT the 5th annual legislative conference of farm organizations in New Jersey, held in Trenton on September 27 under the joint auspices of the New Jersey Federation of County Boards of Agriculture and the New Jersey State Grange, a farm legislative program for the coming season was tentatively established. The meeting this year was well attended, delegates being present from practically all of the farm organizations as well as several agriculturally inclined Senators, and representatives from the various state agricultural institutions and agencies.

The farm groups decided to get behind legislation for compulsory automobile liability insurance in New Jersey. This has been a plank in the farmers' platform since last year; this season it met the unanimous approval of all organization delegates at the conference. Various changes in the motor vehicle laws were proposed, including legislation which would set standards mandatory upon the various municipalities for a uniform system of motor traffic rules and regulations. Confusion and quite a number of accidents in recent years have been attributed to the inconsistency of light and traffic regulations in various cities, and the farmers believe that a state-wide standard on these matters will protect life as well as make driving easier.

The fruit men of central New Jersey offered another amendment to the motor vehicle laws. New Jersey issues its automobile plates for the last half of the year commencing on August 1, which is a month too late to meet the needs of growers who start hauling apples and peaches by truck in July. At present it is necessary for the growers to take a full year's license on their extra trucks which are used only in market season. The conference agreed to use the efforts of its legislative committee in working out a plan which would advance the license date from August 1 to July 1.

Marsh land is becoming an increasing problem, not only from the standpoint of the fire hazard, but actual utility and health. Here is how a bit of marsh land was handled near Wilmington, Delaware, where dynamite was used to blow a main ditch. The length of the ditch was 1,200 feet and dynamite cartridges were put down in holes from fourteen inches to eighteen inches apart. From one and one-half to four cartridges were placed in aech hole according to the nature of the soil and the width of ditch desired. The whole job was accomplished in two and one-half days, by one man and a helper. The above illustration shows a head section of the ditch after water had started to drain into it.

The state game laws, as usual, came up for considerable discussion. The gathering unanimously voted its approval of new legislation which would permit the shooting of female deer on the two days of December 27 and 28 in 1927. This piece of experimental legislation has already received the approval of the New Jersey State Fish and Game Commission and is the outcome of several years effort on the part of the farm organizations to find ways and means to control the increasing damage by deer. This legislation does not affect the usual four open days in December on bucks. A measure to give absolute protection for quail for at least five years was approved on a county basis, the legislation to be asked for only in those counties where the membership can show local demand for such protection.

The marsh fire menace in the southern part of the state brought forth considerable comment. Large areas are burned over at a season of the year when new growth is endangered and considerable damage to woodlands and farm property is reported from various sections in southern New Jersey where marsh lands border on farms. The conference left the matter in the hands of the joint legislative committee of the Federation and Grange, to work out a form of protection against fire on marsh land as is now provided under the forest fire laws. The plan is to

(*Continued on page* 17)

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

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Would YOU Return To The Good Old Times?

RECENTLY we were addressing a farm gathering and had occasion to emphasize some of the good things of olden times. We were interrupted by a farmer who asked us the question at the head of this editorial. We answered promptly that we would not return to old times if we were given the chance but neverthless we see much to admire in old time ways and customs.

People of this day and age have more to be thankful for than any other people of history. We are the heirs of all the ages. We have comforts now beyond the dreams of kings in olden times. But this does not mean that our ancestors were unhappy, and some of the things that they had and did were better than those of today. Life today is too complicated. With more to do with than our fathers ever dreamed of, we are uneasy and often unhappy, and still reaching out for more. We rush hither and thither like a lot of ants in an ant hill, forgetting that the one thing we are all searching for is the elusive goal of happiness. And happiness is not a matter of material things. It is that something of the spirit which often is nearer the reach of the most humble than it is to those who ride in pomp and circumstance.

The ways of our fathers were simple ways, but with much to commend them to this complicated, tense and rapid life which we lead today.

Your Markets Or The Other Fellow's?

MORE than one-third of all the population of this great nation lies within a radius of two hundred miles of the city of Syracuse, and seventy-three per cent of it lives in the cities and is dependent upon farmers for food supplies.

The great question before the farmers of Eastern United States is, who is going to dominate these largest markets in the world, who is going to fill the maw of all this tremendous body of consumers? On the answer depends the future of Eastern farming. In New York State alone there are ten thousand miles of railroad and fifteen thousand miles of paved roads, which brings these markets almost into the front yards of Eastern farmers.

Yet with all of these splendid market advantages, we of the East are sitting by and watching the Western and other farmers ship their produce thousands of miles and sell it almost under our very noses. Everyone knows what the fruit growers of the Pacific coast have been able to do with their fruit in the New York City markets. We are now beginning to see dairymen of other sections come into our own metropolitan market. What are we going to do about it?

The answer lies in some way bringing the attention of the consumers to the fact that Eastern products always stand for quality. We are not doing that now. To be sure, we produce some of the best fruit, dairy products and other farm supplies in the world, but we produce a lot of poor stuff too, and these poorer quality products are put on the market in such a way as to brand all of the rest. We as shippers are careless about a number of very vital factors in the marketing business. Our eggs are not always fresh or well packed. Chickens, calves, and other livestock arrive by the hundreds daily in unfit condition. Recently our Market Editor saw in the New York market bushels of pears being shovelled up with scoop shovels and dumped because they were shipped by the farmer in an over-ripe condition. There is too little attention given to grading and to packing, and too much dumping on the market of stuff that the market does not want, and as long as we do this, we can rest assured that the cooperative organizations of the West who have organized to control quality of their pack and to advertise the high quality of their produce will steal our markets.

Get Your Seed Corn Now

SEED corn promises to be scarce and high in price next spring. Therefore, it is especially important that where possible farmers select their seed corn from their own fields at the present time.

In choosing the seed corn, pick only the sound, heavy, well developed ears from healthy stalks. Hang them up in a well ventilated place to dry out immediately after picking. Pick your ears, if you possibly can, before frost. If you are not growing corn this year, perhaps you have a neighbor who will allow you to select your seed from his field.

Grangers A Good Risk

WE have always believed that the membership of the Grange is made up of farm people who have character far about the average. In several years of experience in different counties with Granges and Grangers, we have had this fact impressed upon us. We are always glad to find some evidence to back up our belief and some evidence for this belief is found in the record which has been made by the various Grange insurance projects.

For more than forty years fire insurance companies have been conducted by the Grange in a number of states and for nearly as long insurance protection has been given for damage from cyclones. Three years ago the National Grange established a company for insuring its members against automobile liability. In all cases this insurance is limited to members of the Grange. The Grange has given protection against accident, fire, hail and tornadoes at about one-half the charge of other companies. The new Grange automobile liability rate is 40% less than other companies.

These low rates have been carried in spite of the statements of the old line companies that they were unable to lower the rates on farm and farm risks. The Grange states that one of the principal reasons enabling them to maintain these low rates is the low "moral hazard" of such policies, in short, that the success of the Grange companies rests upon the fact that Grange people do not burn their own buildings, do not crowd their automobile drivers off the road and are not given to the use of alcoholic liquors.—H. L. C.

What Are The Qualifications For A Good Farmer?

WHAT is your definition of a good farmer? Dr. Liberty Hyde Bailey, known to us all as one of the greatest of agricultural leaders and thinkers of our times, says that there are four qualifications of a good farmer. These are: First, the ability to make a full and comfortable living from the land; second, to rear a famliy comfortably and well; third, to be of good service to the community; and fourth, to leave the farm more productive than it was when you took it. If you can answer these questions in the affirmative for yourself, we think you may claim the title of "good farmer".

One of the editors of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has been traveling this summer into different counties where AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST circulates in order to visit at least one farmer in the county whose neighbors and friends have pointed out as being a successful farmer in every sense of the word. The stories of these visits to "good farmers" have been written up and printed from time to time in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST and we believe they are interesting. There is one on page 3 of this issue. Read it and see how many men that you know can fill Dr. Bailey's requirements.

What About The Future of Sheep?

"THE Future Possibilities of Sheep in the East" is the subject of our contest which we are now carrying on. Do you think sheep are coming back in the East? What breed do you prefer, and why?

We believe our large family of readers will be interested in learning the opinions of those who have had experience with sheep on these questions, so we are offering $5 for the best letter on this subject, $3 for the second, and $1 each for all others that we can publish. The letters should not be over three hundred words in length, and must be in our hands on or before November 1st.

Lighting The Farm Home

ONE of the pleasantest and finest influences of the farm home is the custom of gathering the family about the center reading table through the long fall and winter evenings to read and study good books and magazines. That influence can be very much offset, however, by a poor light. We dislike to think of the thousands of eyes that have been greatly injured while trying to read by smoky, dim light. A great many times the reading habits of a child are spoiled or discouraged because he finds it so difficult to see.

A good light is worth taking some trouble to obtain. All of the hundreds of different types of equipment for lighting purposes fall into four groups. They are: (1) the kerosene lamp, (2) gasoline lamp, (3) carbide, and (4) electricity. Even a poor kerosene light can be made several times as bright and strong by adding a mantle. A lot of folks go without good lights because they do not know how easy it is to obtain them. To any who are interested, we will send as a part of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST service to subscribers full descriptions of the different kinds of lights and the costs of installing them.

Sayings of Dr. John W. Holland

One of the best places for a young girl to sit is her father's lap.

* * *

God help the little country town whose store entrances are lined with quitters and spitters.

Eastman's Chestnuts

NO doubt there are a lot of our women readers who will agree with the sentiments expressed by the colored cook in the following story:

A mistress was annoyed by the calls of a certain negro to see this cook. Finally, she protested.

"You told me," she said, "that you had no man friends. But this fellow is in the kitchen all the time."

"Dat nigger, he hain't no friend o' mine," the cook declared scornfully, "HIM, HE'S JES' MY 'USBAND!"

Commissioner Harris to Visit Dairymen

City Health Head, Dean Mann and Commissioner Pyrke to Address Meetings

By E. R. EASTMAN

Editor, American Agriculturist

SOME of the largest and most important meetings of dairymen held in recent years will take place in Orange, Chenango and Jefferson counties on October 25, 26 and 27. Dr. Louis I. Harris, Commissioner of the New York City Department of Health, the Hon. Berne A. Pyrke, Commissioner of the New York State Department of Farms and Markets, and Dean A. R. Mann of the New York State College of Agriculture will be the chief speakers at these meetings.

The purpose of these meetings is to give dairymen the opportunity of meeting the three highest officials in the State who are concerned with the production and distribution of the milk supply and to learn first hand from these officials what their plans and policies are, and in general to promote a better understanding of the whole problem of official control of milk production and distribution. During the day between the meetings, the officials will visit individual farmers on their farms in these great dairy counties so that farmers will have an opportunity to talk over their problems and to present their different points of view.

An Unusual Opportunity

The opportunity to meet these three men known so well either personally or by reputation to every farmer in the State is a very unusual one. It will be remembered that Dr. Harris is the fearless Commissioner of Health who has had the courage to present the evidence and to secure the conviction of men in the Health Department no matter how high up they were, and of dishonest milk dealers, who, under the previous administration, adulterated great quantities of the city's milk supply. Dr. Harris is honestly and earnestly seeking to learn all of the details and the problems in the tremendous milk industry. He realizes that to secure good milk for the city he must have the full cooperation of the farmers. He knows what some of the problems of dairymen are. He wishes to know more, and he intends to get this information first hand by going into some of the greatest dairy counties and talking personally with you dairymen.

Of Vital Interest to Dairymen

These meetings, then, constitute a great opportunity to give the Commissioner of Health an understanding of some of your problems and to give farmers the opportunity to learn personally from the Commissioner what his problems and policies are. Some of these problems include the requirements of the Department of Health covering the production of milk such as why the Department requires milk to be iced, why keeping down the bacteria is so important, etc. During recent months there has been a great deal of discussion as to what should be the minimum butterfat content of milk. Shall it remain at 3 per cent, or shall it be raised? This subject of vital interest to all dairymen will be thoroughly discussed at these meetings and the attitude and the policy of the City Department of Health will be stated.

For many years now dairymen in the New York milk shed have been striving to cooperate with the Department of Health to produce the best and purest milk in all the world. Sometimes some of the regulations have seemed unnecessarily severe. Some of them have at times appeared impractical and unnecessary. These meetings will give opportunity for thorough discussion of the regulations and the necessity for the same and cannot help but do much good in bringing the city authorities and the producers closer together on the big job of producing good milk for the biggest city in the world.

Commissioner Berne A. Pyrke is charged chiefly with the responsibility of enforcing the agricultural law and regulations for the State of New York. His address will be "The Outlook for the Dairy Industry of New York." He will tell you something about the work of your State Agricultural Department and how it is serving farmers. In his talk there will also be a discussion of the great problem of eradicating bovine tuberculosis, and he will review the work which has been done so far in the campaign against TB.

Dean A. R. Mann of the State College of Agriculture has just returned from two years' work among the farmers of Europe. In his address at the big dairy meetings, he will review some of the problems of the European farmer, but for the most part, he will discuss the problems of the dairymen in the New York milk shed and tell you what the College of Agriculture is trying to do to help dairymen solve their difficulties in the production and marketing of milk.

Help Advertise Meetings

It is not once in a generation that it is possible to get together at one meeting men of the calibre who will attend these dairy meetings and who also in their official capacities come into such vital relation with the dairy farmers. Therefore, will you help to advertise these meetings and to make sure that all of your neighbors have the opportunity of attending and of hearing and discussing these vital, fundamental problems of your great industry. Details as to meeting places and time in each county will be announced in our next issue and in your local papers. Watch for further particulars.

An Interesting Rural School Story

What Was Found By a Personal Investigation of the Famous "Brookhaven" Case

THE Brookhaven district is a part of the union free school district at Setauket, Long Island. The particular families demanding transportation live several miles from the school in Setauket village where their children are required to attend. Although it is the duty of the union free school district to furnish transportation for these children, it has refused to do so and they have been left to go the long distance to school as best they can.

Parents of the children in this district appealed this case to the Commissioner of Education at Albany and after making a study of the situation, the Commissioner ruled that the union free school district had to furnish transportation. This was refused and the Department withheld the public moneys. The local board of education refused to accept the ruling and hired a lawyer to take the matter into the courts. The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court ruled against the Commissioner of Education, but the matter was carried to the Court of Appeals, and not long ago this court ruled that the district was obliged to furnish transportation for these country children and upheld the decision and ruling of the Commissioner of Education.

Education Department Attacked

This case has been made the occasion for bitter attacks on the Department of Education for many months. The officers of the Rural School Improvement Society, backed by a farm paper, published whole pages and talked on this case at farm meetings calling the Commissioner of Education a czar, accusing him of using Prussian methods, and making statements to the effect that the people in the Department of Education were nothing but bureaucrats.

Now we hold no brief for the Department of Education. But we do believe in fair play and we particularly deplore the unfair and misleading propaganda against the Department and policies that is now constantly being circulated among farmers. The Department of Education, being administered by human beings, is not free from mistakes. There are no doubt cases and times when the rulings of the Department, particularly years ago, were unnecessarily arbitrary, but in fairness we must remember that this Department is charged with the duty of administrating the laws which govern the education of our children and in this particular Brookhaven case the Commissioner of Education did his full duty in protecting the interests of country boys and girls against the selfish interests of the people in this village.

We were interested enough to investigate this situation, and we found the startling fact that there were several families in the Brookhaven district who were either unable now, or would soon be unable, to send their children to school because of the failure of the plain duty of the village district to pay and arrange for their transportation.

In spite of this fact, here are some of the false statements which have recently been published about the people in this district:

"The people are mostly well-to-do and own their own cars. They preferred, for several reasons, to transport their own children. * * * *

"This cooperative system worked well, and under it all of the children were able to reach school. * * * *

"We think this decision will be very useful in showing to New York country people the arbitrary power lodged in the State Education Department. We have claimed that this power exists but this decision proves the utterly bureaucratic nature of our educational system. * * * *

"At last, we may all see clearly that this educational system is like the old German junker idea.

"We are glad that the public may now understand this thing."

Results of the Investigation

Now after reading these statements, read the true facts made from a personal investigation of the families who lived in this remote country district and judge for yourself whether the public "may now understand this situation" from the misleading statements which have been published about the Brookhaven case.

THE HOLGERSON FAMILY—Mrs. Alida Holgerson, mother.

In this family there are two boys, 11 and 14 years of age, in the fifth and sixth grades, respectively, who now go to the Stony Brook school where they pay tuition. The Stony Brook school is 2½ miles from their home. The school in No. 2 Brookhaven, the district in which they live, is 3.3 miles from their home. Mrs. Holgerson also has two girls who are now living with her brother and sister in order that they may live nearer a school. One of these girls is in the third year high school and the other is in the elementary grades.

The Holgerson family are apparently a poor family. They have a farm of about twenty acres, keep one horse, and have an automobile. Mrs. Alida Holgerson, the mother, is now taking care of three small babies in her home in order that she may increase the income to provide for her family.

THE POULOS FAMILY—Louis P. Poulos, father.

This man is apparently of foreign birth. He has four children, two of which are of elementary school

(*Continued on page* 11)

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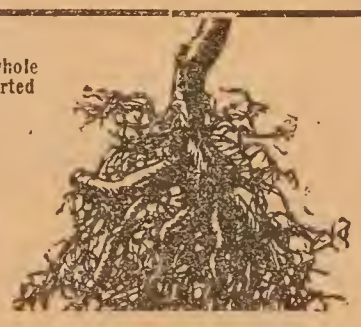


Fighting Fire Blight

A Western New York Farm and Home Talk

By M. C. BURRITT

WESTERN New York had a good week ending September 25th, as far as getting work done was concerned. Although rain was threatened most of the time it did not rain until Friday night and Saturday, when we had another twenty-four hour soaking. The greater part of the wheat acreage has been sown. It is much more nearly normal than last year, but there will be very little or no wheat sown after beans in this neighborhood. What has been sown went in in good condition just before the rain. We got our third cutting of alfalfa under cover. Tomatoes have been ripening fast of late and most growers got off heavy pickings of this crop. Golden Bantam Sweet Corn for canning factory was also picked.

M. C. BURRITT.

Early Fruit Continues Dull

The fruit market continues draggy and very unsatisfactory to the grower. Early apples are hard to sell at any price. While a few Alexanders have been sold as high as ninety cents a bushel A grade, most of them have not found any sale. Local dealers have paid twenty-five and thirty cents a bushel tree run. Two and a half inch up Wealthies well packed bring $2.25 to $2.50 a barrel F. O. B., but the demand is far from brisk. Plums are a drug on the market and most of them will go unpicked. Even prunes are selling for a cent to a cent and a half a pound. I never saw the peach market so slow. Elbertas are ripening and very few of them have been sold. There are no buyers. Carloads for immediate shipment could have been sold at $1.25 per bushel F. O. B. during the week, but few crops were ready. Some local sales have been made at 75 and 80 cents per bushel. Much depends on whether the weather is cold or warm this coming week. A cold wave is predicted. Bartlett pears are the one bright spot in the fruit market, the crop selling readily at two and a half cents a pound tree run up to $2.15 per bushel and $6.35 per barrel F. O. B. for good fruit.

With a dearth of buying for shipment the local Rochester and Buffalo markets have been flooded with loads of fruit with a consequent price depression here also.

Good apples bring only 50 to 75 cents a bushel with sales limited. Plums sell at 25 to 35 cents a market basket, while peaches which started at 75 cents a market basket have dropped to 40 and 50 cents, and one dollar a bushel. Old timers in these markets say that they never saw them more congested or selling harder there. And the prospect is that they will be worse this coming week.

Late Fruit May Sell Better

I expect the editor will accuse me of writing more "gloom," but this is a true picture of the fruit growers problem this fall as near as I can understand it and not a reflection of a state of mind. We who depend largely on the sale of fruit for our incomes are trying to get cash expenses out of our early fruit and are living on the hope that the market for the late fruit will improve as the crop is not so large here.

Recently we have had to do some pruning to check fire blight. The blight started on a few Alexanders which are very susceptible and spread into Twenty Ounce. It was first evident on the blossoms and twigs on the outside of the trees. This looks very bad but usually does not amount to much as it dies out after it kills a few inches of the twig.

A much more serious though less evident aspect of the blight is that on the tender growing ends of the suckers on the main limbs on the inside of the tree. It is carried here and spread around by green aphis. It is dangerous because it travels down the sucker to the main limb and there forms cankers which spread to the trunk and eventually destroys the tree. So we have been careful to cut out all these suckers but have not bothered much with the smaller twigs on the outside of the trees. We disinfect the pruning shears with a solution of corrosive sublimate which we carry around in an earthen jar, dipping the shears in the solution after each cut on an infected branch.

An aspect of handling farm produce to market under present conditions is a solid road. State, county and town have provided these on the public highways. But the use of heavy trucks and the heavy rainfall make the problem of hauling off the farm to these highways a difficult one. Last year we had to haul most of our apples and tomatoes to the highway with team and wagon and reload on the truck. This summer at odd times we have been building our own roads in the yard and around the barn. We plow out about ten inches to a foot deep and fill in with stone gathered from fields and fence corners and cover over with two or three inches of earth. On this we expect to put coal ashes and fine crushed stone as a surface. There is no cash cost to these home built roads except the surfacing with crushed stone. By this means we hope to keep out of the mud in our yards with car and truck.—M. C. BURRITT.

State Water Power Commission Adopts Plan for Harnessing the St. Lawrence

READERS of the feature article in the September 4th issue of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, "Harnessing A Runaway," written by Roy G. Finch, State Engineer of New York, will be interested to know that plans for the development of the power resources on the St. Lawrence River were recently adopted by the New York Water Power Commission.

The adoption of the plan was moved by Attorney General Albert Ottinger, who framed in legal terminology the plan as developed by State Engineer and Surveyor Roy G. Finch. Present at the meeting in addition to Mr. Ottinger and Mr. Finch were Conservation Commissioner Alexander G. MacDonald, Chairman of the New York State Waterpower Commission; Senator John Knight, President pro tem of the Senate, and Speaker of the Assembly Joseph A. McGinnies.

The Water Power Commission stated that with fair and reasonable power rates the State will receive in taxes, cash and amortization payments, approximately $5,000,000 a year and that 1,000,000 horsepower will be placed on the market.

The plan provides for a dam to be constructed near Barnhardt Island, to develop power at that point from the entire fall of the rive from Lake Ontario to the dam. The Commission will meet October 15 to receive applications for licenses.

License to Be Fifty Years

The commission's plan requires the licensee to construct power houses and dams capable of controlling the flow of the river and producing at least one-half the power which can be developed. The license is to be for 50 years and within three years of the date of the license, the licensee must secure the approvals of any other governmental or international body which may be necessary and commerce construction.

The commission announces that it feels that in adopting this plan it offers a plan of development of the St. Lawrence River that affords every protection to the people and preserves the State's ownership and control of its resources.

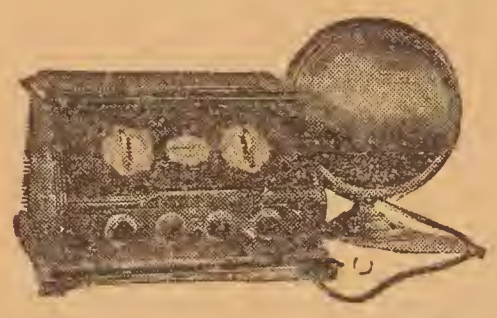
You can make Radiola 20 pay for itself in *better crops*

OTHER progressive farmers are doing it—some who bought Radiola 20 primarily to please the women folk.

Mother and daughter thought it would liven things up a bit. Cleaning, cooking, dishwashing, housework—same routine every day. Yes, they needed a little cheer and music and sermons, too, from nearby and distant cities.

And then the men began to find that there was something else coming over the Radiola 20, something mighty interesting, and instructive and profitable. Something which, if it had been available when Abraham Lincoln was a struggling youth, would have been eagerly drained, day and night, until his thirst for knowledge had been quenched.

How to nurse the soil, and make it yield its gifts more generously. Prices of grain, livestock and dairy products, checked day by day, so that individual farmers may know the time when it is advantageous to sell, or better to wait. Radiola 20—pre-eminently the farm set—not just something new, but tried, tested and perfected by RCA. Representing the best laboratory experience of General Electric and Westinghouse as well—this set brings all the wealth of expert agricultural knowledge into the farm homes, clearly, naturally, as though the head of the agricultural college had dropped in for a chat with you personally.



Radiola 20, with five Radiotrons, $115
RCA Loudspeaker 100, $35

Dry batteries, single tuning control, a power Radiotron in the last stage, Radiola 20 is the last word in clarity and dependability. When you buy Radiola 20 you are not buying an experiment but a proved result. It will pay for itself in profitable knowledge and increased happiness.

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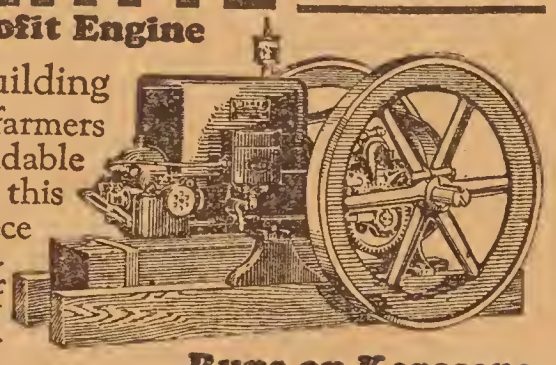

FOR 42 years I have been building ENGINES which thousands of farmers have pronounced the most dependable and economical in the world. But this **WITTE Engine** is the masterpiece of them all. It is really a mechanical marvel and I am so proud of its perfection that I want every farm to have one.

Scientific factory methods and huge production enable me to price this master engine so any man can afford to own it. It will do almost every kind of work on the farm. It's economical in operation. Completely equipped with WICO Magneto, speed and power regulator and throttling governor.

And I am so positive that it will stand up and deliver the goods under all conditions, hot or cold, rain or shine, that I back it up with an IRON CLAD LIFETIME GUARANTEE.

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How I Kill Quack Grass

Personal Experiences in Controlling This Weed

A short time ago we commented editorially on the great increase of quack grass in recent years and the difficulties of its control. We asked for suggestions from readers who had any successful experience in stamping out this persistent and destructive weed.

We give below a few of the interesting letters which we received in reply. If you have tried another plan, let us hear of it and we shall pass it on for the benefit of others who may be having a fight on their hands.—THE EDITORS.

Nothing Like Good Cultivation

YOUR editorial on quack grass is interesting as observation had convinced me that the plague of quack was becoming more and more a serious factor. I believe the answer to the question why this is true is one of the methods and largely one of tools. The usual answer given is the abandonment of summer fallowing. Since the great increase in acreage of cultivated crops summer fallowing has been almost wholly discontinued in this section.

While this method of controlling quack was efficient many do not regard it feasible today. I believe the most vital factor is that of tools. Neither the disc or spring tooth harrow are designed for the control or elimination of quack. For cutting up, replanting in good shape to grow and for checking the growth for time being, they are ideal.

The spring tooth is I believe a very much over rated tool, and much inferior to a well constructed cultivator. The one drags the soil before it, the pointed teeth dodging or slipping around bind weed or quack roots easily, and usually covering those that may be broken loose. The draft is comparatively heavy because of construction, drawing against a comparatively solid substance, breaking and pushing it ahead out of the way.

The cultivator with the shanks and teeth set at the proper slant cuts its way through the soil, dodging nothing, cutting all the surface lifts the soil, aerates it and tends to drag the roots up to and leave them on the surface to die or be removed. For actual work done, though I do not know how to prove it, I am confident the power required is far less.

The old "duck foot" cultivator of our fathers' time was an admirable tool for the purpose. Late fall plowing, standing the furrows on edge thus exposing the roots to severe freezing is an excellent method of control. Plowing field occasionally cross ways instead of always one way is of considerable assistance as in this way the roots running lengthways of the furrow are broken up.—F. E. R.

* * *

Checking Quack in Potatoes

IN regard to eliminating quack grass, while we have not been able to get rid of it entirely, we are able to keep it pretty well in check in our potato fields by the following method:

We plow eight to nine inches deep, thoroughly fit the field, plant with potato planter, cultivate twice, and use weeder or drag before potatoes are up. This keeps quack and all weeds in check, giving the potatoes a big start of them. Then by thorough cultivation it is easy to keep the center of the row clean. There will, howover, be some grass growing in the middle of the row but at digging time we use an elevator digger which leaves it on top of the ground. We then rake and burn.—A. B.

* * *

Found Peas Work Well

"IN the issue of August 29th W. T. H. writes of his experience in smothering quack grass with buckwheat and asks for relation of similar experiences.

I was reared on a hop farm and in one of our yards quack grass was very bad. By thorough cultivation the grass was killed in the rows and at the so-called "hilling" time the grass in the hills was very rank, but with plenty of loose dirt, the grass was matted down in the hills and thoroughly covered. Result, complete extermination. I would add to W. T. H. method plowing under the grass when heads begin to show, then buckwheat sown which proved very effective on my father's farm.

A plan that pleases me better is the use of the small "Canada" pea which does the trick and also gathers lots of nitrogen besides yielding a fine crop for fattening hogs or feeding hens. I accidentally hit upon this method when a boy. We had a *very* badly infested field which father planned to sow to peas. It was heavily top dressed and harrowed in after plowing in the spring and sown *immediately*. I was instructed to use two and one-half bushels of seed and two hundred pounds of phosphate per acre. After drilling the entire field I found the drill still half full of seed and phosphate so I cross-drilled the wider end of the field (which was the fullest of quack) until the drill was emptied—five bushels of seed, four hundred pounds of phosphate to the acre. Result, such a yield of peas as was never known before in that section and a field free from quack, mellow as ashes and filled with humus, with nitrogen in addition as the peas were cut with a *scythe* instead of pulled up by the roots. If you have a quacky field try this method of Canada or Alaskan peas."—R. C. P., New York.

* * *

New Wheat Records Made—Fertilizer Helps Late Seeding

WITH acre yields of 55, 58, 61 and more bushels reported from various localities, records of long standing have been shattered by the 1926 wheat crop.

In striking contrast with a few years ago, the Hessian fly no longer causes any great concern among farmers who have followed the recommendations of the experiment stations with regard to delaying planting until after the "fly free" date. Late seeding, while often necessary to escape fly damage, frequently results in loss from winter-killing unless extra care is taken to provide a well-worked and firm seed bed and an abundance of readily available plant food so that fall growth may be rapid and vigorous until freezing weather sets in. In regions where winter-killing is otherwise likely to do serious damage, farmers find that they practically insure against loss of stand by adequate fertilization and thorough seed-bed preparation.

Fertilizer Benefits in Many Ways

Increased yield is only one of the many beneficial results of supplying adequate fertility for the wheat crop. Better yields alone justify the expenditure for fertilizer but the observing wheat producer will find that along with more bushels per acre he will have grain of higher quality, earlier and more even ripening and a decided improvement in the clover or other seeding made with the wheat.

The Ohio Experiment Station reports a test in which wheat grown without fertilizer had only 51% plump kernels, while the fertilized wheat had 94% plump kernels. At the Delaware station the fertilized wheat has weighed 6 pounds more per bushel than unfertilized wheat, as an average for 10 years. With quality of wheat so important in determining its market price, farmers can not afford to overlook the possibility of adding extra value to each bushel as well as extra bushels to each acre by adequate soil treatment.

The campaign for more and better clover and other legumes is given a decided boost by fertilizing at wheat sowing time, seedings to be made next spring in the wheat. By this means two crops—wheat and clover—are benefitted by one application. This "residual" effect of fertilizer is an important one economically and most experiments have shown that it is greater on clover or other seedings made with the wheat than upon the succeeding grain or corn crop.

Trenton Fair Puts on its Biggest Cattle Show—Boys and Girls Club Exhibits a Big Feature

By Fred W. Ohm
Associate Editor, American Agriculturist

THE outstanding feature of the Trenton Fair this year was its great cattle show. Never in the history of the exposition has there been anything like it. Secretary Margurem told the writer that it was necessary to acquire considerable additional temporary housing to take care of the overflow that crowded the entries to new high records. It is seldom that one sees an assemblage of such famous herds as were represented at the Trenton Fair. There were the Pabst exhibition herd of Holsteins from Oconomowoc, Wis.; the Carnation Holstein herd of Seattle, Washington, The Minnesota Holstein herd of Austin, Minn., the herd of magnificent White Faces of the Buck and Doe Run Valley Farm in Delaware; the Yates Holstein herd of Orchard Park, New York and the famous Brentwood Holsteins of Abingdon, Pa. Several famous Guernsey herds were present, including the Florham Farm, Firestone Farm from Ohio, Emmadine Farm of Hopewell Junction, Hill Girt Farm of Cossart, Pa., Shorewood Farm, from Crystal Bay, Minn., the Fern Dell herd from Green Bay, Wis. The Jerseys were also very well represented by Hempstead Farm, Spring Valley, N. Y., Woodlawn Lodge Farm, Jamestown, New York, T. P. White, of Hooker, Ohio, Woodlawn herd from Princeton, N. J., and the "Justa" herd of Huntington Valley, Pa. The Ayrshires were represented by three herds, the Allacrest herd of Spencer, Mass., the Strath Glenn Ayrshires from Michigan and the Old Forge herd of Spring Forge, Pa. This does not include all of the exhibitors by any manner of means, but it is just to show some of the class that was on hand.

I might go further and mention the long list of entries of Shorthorns, Dairy Shorthorns and Aberdeen Angus. This last breed was well represented by a large herd all the way from Oklahoma.

Boys' and Girls' Club a Big Feature

Second in importance on the Fair Ground to my way of thinking was an exhibit made by the boys' and girls' clubs, under the direction of the Junior Extension Service of the State. Personally, it held more interest than any other thing on the ground. The Fair officials are to be congratulated on the cooperation they are giving the extension courses in erecting suitable exhibit facilities for the boys and girls.

Incidentally, the layout on the Trenton Fair ground could well be studied by the New York State folks with an eye to eventually getting a similar layout for the boys and girls of the Empire State. It is something that is needed at Syracuse and needed badly.

The New Jersey youngsters exhibited over 100 head of stock. Their cattle exhibit included Holsteins, Guernseys, Jerseys, Ayrshires, one individual Dutch Belted and one Brown Swiss. They represented the following counties: Middlesex, Mercer, Cumberland, Somerset, Monmouth, Warren, Burlington, Morris, Salem and Hunterdon. It was hard to say which breed predominated between Holstein and Guernsey. It was safe to say that both of these breeds are extremely popular, although Jerseys and Ayrshires were well represented.

Possibly the outstanding exhibitors were the Riegel Bros., of Warren County. These boys are rapidly growing out of their club work and will soon be full fledged dairymen. They started several years ago when club work was first organized, with a single heifer and today they have a foundation that any man could be proud to call his own. One of the splendid heifers of these exhibitors gave birth to a husky young bull calf during the second day of the Fair.

Governor Moore Visits Junior Exhibits

Governor Moore spent considerable time in the boys and girls building. We were fortunate in being present when his party appeared on the scene. There were not many visitors present, so we had the opportunity to draw the Governor's attention to some of the outstanding exhibits and to congratulate him upon the part the State of New Jersey is playing in the support of boys' and girls' work.

The junior exhibits were not confined solely to cattle. The youngsters put on an excellent poultry show and with a little more encouragement it would not be difficult for them to rival the main show on the grounds. There were vegetable exhibits also. Incidentally, we think that this phase of the boys' and girls' exhibit could be expanded with a great deal of these and with a great deal of increasing interest in the exhibiting game.

More Room for Horticultural Exhibits

Although the Horticultural Exhibits at the Trenton Fair were somewhat limited, nevertheless they were of excellent quality. The apple show was particularly good, as were the crop exhibits of the state institutions and various counties. The dahlia show was particularly fine and there were specimens on exhibit that could well vie with some of the finest being shown at the current Dahlia Show.

Unfortunately the weather man was not extremely favorable to the Trenton Fair this year. There was a big crowd on Monday made up mainly of children. It was a great children's day. Tuesday was a most miserable day, a cold rain starting just about the time the folks were thinking whether or not it would be safe to go. Consequently, on that day the attendance was very light. There was not much inducement to walk around the grounds, due to the inclement weather and most of the crowd hung to the midway, which seemed to have too much prominence for the good of the other very excellent exhibits.

My personal criticism of some of the features of the Fair is along the same line as that of the Syracuse Fair. It strikes me that more of our New Jersey folks and Pennsylvania neighbors as well, could well take advantage of the premium lists every year and get in on some of the prize money. Considering the good reputation of the State of New Jersey as the garden state of the Union, the exhibit of vegetables and fruits was extremely small; sadly disappointing as far as size was concerned. Pennsylvania is a great state for potatoes, corn, tobacco, wheat and other fruits. The agricultural resources of the territory adjacent to the Trenton Fair are such that they should overflow the Inter-State Fair with exhibits. The foundation is there for a magnificent show and display. All it needs is the feeling.

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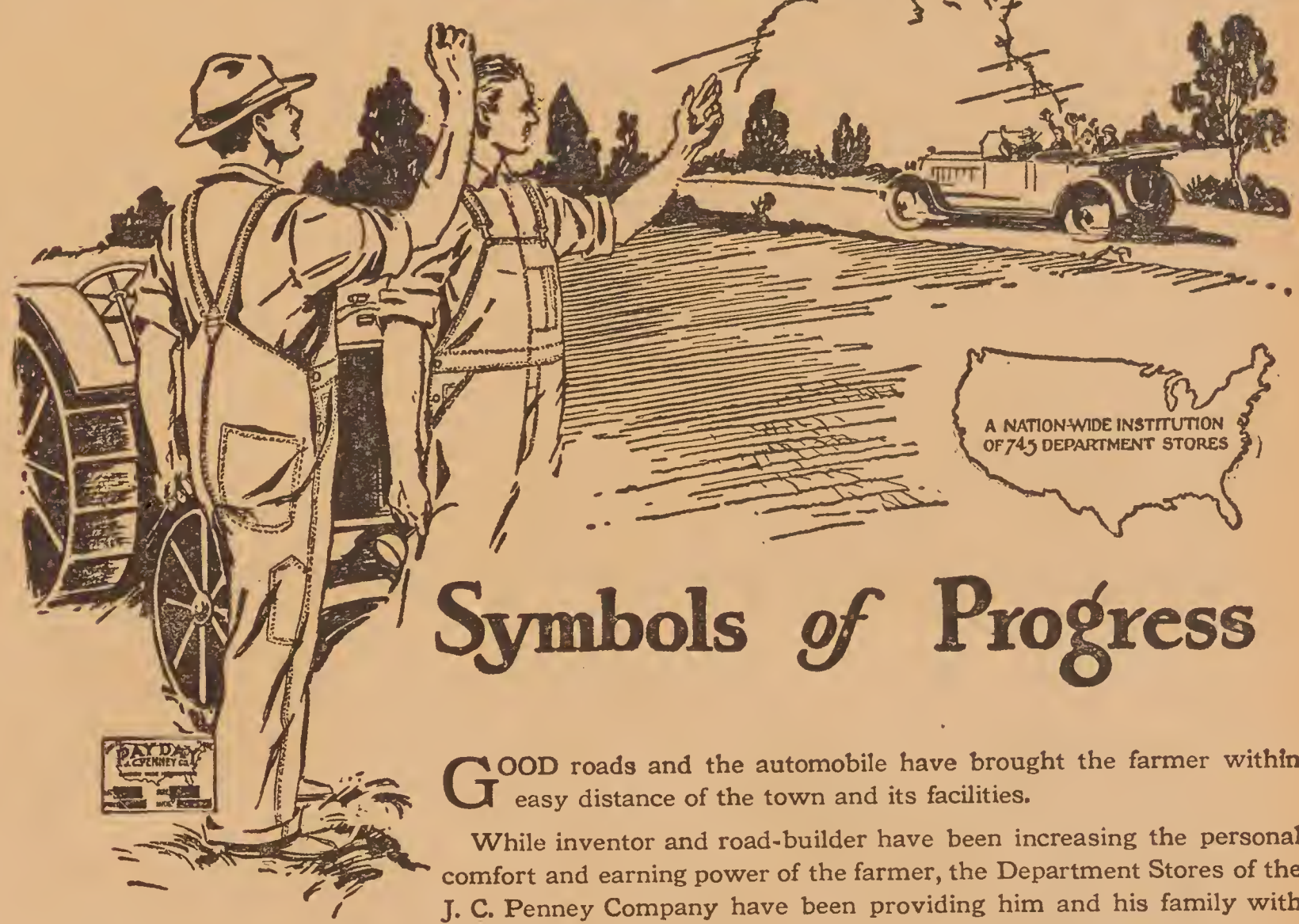

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New Bulletin On Poultry Houses

THE Poultry Department at Cornell has published a new bulletin on poultry houses and appliances. Much of the success of the poultry department of the State College is attributed to the fact that they have developed their own type of house and its equipment through long experimentation. The results of this work are now available to poultrymen.

The bulletin contains descriptions and drawings of houses, trap nests, mash feeders and the like, together with bills of the materials required. Send to the State College of Agriculture at Ithaca, N. Y. and ask for a copy of E 139.

A Correction

OUR attention has been called to the fact that the dates for personal registration of voters, which were published on page 11 of the September 25th issue, apply only to New York City.

In cities and villages of 5,000 or more inhabitants, other than New York City, the date for personal registration are October 8th, 9th and 15th, from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. and October 16th from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M.

Outside of the cities and villages of 5,000 or more inhabitants the non-personal registration will occur on October 9th from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M. and October 16th from 1 P. M. to 10 P. M.

How Pittsburgh Farmers Sell Their Milk

(*Continued from page 1*)

the case, it is difficult to procure competent managers, because men of their own group are men whose interests at home would not allow them to devote their undivided attention to work as uncertain as this work naturally was in those days. Ordinarily cooperatives choose for a manager some farmer, who has been successful as a farmer, without regard to his knowledge or qualifications to handle the work of a cooperative enterprise. Another reason for poor management is the fact that it is practically impossible to procure a man from any source who will handle the necessary work at the price which is usually considered adequate by the farmers.

Jealousy of the manager and his "big" salary are often a coincident cause of disaster, particularly in small ventures where the members are close to him in every day affairs.

Reorganization Started

In the spring of 1915, a reorganization of the old membership took place on the old foundations. This organization was known as the Dairymen's Co-Operative Association. Instead of trying to organize all the members under the one organization, as had been the case before, a system of local units was worked out. The main organization was a super-structure for the concentration of forces and the unification of aims. One of the greatest steps forward was made at this time, for by this method there was eliminated a very great amount of sectional jealousy. It also had the merit of passing responsibility and authority to the lesser local officials and committees. This was a two-fold advantage, for it lessened the routine work of the leaders of the main organization and left them free to devote their best energies to the more important matters. In addition, it stimulated local pride and activity of all members and in a measure encouraged a friendly competition between locals. The disadvantages of this plan rested in the delegating of authority by the main officers and a shirking of responsibility by them on the ground that it was local work. As growth proceeded, there was no doubt of the wisdom of this change in structure. It was not long until there was a membership so large and spread over so vast a territory that any one body would have been unable to control the situation.

Two Tri-State Associations

Another organization operating at the same time among the local shippers south of the city of Pittsburgh was called the Tri-State Dairymen's Association. The history of this body is briefly covered in one of its documents as follows:

"This organization is the outgrowth of a hearing of milk shippers held before the council of the city of Pittsburgh in the fall of 1914. The hearing was granted to the shippers to offer remonstrances against the way the Department of City Milk Inspection was enforcing regulations. Immediately following this meeting the dairymen, about 500 in number, adjourned to another room and formed a temporary organization. A second meeting was held November 11, when a constitution and by-laws was adopted and a permanent organization effected.

"Since that time the association has had a continued growth until at the present time it represents the majority of the milk shippers of the Pittsburgh district."

Around the city of Wheeling, the dairymen organized in 1915 as the Tri-State Milk Producers' Association. J. B. Atkinson, West Alexandria, acted as the first president. Horace Atwood, County Farm Agent of Ohio County, W. Va., at that time, was instrumental in effecting organization. Eventually, all of these bodies realized their inter-dependence and came to work in harmony. During 1916 the officers of all groups managed to get together and from that time on, instead of operating independently, they cooperated in all matters relating to the general situation.

The Milk Strike in 1917

On August 1, 1917, the far-famed milk strike took place when the strength of the organizations was tested and in some ways strength was gained. The worst feature of this strike, as is most always the case, was that it settled nothing except to prove that the time had come when farmers should unite and look after their interests collectively. However, it left an aftermath of illwill and suspicion which, in all the years since, has not been altogether eliminated. While the farmers were slowly learning to trust each other, their organization and their officers, a barrier of hatred and misunderstanding was being thrown up against the dealers. On both sides there was much false propaganda used and the final result was a net loss to all concerned. The consumers lost faith in the industry as such, to say nothing of the financial loss to both distributors and farmers.

Price Conference

Then came the first price conference under the Hoover Food Administration, with Dr. C. L. King as the arbitrator.

The leaders, at least, of all three groups soon came to rely very fully upon his decisions and advice and to support him in any stand which he might deem best for the industry as a whole. Confidence in him gradually lead to a better knowledge of the whole industry and its problems. Knowledge of the problems faced by other groups and eventually the discovery that all groups faced the same problems were among the results. Each group discovered that the other group had, like themselves, both good and bad members, but in the main were composed of men, honest of purpose in their desire to serve and treat their fellowmen fairly.

It was only a step from this discovery to the replacement of the old distrust between groups with mutual respect and confidence. When this stage had been reached the price conference became largely oc-

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No. 58

casions for all concerned to get around the table and lay all the cards face up. It was no more than to be expected that when honest men, with mutual respect and confidence, got together with a sincere purpose to promote the common good, great progress should be made for the benefit of all. Unquestionably, the results of these conferences are a perfect illustration of the value of "open convenants openly arrived at."

For some time representatives of the local units of all interested groups were sent to the price conferences, but this made an unwieldy body and one too large to permit easy solution of the price problem. In order to overcome this, it was decided to organize in such a way as to centralize responsibility and authority more definitely in the hands of a few men, retaining all the good features of the local organization system. Such organization was accomplished in 1918, as a stock company under the Ohio law, under the name of the Dairymen Co-Operative Sales Co.

The organization of the Dairymen's Co-Operative Sales Company in 1918 marked the first big step in combining the strength of the producers' organizations in the Pittsburgh Milkshed. In August, 1918, the Tri-State Dairymen's Association at a general meeting of dairy cooperatives, elected to amalgamate with the Dairymen's Co-Operative Sales Company. J. M. Paxton was the last president of the Tri-State Association and the last meeting of his group was held in December, 1918, at which time they formally ceased to exist and made a disbursement of what funds remained in the organization to various charitable societies, after having settled all debts in full.

Following the action of the Tri-State Dairymen's Association, in 1919, the Tri-State Milk Producers' Association, the organization in the Wheeling, W. Va., district, saw the advantages of aligning with the larger group and voted to transfer in a body to the Dairymen's Co-Operative Sales Company.

Has Local Units

In brief, the plan of the Dairymen's Co-Operative Sales Company, was as follows: At the bottom of the structure were the local units composed of 26 or more members in any one community, each with its own officers and committees which were responsible to the parent organization for matters of local import. The Advisory Council was the policy forming body and was composed of representatives of all the Local units in proportion to their membership. Meetings were always held at intervals of three months. A Board of Directors of five was the executive body. These men were elected at large for a term of one year by vote of the individual stockholders. The board selected its own officers and hired such a staff as was deemed necessary to carry on the work of the parent organization through their Locals, to act as the agent in the sale of their product and for this service the Dairymen's Co-Operative Sales Company was allowed a commission, as per the regular contract.

Twenty-five per cent of the commission derived from any Local was returned to the Local for the promotion of its own activities. Without such provision it is difficult to get the local units to take the active responsibility which is so desirable.

The aims of the organization as set forth by the founders of the Dairymen's Co-Operative Sales Company have been somewhat modified from time to time in the light of changing circumstances and increasing information. The original objectives may well be given in the words of the Constitution:

"This Corporation is formed for the purpose of buying, selling and dealing in farm and dairy products; pasteurizing and manufacturing milk, into butter cheese, condensed milk, powdered milk, and by-products and selling the same; buying and selling agricultural implements, feed, seeds, fertilizers and farming supplies generally and distributing the same to its stockholders at prices not greater than the cost thereof, including expense of distribution and the doing of all things necessary or incident thereto."

In spite of these broad powers, the Dairymen's Co-Operative Sales Company has contented itself with striving to procure the best possible price for its members by the bargaining route. No one in the Pittsburgh Milkshed will deny that collective bargaining has been extremely effective. Manufacturing and distributing dairy products involve an extensive outlay of capital and require trained business management of a type which is difficult for a farm organization to get or keep.

Unquestionably there have been times when the mere possession of the necessary equipment to take care of the surplus production in case of necessity would have strengthened the hand of the producers, but in the long run the arguments on one side are about as strong as those on the other. Certain it is that every organization should look forward to the time when they may have to take over some of the functions of marketing their product in order that the process may always be handled efficiently but so long as this efficiency may be obtained by other means the growth in this direction should be slow and sound; not faster, under any circumstances, than the building up of a trained personnel will warrant.

Stimulated Supply of Milk

The orderly system of bargaining practice, coincident with the introduction of price arbitration, added to the high prices for milk brought about by war conditions caused a tremendous flow of milk into the Pittsburgh District market. The European demand for American dairy products was cut off short by the ceasing of hostilities, and at once developed a huge surplus. Handling of the surplus is one of the greatest problems the organization has had to cope with during its whole history. A long term solution to the surplus problem was developed by the organization in 1921. This will be explained in an early issue of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

An Interesting Rural School Story

(*Continued from page 5*)

age. This man is also having a struggle to provide for his family. I was advised that there was a mortgage on his farm and that the interest was long overdue. Mr. Poulos stated that he was about to go to the city to get work in order to supplement his income from the farm. He stated that he had been taking his children to school himself but as soon as he went to the city to work the children would have no way to get to school.

THE HAWKINS FAMILY—Sadie Hawkins, mother.

In this family there is one child, Abby N. Hawkins. 11 years of age, in the seventh grade. This child did not attend school unitl she was ten years old, the mother having taught her at home. She now rides to school with Mr. Poulos when he takes his own children down. Mrs. Hawkins stated that unless transportation was provided it would be necessary for her to move down to the village. These people also have a small unproductive farm. The husband formerly ran a cider mill but is now an invalid and is unable to operate the mill.

The Hawkins family are probably more prosperous than the other three as Mrs. Hawkins stated she owns a house in the village which she rents and if it becomes necessary for her to move to the village and live in her own house the rent would then be sacrificed. She desires to remain on the farm if transportation is furnished.

MATUSKY FAMILY—John Matusky, father.

This family lives about 2.3 miles from the school in the village and lives in the vicinity of the old one-room school house which has been sold. Mr. Matusky is also an invalid. He stated tthat he had formerly worked the farm but was now unable to do so. Everything about the premises indicated that the family was poor. There are five children attending the village school, as follows:

Walter—13 years of age—in 4th grade
Joseph—12 years of age—in 5th grade
Helen—11 years of age—in 7th grade
Anthony—9 years of age—in 4th grade
Julia—8 years of age—in 3rd grade

There is also an older daughter at home who is about to enter a training school for teachers. The parents state that this girl is now carrying the children back and forth to school in their old car but thtat when she leaves home to continue her training to become a teacher the children will then have to walk. There is a way to go to school through the woods which cuts off some of the distance but I am advised that the children are afraid to go through the woods and that it is impossible for them to do so in wet weather and in the winter.

In this section the number of children that should be transported appear to be as follows:

Holgerson family 3
Poulos family 2
Hawkins family 1
Matusky family 5

making a total of 11 children. Of this number there is one child in the Poulos family who may not go to school until next year because of being only five years of age."

Incidentally, if anyone doubts the report of the actual conditions in these country families, we suggest that you make your own investigation.

Summing this Brookhaven situation up, we found that some of the children in this district were almost growing up with no education. The local school board has refused to provide accessible educational opportunity for these children. It was after considerable delay, and in the interest of the manifestly unjust situation that the Commissioner of Education ordered transportation for these children. Moreover, the village district was a wealthy one and abundantly able to provide transportation.

Now here is a strange situation. For at least two years the officers of the Rural School Improvement Association and a farm publication which we will not dignify by name have been setting themselves up as the protectors of the rights of the people who live in the little school districts. Yet the first time that these agencies who call themselves "friends of the farmer" have a real chance to help further the educational rights of country children such as they had in this Brookhaven case, they turn against country folks and jump in on the side of the village people in order to vent their plain spite against the Education Department.

Where, in fairness, do you think justice lay in this Brookhaven case? Was it with the poor country children and their parents who live in this outlying district several miles from school, or was justice with the rich village district which had refused to provide the transportation which it was their plain duty to provide? The country children got the help of the Education Department while the village was backed by the officers of the Rural School Society and a farm paper which has much to say about protecting the school rights of rural people. Actions always count more than words.

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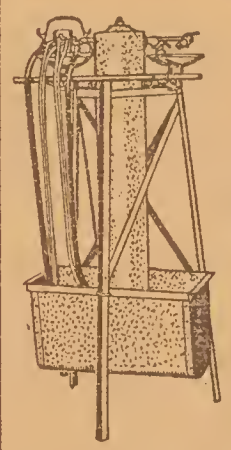

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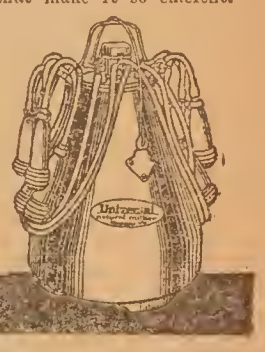

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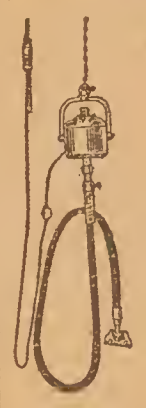

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Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

MILK PRICES

THE following are the October prices for milk in the basic zone of 201-210 miles from New York City.

Dairymen's League and Non Pool prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield prices are based on milk testing 3%.

	Class	Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers	Non Pool Co-op.
1	Fluid Milk	$3.10	$2.95	$3.10
2	Fluid Cream		2.15	2.35
2 A	Fluid Cream	2.21		
2 B	Ice Cream	2.46		
2 C	Soft Cheese	2.41		
3	Evap., Cond., Milk Powder, Hard Cheese	2.15	1.95	2.15
4	Butter and American cheese	Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American cheese.		

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average.

Interstate Producers

The Interstate Milk Producers Association (Philadelphia Price Plan), announce the receiving station prices or the price to the farmer in the 201 to 210-mile zone from Philadelphia for 3% milk is $2.19. In the 101 to 110 mile-zone, the price is $2.29.

NO CHANGE IN BUTTER

CREAMERY SALTED	Sept. 28	Sept. 21	Sept. 28 1925
Higher than extra	46 -46½	46 -46½	51½-52
Extra (92 sc)	-45½	45¼-45½	51 -
84-91 score	38 -45	38 -45	45 -50½
Lower G'd's	36½-37½	36½-37½	44 -44½

There has been no material change in the butter market since our last report. Trade has moved along sufficiently well to maintain our last price levels. As a rule first hand receivers have been free sellers realizing that with the coming of colder weather there will be a general disposition to turn to storage goods and they want to avoid any accumulations of fresh stock. In spite of all their precautions, medium grades of fresh creameries have shown some slight accumulations in the street stocks. Right now it would be very easy

The danger of Canadian butter has been eliminated for a time at least, reports state that the market has increased there.

Cold storage holdings show no material change, reports from our four largest cities indicate that stocks in warehouses total something like 8 million pounds above those of last year. For the 7 days of March 17 to 24 cold storage stocks were reduced 2,127,205 pounds, which is only slightly in excess of the 1925 figures for the same period which totals 2,105,260 pounds.

FANCY CHEESE HIGHER

STATE FLATS	Sept 28	Sept. 21	Sept. 28 1925
Fresh fancy	24 -25½	24 -25	25 -26
Fresh av'ge	22½-23	22½-23	24 -24½
Held fancy	24½-25½	24 -25	25½-26½
Held av'ge	——-—	——-—	-25

Fancy cheese both of the fresh make as well as June, again experienced a slight advance as we anticipated in these columns last week. Fancy fresh cheese moved up to a top of 25½ which was being paid in a few instances where extra fancy stock is concerned. Furthermore the fancy June flats advanced a half cent a pound all along the line.

EGG OUTLOOK BETTER

NEARBY WHITE	Sept. 28	Sept. 21	Sept. 28 1925
Selected Extras	56-59	57-60	67-69
Av'ge Extras	53-55	55-56	65-66
Extra Firsts	47-52	48-54	55-62
Firsts	41-45	41-45	48-53
Gathered	36-51	40-51	38-60
Pullets	34-44	34-44	36-49
BROWNS			
Fancy	48-54	52-57	58-66

It will be observed that quotatoes on nearby eggs are slightly below those of our last report. As we go to press, there is no material change in the price columns but there is a very evident improvement in the sentiment in the market and the general outlook. There was another Jewish holiday observed during the latter part of the week ending October 2 and that fact seemed to work against any immediate improvement in prices. However trade is so active and the outlook is so encouraging that your reporter feels very positive that we will see and upward revision of values in the near future, particularly if the weather continues as it has been during the last few days of September.

During the week of September 25 an extremely warm spell hit the Metropolitan district and the egg market as well as all other markets got a teriffic set back. In fact it was the warm spell as well as the disposition of the trade to turn slightly to storage stock that was responsible for the reduction in values since our last report.

EXPRESS FOWLS HIGHER

FOWLS	Sept. 28	Sept. 21	Sept. 28 1925
Colored	30-33	28-31	27-30
Leghorns	20-24	20-22	17-22
BROILERS			
Colored	22-29	20-27	25-27
Leghorns	20-23	-20	23-25

Express fowls brought a little more money during the last few days in September than they did the previous week, especially colored stock. Leghorns have not enjoyed a particularly good market. The Jewish holidays during the latter part of the week ending on October 2 were responsible for some stimulation in the trade, particularly where fancy fat fowls were concerned. That undoubtedly is responsible that White Leghorns have not had better sale and white broilers and chickens are not experiencing any real activity.

POTATOES FIRM AND ACTIVE

The passing of September found the New York potato market in a very firm condition. Long Island has cut down heavily on its shipments due to the swing the farmers have taken to cauliflower which is usurping, it appears, the majority of their interest. There is little likelihood that we will see heavy shipments resumed out of Riverhead that prevailed a few weeks ago due to the fact that potatoes are now in better condition to store and a large percentage of those which are now being dug or will be dug, will go into the storage cellars.

The potato outlook is being studied with a great deal of interest by growers as well as the city dealers. The great difficulty in making estimates lies in the fact that no one can see the potato crop. It is underground. Any man who is growing potatoes knows that you cannot judge the crop by the tops. With apples, it is different because they can be seen.

As a consequence large growers and operators are very cautious about making any definite statements. The October 1 report of the Department of Agriculture is being awaited with much anxiety. There are some who are free in their opinion that estimates are going to run a little low because potatoes have been making considerable growth of late. It is a fact that the crop is working on borrowed time now in some sections because the early frost dates are long past due. Once we get into October we are rapidly approaching the time when all the tubers should be out of the ground. Maine has reported a number of frosts but none of them sufficient to destroy foilage and there has been a touch here and there in New York. However, the majority of the crop was still growing up to the latter part of September.

During the last couple of days in September, growers on the East End of Long Island were receiving from $1.35 to $1.40 in the field. Of course, there will be times when we are going to see temporary advances. The man who keeps a close watch on the daily movement in the market is going to be the one who will be able to cash in on these plunges.

FEEDS AND GRAINS

FUTURES	Sept. 28	Sept. 21	Last Year
(At Chicago)			
Wheat Dec	1.38¾	1.38⅞	1.39
Corn Dec	.80⅛	.79⅜	.79⅝
Oats, Dec.	.43¾	.42¾	.40
CASH GRAINS			
(At New York)			
Wheat No. 2 Red	1.45½	1.47½	1.51
Corn, No. 2 Yel	.93⅞	.92¾	1.02¼
Oats No. 2	.53	.51½	.48

FEEDS	Sept. 25	Sept. 18	Sept. 26 1925
(At Buffalo)			
Grd. Oats	32.00	31.00	28.00
Sp'g Bran	25.50	25.25	27.00
H'd Bran	27.25	27.00	31.00
Stand'd Mids	26.50	26.25	30.50
Soft W. Mids	33.50	32.00	35.00
Flour Mids	32.50	32.00	36.50
Red Dog	38.00	37.50	43.50
Wh. Hominy	34.25	34.25	32.00
Yel. Hominy	32.75	33.50	33.00
Corn Meal	33.50	34.50	36.00
Gluten Feed	35.75	35.75	43.25
Gluten Meal	45.75	45.75	49.25
36% C. S. Meal	31.00	32.00	39.50
41% C. S. Meal	33.00	34.00	42.00
43% C. S. Meal	35.00	36.00	44.50
34% O. P. Linseed Meal	44.00	45.00	45.00

Above feed quotations taken from weekly grain and feed letter issued weekly by New York State Dept. of Farms and Markets.

CABBAGE AND ONION OUTLOOK

The outlook for cabbage and onions is about the same as it was for last year. Discussing cabbage first, the yield will be apparently the same as it was a year ago. The acreage of Danish cabbage, the majority of which is still in fresh state, placed in storage for winter trade, runs a little heavier in acreage this year compared to 1925 figures. Domestic cabbage, which is used regularly by kraut cutters, is about on par with that of 1925, although some estimates indicate that it will fall short by 9,000 or 10,000 tons. New York is by far the heaviest grower of late cabbage and reports seem to indicate about an average yield with a better promise than earlier in the season.

The October 1 report of the Department of Agriculture should be of extreme value to growers in determining the prospects.

The commercial onion crop is about the same as it was a year ago. New York State leads with Indiana second. New Yorkers report a good crop in sight with normal crops expected in Indiana, Ohio and Michigan. The Minnesota crop will be fair while Colorado will be a little less than last year. California reports a little heavier crop than in 1925.

NO CHANGE IN APPLES

There has been no material change in the apple market since our last report. Basket stock unless it is real choice, is having a very dull outlet. A visit to the market should convince any one of this. It is quite striking to see how the trade will take to basket stock ring faced, while ordinary packs are allowed to remain unnoticed. There is little use in a man shipping an ordinary run of fruit in the market such as we are having at the present time for the little he gets out o fit does not pay sufficiently for his time after expenses of transportation and selling are deducted.

The trade wants fancy stock and there is no use in trying to palm off some second rates instead. Values cover about the

NO CHANGE IN BEANS

There has been no change in the bean market since our last report. As yet we have been unable to obtain any contacts that will enable us to draw some conclusions about the new crop. There seems to be a general improvement in the sentiment around some varieties, even to the point of actual firmness. Pea beans, for instance, are being held a little firmer and white kidneys have shown some increased firmness while reds are dragging along about the same as of late. Domestic marrows $6.50 to $7.00; peas $4.75 to $5.25; red kidneys $8.25 to $9.00; white kidneys $7.00 to $7.50.

MEATS AND LIVE STOCK

Live calves have shown a little improvement since our last report and on the 28th real prime stock was bringing from $17 to $17.50 with fair to good marks from $14.50 to $16.50. Live lambs also are meeting a litle steadier market, some primes running as high as $15.50 although most of the sales reported were in the vicinity of $14.50 to $15.00.

The hog market has eased off a little since our last report and prices have tended somewhat lower. Yorkers weighing from 100 to 150 pounds were quoted on September 28 at $13.50 to $13.75 with animals weighing from 160 to 200 pounds from $14.00 to $14.25, heavier quotations up to 250 pounds up to $13.25 to $13.75. It is said that out in the West the trend to lighter hogs during the last few weeks because of the better prices here, has tended to depress the market for that stock and heavy hogs are at the present time more in demand. Over the long time period however, it is generally recommended that the lighter weights will bring the better money.

Country dressed veals have been meeting a litle firmer market especially in view of the fact that receipts have been light. Real choice marks on the 28th sold up to 24c although most of the fair to good ones sold from 20c to 23c.

Important Notice to Shippers of Country Dressed Calves

The Board of Health of the New York City Health Department has passed the following resolutions:

"RESOLVED, That Section 172 of the Sanitary Code be and the same is hereby amended and made to read as follows:

Section 172. Bringing into the City of New York of the carcasses of certain animals restricted.—No carcasses, or parts of the carcasses, of cows, bulls, steers, or swine shall be brought into the City of New York until they shall, respectively, have been inspected and passed as fit for human food by a duly authorized inspection of the United States Government, or of any state or municipality, and shall have been marked, stamped, branded, tagged or labeled as having been so inspected and passed. Provided, however, the provisions of this Section shall not apply to the carcasses of cows, bulls, steers, calves, lambs, goats or swine to which are attached, by their natural connections, the head including the tongue, the lungs, the liver, the heart, the spleen, the pleura, and the peritoneum and all the body lumph glands."

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The Farm News

Motor Vehicle Legislative Committee Meets

THE Bartholomew Motor Vehicle Joint Committee recently held the first of a series of hearings at Rochester to consider the matter of new automobile legislation to be brought up at the 1926 legislative session at Albany.

Representatives from various automobile organizations, the State Farm Bureau Federation and the State Grange went on record as in favor of a gasoline tax, but the concensus of opinion is that such a tax would be acceptable only if the registration fee for motor cars is reduced.

In his talk State Tax Commissioner Mark Graves said an increase of $35,000,000 faces the state this year and the Tax Commission believes the gasoline tax is the fairest and most equitable method of raising the money.

"It is not class legislation," he said. "It will mean the spreading of a tax over 1,500,000 persons, whereas the real property tax is spread over only from 600,000 to 700,000 real property owners."

Wants Money Used on Roads

Following Mr. Graves, Arthur W. Brandt, state commissioner of highways, made a plea that all moneys received from motor car registration or automobile taxes be devoted to highway building. He filed a brief with his arguments. He also favored the gasoline tax, and said New York state is 2,500 miles behind in road-building.

On behalf of the Automobile Club of Rochester, Charles S. Owen, former president, presented the club's request for automobile legislation at the next session. Summarized, the recommendations are:

The abolition of the chauffeur's license and the designation "Chauffeur," on the ground that the chauffeur's license is nothing more or less than an occupational tax.

Changing the life of a driver's license from one to three years, the cost for orignal and renewal licenses being $1, in an effort to save money in forms used and extra help required in the issuing of annual licenses.

Establishing traffic courts in more populous centers than at present.

Repealing the section of the law which defines a speed of more than thirty miles an hour for a quarter of a mile as presumptive evidence of driving at a speed which is not careful and prudent, on the ground that the penalty for imprudent driving is now more severe than for reckless driving.

Requesting that the committee urge that the state supervise the retail distribution of gasoline.

That a gasoline tax of one, two or three cents be imposed, with a proper reduction in the cost of license plates, and a fair and equitable distribution of the gasoline tax money for maintaining highways, widening highways and the rebuilding of bridges, and for other purposes which will aid in taking care of increased traffic on the highways.

Silas L. Strivings, of Castile, master of New York State Grange, spoke in favor of a two-cent gasoline tax on top of the present registration fee, as being the mind of the Grange. But he expressed the opinion that the plate tax would have to be done away with if a gasoline tax is adopted.

Attorney Melvin T. Bender, of the New York State Automobile Association, opposed any gasoline tax unless it is attended by a substantial reduction in the present registration fee.

Peter G. TenEyck, of Albany, representing the New York State Association of Farm Bureaus, also favored a gasoline tax, but qualified his indorsement with the assertion that registration fees should be reduced to about $3 a year.

Sesqui-Centennial and Eastern States Show

By H. W. BALDWIN

TWO outstanding live stock shows, the Sesqui-centennial at Philadelphia, and the Eastern States Exposition at Springfield, will make the year 1926 one to be long retained as a banner year in the memory of breeders and followers of the show ring. Battles royal for the privilege of wearing the coveted blue took place among the best each breed could produce.

Veteran show men proclaimed the live stock show at Philadelphia during the week of September 13th as probably the greatest this country has ever seen, and certainly the greatest ever witnessed in the east. With a total of 2866 animals entered by 237 exhibitors, it was in fact a combination of the National Dairy Show and the International Live Stock Exposition.

In numbers the Guernseys easily led the other breeds with a total of 283 animals shown by 27 breeders. Emmadine Farm, Hopewell Junction, N. Y., was the largest exhibitor, and to that noted herd went the grand champion female honor on Mixter Faithful. The grand champion bull award was won by May Rose Cherub from the herd of Mrs. Chauncy McCormick, Naperville, Ill.

Billiwhack Ranch, Santa Paula, Cal., was the premier exhibitor in the Holstein classes, with the Minnesota Holstein Co., Austin, Minn., winning honors as the premier breeder. The royal purple for grand champion bull went to the Minnesota Co., on Sir Star Laura Segis. Model Segis Prilly Gelsche, a Billiwhack Ranch entry, was senior and grand champion female. Two hundred and twelve Holsteins, entered by 21 breeders comprised the Black and White show.

Grand champion honors were divided between the east and the central west in the Ayrshire classes. The bull award went to Balmoral Farm, Ithaca, Mich., on the noted show animal, Strathglass Roamer, while the female award was placed on Barr Flapper, Imp., the four-year-old entry of Strathglass Farm, Port Chester, N. Y.

The Jersey show was entirely an eastern affair. Hempstead Farm, Spring Valley, N. Y., was given the grand champion bull award on Benedictine's Oxford Lad. Silver Lake Farm, Green Village, N. J., received the female honor on Blondes' Lady Morna.

Eastern States Good

The Eastern States Exposition, noted for the quality of its live stock exhibits, again lived up to its reputation. Coming as it did the week following the Sesqui-centennial show, the Exposition attracted many of the exhibitors who were entered at Philadelphia.

In the Holstein classes Carnation Milk Farms, Oconomowoc, Wis., won the grand champion purple on the bull, Prince Cornucopia Tobe Pontiac. The similar female award went to Craeg Manor Farm, Barneveld, N. Y., on their aged cow, Princess Mercena Pontiac Echo. In the state herd class Ohio placed first, New York second, and Massachusetts third.

Two New York herds carried home the purple ribbons in the Guernsey classes. Emmadine Farm, Hopewell Junction, took the bull award on Shorewood Resolute, and Wm. H. Williams, Lyon Mountain, received the cow award on Kenilworth's Milkmaid.

The Ayrshire judge at Springfield found no fault with the judge at Philadelphia the previous week, for he continued Strathglass Roamer as grand champion bull and Barr Flapper, Imp, as grand champion cow. The Jersey herd from Hempstead Farm, Spring Valley, N. Y., retained the title of grand champion bull on Benedictine's Oxford Lad, won at Philadelphia the week previous. A new star came forward to claim the grand champion female title in the form of Lynn's May Lady, a beautiful entry from Elm Hill Farm, Brookfield, Mass.

Springfield, as usual, brought together an outstanding aggregation of Milking Shorthorns. Flintstone Model, owned by Webster Knight, Providence, R. I., continued his record as a grand champion individual, having won that same title at both Philadelphia and Syracuse earlier in the season. Knowsley's Rena, the aged cow entry from Flintstone Farm, Dalton, Mass., replaced Lu Woodward who carried the honor for the Donald Woodward Herd, LeRoy, N. Y., at the Philadelphia show.

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This young bull is a double grandson of Winana Segis May 2d, who made 876 lbs. of butter in ten months as a four year old, and produced almost 20,000 lbs. of milk.

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When writing to advertizers be sure to mention the American Agriculturist.

Power for the Radio

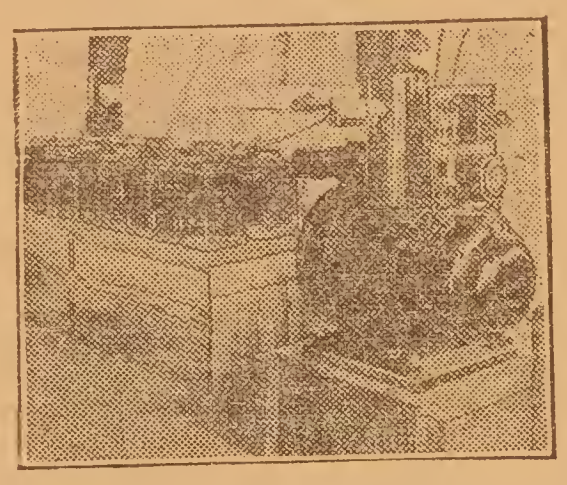
How the Problem May Be Solved on the Farm

By BRAINARD FOOTE

IN cities the question of the radio's battery supply is not one of real concern. There is a charging station half a block away, a radio store around the corner, or electricity available in the home. But the problem becomes a most prominent one for country folks and even for suburban dwellers to some extent.

Although electricity is rapidly being extended throughout rural districts and farm lighting plants being widely installed, the majority of farm homes are probably still without any form of electric power. And in these homes radio equipment is of far more real service than it usually is in cities, because of the fact that farmer folk cannot so easily find other forms of amusement right at hand.

Radio sets, too, are useful to farmers in that they bring quick weather and market reports which are of great value to his business success.



Where public service power lines are not available, but where a farm is equipped with a lighting plant, the power problem is easily solved.

Let's first consider the farm where no power is available. A dry cell tube receiving set is the first solution. Such a set, if it uses only one, two or three tubes, cannot produce much volume, nor is the tone quality as good as with a more complicated dry battery outfit. Nevertheless, such equipment is cheap, not costly on upkeep and produces fair loudspeaker and perfect headphone results. This is the easiest solution of the battery problem—a simple two or three tube set with not over 90 volts of "B" battery.

Where better reception is desired a more advanced type of dry battery outfit will do—such as a super-heterodyne or five tube receiver with 135 volts of "B" battery, dry battery power tube etc. These are more costly than most storage battery sets in upkeep but have the advantage of avoiding the heavy, unsightly and not too clean "wet" battery which must be carted to town for charging.

Several Ways to Use Storage Batteries

For the storage battery set, there are several ways in which the problem can be handled. All of them requires some mode of transportation to carry the battery back and forth. Where one owns just one storage battery he must forego the use of his radio for a few days each charging period. Or, he may buy two storage batteries and thus always have a "spare" to hook in when the one in use goes dead.

A scheme which is an ideal solution where one has an automobile is to use the car storage battery. Be sure, of course, that the car has a 6 volt battery. (A Dodge car and a few others has a 12 volt battery). Provide a length of "twisted pair" or two wires long enough to reach from the set to the garage. In order to avoid loss of voltage by the resistance of these wires, be sure they are heavy—No. 14 or heavier. They must be well insulated and off the ground. When your car is in for the night you can attach the wires and the car battery will run the radio. It will be necessary to tie a knot or otherwise mark one of the wires as positive and the post which connects to the car frame is usually the positive. You can determine this from the wiring diagram in the car instruction book.

The radio receiver seldom draws over 1½ amperes and this is a very slight drain on the battery. With average use of the car the battery will always be fully charged, but you should keep tab on this by testing the battery often with a hydrometer and adding distilled water.

The farm home equipped with a farm lighting plant has an easy solution to the storage battery problem. A very simple plan, which avoids using a separate radio storage battery altogether is as follows: Two heavy wires are provided to reach from the set to the lighting batteries. A large clip is attached to each wire and the clips are snapped on points which have exactly three cells (6 volts) between them. After a week's use of the set with the clips bridging the first three cells, they are moved along to include the next three and so on, to equalize the use. There will be one cell left over when the clips have been moved so as to use 5 groups of 3 cells each, as there are 16 cells in the outfit. Then start at the other end and come back. The result will be that one cell at each end receives half the use that others receive, but the difference will not noticeably affect the cell gravity because the radio service is very light. A cell that reads higher than others can easily be brought down by bridging it with a 2 volt flash lamp for a time.

Storage "B" batteries can be charged by a special connection switch whereby the 90 volts are separated into four groups of 22½ volts each—these being connected in parallel and then across the 32 volt system for charging, with a resistance between. This, however, is a good deal of trouble and not ordinarily worth while.

The use of regular "B" batteries, preferably of large size for economy's sake, is recommended.

Some Plow Improvements

WE occasionally run across some rather novel improvements in plows to take care of special conditions. Recently we found a farmer in a sandy section who had trouble with securing sufficient traction on his self-lift tractor plow to operate the lift satisfactorily. To remedy this trouble he took an old automobile rim about the same diameter of the land wheel of his plow and fastened it solidly to the wheel, the extra width keeping the wheel from settling into the sand. In some cases even this did not give sufficient traction, to operate the lift, and he found it necessary to put teeth from the beater of a discarded manure spreader through the wheel rim to act as lugs.

In breaking tough sod he also finds it advantageous to put half an auto spring leaf at the rear of each moldboard to finish turning over the sod which would otherwise be left standing on edge.—I. W. D.

Should Silo Have Drain?

We have built a silo 10 by 30 feet with a concrete floor but have left a hole in the middle about 10 inches across so any liquid could drain out. Some say a floor and drain is necessary, others that a silo is better without a floor. What would you advise in the matter.

THERE is a considerable difference of opinion among the dairy experts as to whether a silo should or should not have a concrete floor and drain. Thousands of silos are in use and giving satisfactory service without a concrete floor, while many good dairy men think that a concrete floor and drain is an advantage. Personally I would prefer a concrete floor, but think that if the soil underneath will permit liquid to be absorbed, that a hole in the floor is probably all that is needed in the way of a drain.

No matter how cheap an article is, it is no bargain if you have no use for it.

Hens Make a Good "Side"

How They Increased a Dairyman's Income

By H. H. LYON

I KNOW a man who is often quoted regarding poultry. His name is Robert Buckley. While waiting for another party yesterday I had a chance to talk with him. He does not call himself a poultryman but a farmer in the dairy region who besides cows added a few hens some time ago. He visited Cornell, Farmers Week and was surprised at the prominence given to poultry. He said to his wife that he believed if Cornell made so much of poultry there must be somethting in it. The next thing was to fix up an old building and make it clean and wholesome, warmth for the chicks and airy enough later for the layers in summer. He bought a hundred good chicks but didn't understand handling them and finally got only 18 nice pullets in the fall.

Contrary to some experiences he got them started laying early in the fall. He had studied directions after listening at Cornell. Those pullets layed all winter. That set him going even more earnestly. The next year with 200 chicks he got a hundred layers. Studied culling. He seems to believe that his success has been due largely to culling. Went to Cornell again and studied harder. It is his interest, close study and attention to small details that has brought him some fame as well as nice profits. They laid all winter was his remark several times.

Expands Business Slowly

Now he was ready for a further venture. More brooder houses, carefully built after directions, with most attention to Cornell, followed. Now it was three hundred chicks. Notice that he expanded his business slowly. Everything was progressing finely when one morning he went to attend to the chicks and found 97, all there was in one brooder house, dead in a huddle. He examined for some time before any crevice could be found where a weasel might get through and at length it was found but seemed so small as to be impossible for anything to get through. It *was* weasel work though. Now every possible opening in the other houses was closed, and neighbors did the same.

He gave a lot of details that were interesting respecting the purchasing of incubators, hatching for others, culling repeatedly, and the most cautious attention to cleanliness, feeding and study of care and comfort. He kept going to Cornell whenever he found it possible to get away for Farmer's Week. At length he got up courage enough to ask Prof. Rice what he would regard as a good production as an average for a farm flock of 300 birds where culling was practiced. The reply was from 125 to 130 or possibly 140 eggs per hen. He felt pretty good and fairly safe for he had the year before an average of 160 eggs per hen.

Neighbors Buy Stock

Neighbors wanted culling done and they wanted his eggs. I lived for several years by the side of a farmer who always got those eggs and I know that this neighbor of mine had splendid fowls and made good with them. One year Mr. Buckley got $5.25 as an average per hen but the feed came out of that. Another year there was a profit of $3.14 above feed. I didn't learn the exact size of the flock in either of these years but I do not think that the number of hens any year was much above three hundred. He went right along with his general farming just the same. Poultry was just a means of diversifying his farming somewhat. I do not think that he has ever had serious trouble with disease. That means caution all the while. He says that it used to be said that the cost of keeping a hen was $1.05 a year for feed but he thinks it is double that now.

I forgot to mention that the reason he got only 18 pullets the first year from 100 chicks was that lice piled up in some parts of the brooder a quarter of an inch thick and went at the chickens as we know they would. He looked out for most troubles but forgot what lice can do. They never get such a start again.

Leghorns Still Lead at Farmingdale

THE fourth annual New York State Egg Laying Contest, which is being conducted at the State Institute of Applied Agriculture, at Farmingdale, L. I., is drawing to a close.

At the end of the 47th week the pen of white leghorns owned by Howard P. Corsa was still leading the contest with a total of 2,204 eggs, while the pen of Rhode Island reds, owned by Pine Crest Orchards was second with 2,163. Third place was held by a pen of leghorns from Cedarhurst Poultry Farm, with 2158 eggs.

The high record for the week went to pen of Barred Rocks owned by D. H. Kirkup, with 48 eggs. Second place for the week was held by Grandview Poultry Farm with 47 eggs. During the 47th week the pullets in the contest laid 2481 eggs, which was a production of 35.4%. The production per pullet up to date has averaged 157.3 eggs.

The conditions of management this year have been approximately the same as last year, while weather conditions have been poorer than during last year's contest. These facts lead to the conclusion that the average quality of the birds entered is higher than the quality of those entered last year. Among the 10 highest pens to date are found six of the contestants who took part in the contest last year.

Fifth New York State Production Poultry Show To Be Held Nov. 30, Dec. 1, 2

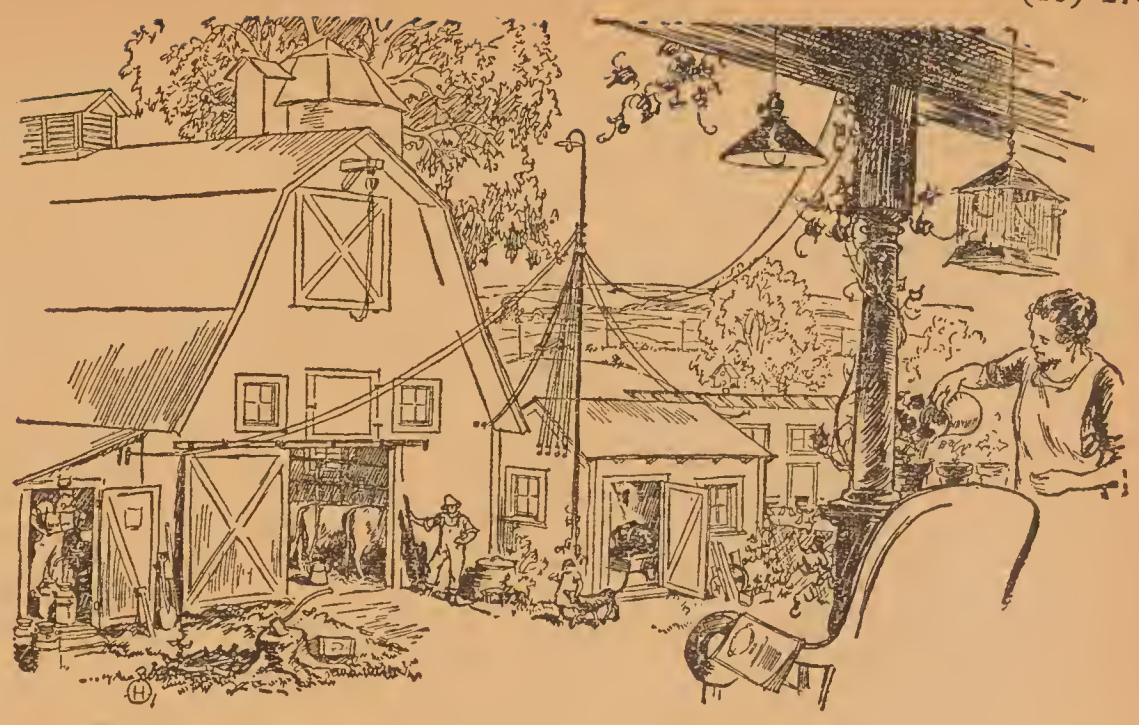
PRODUCTION Poultry shows have come to stay and New York State has led the way in holding an Annual Show of large size.

The Fifth New York State Production Poultry Show will be larger in size and better in all ways: more specials, more judges, hotter competition. The progressive poultryman knows the value of a win at the New York State Production Poultry Show at Ithaca, Nov. 30, Dec. 1, 2. For Premium List address R. C. Ogle, Secretary.

New Jersey Poultry Tour

THE New Jersey State Poultry Association will hold its eighth annual auto tour during the week of October 11th to October 16th, starting from the Poultry Building of the State College at New Brunswick at 9 A. M. on October 11th.

Stops will be made in Middlesex, Monmouth and Ocean counties. The vineland area will be visited on Wednesday and a stop will be made to observe the egg laying contest. Seventeen poultry farms will be included in the tour. The annual banquet of the Association will be held Thursday evening at Atlantic City. The object of the tour and convention is to enable poultrymen of the State of New Jersey to have an opportunity to get new ideas, have a vacation and make contacts with prominent poultry authorities.



Get your money's worth

WHAT good is all the power in the world unless it's used? A power machine left to rust in the woodshed costs just as much as when it is doing useful work.

With electricity it is much the same. Its worth to you depends on how you use it.

In Red Wing, Minn. men are studying how electricity can be kept so busy that it will save the farmer the greatest amount of labor at the lowest cost. Here it pumps and heats water automatically, grinds feed, threshes and elevates grain, cures corn, runs incubators, refrigerators, milkers and cream separators; cooks, cleans and irons—and does it so well and so cheaply that the farmers never want to go back to old methods again.

Farmers want electricity because it makes the farm a better place to live in. But electricity must make money for the farmer before farm electrification can succeed. This will require co-operation among groups of farmers who are ready to invest enough in housewiring and equipment to get the most use of the power they receive.

The Committee on Relation of Electricity to Agriculture is composed of economists and engineers representing the U. S. Depts. of Agriculture, Commerce and the Interior, Amer. Farm Bureau Federation, National Grange, Amer. Society of Agricultural Engineers, Individual Plant Manufacturers, General Federation of Women's Clubs, American Home Economics Ass'n., National Ass'n. of Farm Equipment Manufacturers, and the National Electric Light Association.

NATIONAL ELECTRIC LIGHT ASSOCIATION

29 West 39th Street, New York, N. Y.

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Only time and use will prove the real merit of any machine. Actual test under all kinds of conditions, for a long time, will show whether or not it is reliable and durable.

The Auto-Oiled Aermotor has been thru the testing period in every part of the world. For 12 years it has been giving the most reliable service to hundreds of thousands of owners.

Auto-Oiled means that the gears run in oil and every part subject to friction is constantly flooded with oil. The gear case is filled with oil and holds a supply sufficient to keep every bearing perfectly oiled for a year or more.

The improved Auto-Oiled Aermotor, is a wonderfully efficient windmill. If you buy any windmill which has not stood the test of time you are taking a long chance. But you do not have to experiment. There is nothing better than the Auto-Oiled Aermotor which has demonstrated its merits wherever windmills are used.

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QUALITY PULLETS We offer 10,000 three months old pullets from farm range, high quality stock. Leghorns $1.25 each, Rhode Island Reds, Barred and White Rocks, White Wyandottes, Anconas, Buff Orpington and Minorcas at $1.50 each Brahmas, White Orpingtons and Giants, $2.50 each. Mature, laying Pullets, all breeds at bargain prices. Baby Chicks hatched weekly all year around. *Illustrated Catalog Free.*
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LARGE STOCK Fine Poultry, Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Guineas, Bantams, Collies, Hares, Day Chicks. Eggs, low. Catalog. PIONEER FARMS, TELFORD, PA.

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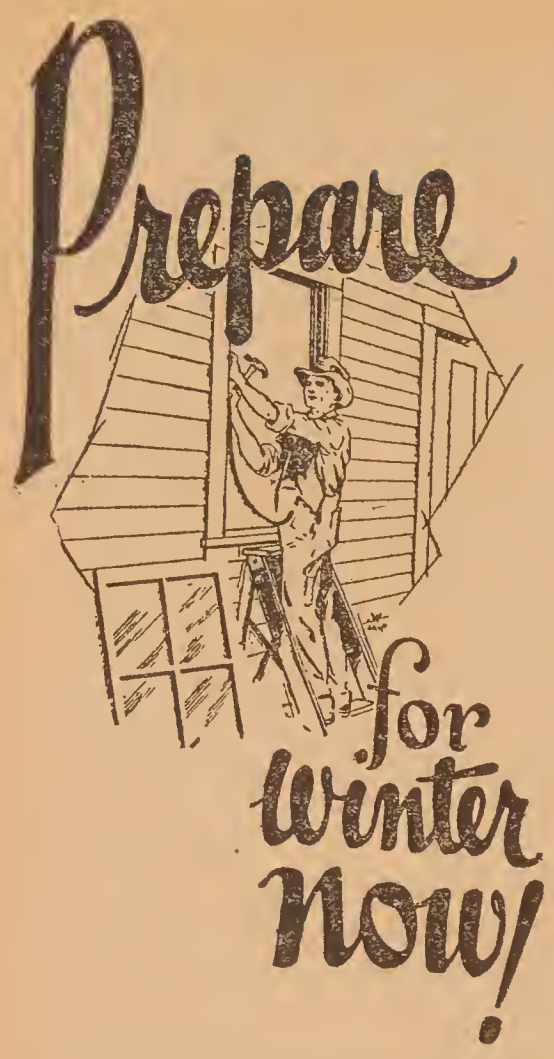

When the drafts come in through the doors and around the windows you cannot expect to keep warm and comfortable even though you burn an excessive amount of fuel. A few hours' work and a very small expenditure at your "Farm Service" Hardware Store for weather-strips and storm glass will pay for itself many times in fuel savings.

PUT ON WEATHER-STRIPS NOW

There are numerous kinds of weatherstrips, some for permanent installation that will last many years. These are made of zinc and copper and naturally cost more, but are really the cheapest to buy in the long run. Then there are temporary styles that will last at least this and perhaps next season. These you can put up in a few minutes with just a hammer and a few nails and they effectively keep out the outside cold. Buy glass from your "Farm Service" Hardware Man for storm windows in your home. Go to him too for insulating materials, wall sheeting and heavy building papers for making your home more livable.

IT MEANS HEALTH

Doctors recommend plenty of fresh air but to avoid direct drafts, especially if you have children playing on the floor. Go to your local "Farm Service" Hardware Store—the one with the "tag" in the window—for these things that will help greatly in keeping your family healthy during the winter cold.

Your "Farm Service" Hardware Men

Share Renting A Farm in Monroe County

(*Continued from page 3*)

mixing it with home grown grains. We also grow twelve acres of silage corn."

Another important source of income is potatoes. From 18 to 20 acres are grown and with the care and the fertility that is applied, they yield from two to three hundred bushels an acre. The potatoes on this farm have been dusted for several years. The hens are also important. A flock of 500 white leghorns produced an average of 150 eggs last year.

"They haven't done quite so well this year," said Merton. "We put lights on them last year and think we forced them too hard."

Marketing is given its proper attention on the Colby farm resulting in the sale of a number of products at a premium above the usual market price. The eggs are sold to two grocery stores which pay about 2 cents above the market price. The milk from the herd is separated and close figuring has shown that the returns secured from its sale to fluid milk retailers are greater than could be secured by selling whole milk. From six to eight acres of flint corn is grown and sold at a premium to a nearby seed house and at times, potatoes, barley and wheat are also sold to them.

A Five Year Rotation

A close five year rotation is followed. Clover sod is manured heavily and turned under for potatoes, followed by corn, oats, wheat and timothy and clover for hay. About nine tons of high grade

One of the tenant houses on the farm. Mr. Colby says that a good hired man deserves a good home and that it aids in keeping a good man satisfied.

fertilizer is used each year as well as some lime. One field was recently seeded to alfalfa, resulting in as fine a stand as I have ever seen.

Before learning the amount of business done on this farm, one might be excused for feeling that the investment in buildings is too high and that too much labor is employed.

"We are often told that we hire too much help," said Merton, "but we seem to have no trouble keeping them busy. We hire two married men by the year, and have an extra man most of the time. I pay a little more than average wages, get better than average help and consequently have very little trouble over the problem of getting help. I wish you would notice our tenant house before you go as well as the new one we are building. We think that comfortable houses for our help is no more than they deserve and believe it makes them more contented."

We arrived at the farm about three in the afternoon and found Merton fitting a field for wheat with the tractor. Mr. Colby later told me that the work has always been done with seven horses until quite recently when the tractor was purchased. After I had kept Merton from his work as long as my conscience would allow, I went to the house and bothered Mr. Colby for a time. I was anxious to get a picture of father and son together and so waited until Merton came from work. I was told that he usually quit work at five, but probably to make up lost time he didn't appear until five-thirty. Before he came, the cows had been stabled and fed and I was told that milking with a machine took about forty minutes and that it was usually finished by six.

I was interested to observe this practical demonstration of the fact that it is possible to run a farm on a business basis without putting in the unreasonably long hours that some farmers feel is necessary. I always wonder if more cannot be accomplished in the fewer hours.

Home Conveniences

Mr. Colby showed me the pressure tank water system he has installed and the furnace which heats the home. I also observed a radio aerial, something which is becoming a very common sight on farms. "Farm conditions have changed a lot since I was a boy" said Mr. Colby "and living on a farm is not like it was then. We have cars, electric lights, and running water. Our mail is delivered and we get the latest news over the radio."

I am always interested when visiting any farm, to speculate a little in my own mind as to the reasons for the results that have been secured. It has frequently been pointed out by those who have made a study of farm management that little in the way of profits can be expected unless a business of some size is conducted. It is equally true that a big business gives more chance for losses but the Colby farm has other characteristics which put the figures on the right side of the ledger. One important factor is crop and animal yields. I have already mentioned the potato yield of from 200 to 300 bushels an acre. Wheat frequently yields as high as 40 bushels per acre and although the yield of hay was not mentioned Merton did mention that it was one crop that they were proud of. The farm is also very level and I should judge from my brief visit, of very good natural fertility.

Good Balance

Mr. Merrill called my attention to the fact that this farm business is exceptionally well balanced. It has several important sources of income well distributed between crops and animals. I was told that the farm was recently visited by a group of farmers on the Monroe County Farm Management tour.

I come in contact in my work with many men who were brought up on farms, but who have since become interested in some line of work indirectly connected with farming. I belong in that class myself. I find that these men have a very vivid appreciation of the benefits of life on a farm, many of which they think are not properly appreciated by those living there. It seemed to me as I saw this farm and talked with Mr. Colby and his son that they were much to be envied. They have all the benefits of life in the country added to the joy of working together and doing so successfully that the returns from their business enables them to enjoy all the advantages of city life with none of its disadvantages.—H. L. Cosline.

Pumping Water From A Distance

"We have a well about 18 feet deep and we wish to have this water in the kitchen which is 27 feet from the well. Please let me know whether it can be done or not."—A. L. B., Pennsylvania.

A PUMP will draw water from 20 to 25 feet vertically. Every foot that it draws the water horizontally requires work equivalent to drawing it a fraction of a foot vertically. You have an 18 foot vertical draw which leaves from 2 to 7 feet to overcome the fraction in the horizontal pipe. I would say that a pump can be successfully operated in the kitchen. You will probably have to renew the pump leathers more often than you would if the water in the well were nearer the surface.—F. G. B.

Detroit's Newest Hotel

The Savoy

Every Convenience and Comfort

At Moderate Rates

In the new Savoy, in Detroit, you are offered the very best of hotel accommodations at rates which will surprise and delight you because of their extreme reasonableness. Here, in the center of the city's business section, at this perfectly appointed modern hotel, the rates are only $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50 per day, with suites and sample rooms from $5.00 to $12.00.

The food at the Savoy is agreed by all to be wonderful. In the main restaurant (known as the Bohemian Room) inviting club breakfasts and superb *table d'hote* luncheons and dinners are served daily, with *a la carte* service also available at all hours. The 60-Chair Savoy Coffee Shop and the Food Shop afford supplementary services. Nightly dinner and supper dances are held in the Bohemian Room.

The Savoy contains 750 rooms *all with baths* and is situated just six short blocks north of Grand Circus Park, on Woodward Ave., at Adelaide St. Outstanding features of the hotel are the 20-Chair Barber Shop and the 18-Booth Saloon—the Walled-In Garden Court—the International Suites (each decorated in the national style of some foreign country)—the Emergency Hospital—the Florist's Shop—the Humidor—and the Gift Shop.

Decide now to stop at the Savoy next time you are in Detroit and learn that *to be our guest once is to be our friend always.*

A. B. Riley,
Managing Director

SAVOY Hotel
Detroit

New Jersey Farmers Adopt Legislative Program

(*Continued from page* 3)

make the Fire Warden subject to call in fighting marsh fires as he is now for forest fires. It may prove that this is a matter for conference with the State Fire Warden rather than one of legislation.

Continued development of New Jersey's good roads and the question of gasoline tax for bond issue or both brought forth considerable debate. The conference was agreed that New Jersey should maintain its lead in the development of good roads. The gas tax program, with reduction of license fees, received considerable support; likewise a proposed state bond issue of $60,000,000, providing it is found that such bonding can be carried at not more than the 1-mill rate.

The old question of the redistribution of state school money again received support and was made a part of the legislative program. The conference gave a general endorsement to the idea of redistributing school money on the basis of days' attendance rather than rateables, but left the committee in charge free to take such substitute action as may be helpful to the rural counties.

Considerable opposition arose to State planting of shade trees along the highways although there has been a quite consistent call from several of the counties for such development. It was reported that the State Highway Commission is already working upon the proposition and is soliciting bids.

Back Fertilizer Offer

The New Jersey farm organizations, with the New Jersey Federation and the State Grange in the lead, are preparing to back a fertilizer offer to the Government for development of Muscle Shoals. This is in line with the work of the American Farm Bureau Federation at Washington to require the Government to accept a strictly fertilizer offer, in place of another bid offered by consolidated public utility companies now operating in the Muscle Shoals area. The conference urged the New Jersey committee having this matter in hand to continue its work and to present its views, together with those of the State Experiment Station, in a full report at the annual meeting of the New Jersey Federation of County Boards of Agriculture in Trenton next January. The committee further was given power to act in case the Washington situation came to a head prior to the annual meeting.

The conference this year was opened by H. B. Hancock, President of the New Jersey Federation. Senator David H. Agans, Master of the New Jersey State Grange, acted as Chairman of both sessions. Secretary W. B. Duryee of the New Jersey State Department of Agriculture, called attention to the new fruit tree law which was passed last year as a part of the farmers' legislative program. The new statute which goes into effect on January 1 enables farmers buying fruit trees, guaranteed to be true to name, to secure protection and to recover damages in case the trees do not prove to be of the proper variety. Secretary Duryee stated that fruit men buying nursery stock under the provisions of this law must file a planting diagram with the New Jersey State Department of Agriculture.

A committee of five men representing the affiliated farmer organizations, with Senator Agans as ex-officio member was authorized to investigate further the gas tax situation in New Jersey. Other committees will be appointed later to carry out other investigations called for by the conference. Some interest was developed over the assigning of separate roads for motor truck use, and a committee with power to act on this proposition will be appointed.

The gathering was one of the most important of the farm conferences in New Jersey this Fall and is the authority upon which the legislative committee representing both the Federation and the Grange will base its program for the coming season. Data will be obtained, studies made, and bills prepared between now and the first of the year so that the farm program can be started when the State Legislature first opens in mid-January.

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If you would break away from the monotonous routine of working long hours for a small salary—if you would want a snug bank account—if you want full or spare time occupation in dignified and fascinating work—BE MY PARTNER! Become an agent for HYDRO 'Insured' TIRES and with my assistance you will quickly establish a profitable tire business right in your own community. Every car owner wants Hydro Tires because they have *no competition* in price—*no rival* in quality—*no imitation* in appearance—and *no equal* in the insured protection to the user.

No capital is required! The Hydro Plan is based on the fact that in every community there are worthy men who could easily become successful if they had the proper incentive. Many of these men are harder workers, better salesmen, and capable of making more money for themselves than the dealer who waits for business to come to his store. Perhaps YOU are the man we are looking for! If so, here is the chance of a lifetime to earn *real* money, because you sell a necessity that has *one of the greatest markets in the world.* Your prospects are limited only by the number of cars in your territory. Investigate!

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The man who succeeds and makes money is he who grasps an opportunity quickly. Hydro Agents are accepted on the exclusive territory basis. I want you to represent me in your territory, where there are thousands of dollars in profits waiting for some live hustler. I'll give you every cooperation. Just send us the coupon below and you can get started at once.

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AA-10-26

HYDRO-UNITED TIRE CORP. . . POTTSTOWN, PA.

A Chimney That Clogs

"My kitchen chimney has a flue 8 x 8. I burn hard wood, the draft in the chimney is very good, so I keep the damper in the stove pipe, usually about half turned. I have used this chimney over 22 years. Now there is a resinous substance in it which has coated the sides and it is impossible to remove with a weight (let down from the top) but it catches fire easily. I am afraid to burn it out as I live in a village. Can you tell us how to remove this substance, or can any of your readers help me."—J. A. L., New York.

I KNOW of no way of removing this deposit, except by mere mechanical means or by allowing it to burn out. When you close or partly close the damper on your stove, the combustion is not complete and the draft being poor, the gasses cool in passing up the chimney, depositing the resinous substance. By putting a check in the pipe which you can open when you close the damper, you will provide a better draft to carry off the gasses before they deposit resinous substance. This should be helpful under your conditions.—F. G. B.

The state college of agriculture at Ithaca has a bulletin entitled "The Production and Marketing of Field Beans," which contains many good suggestions for bean growers. It may be had by asking for E 98.

Plans for a portable one-family hog house may be obtained without charge from the Agricultural Engineering Department, New Jersey State Agricultural College, New Brunswick, N. J.

The Carolinian—*By Rafael Sabatini*

Harry Latimer has been summoned before a court of inquiry which is investigating the means by which the British forces have learned of a flanking movement on the part of the Colonial army, the knowledge of which information made it possible for the British to escape a cleverly laid trap. Latimer's father-in-law, Carey, who has a consuming hate for Harry, tries his level best to present damaging evidence. He informs the court of inquiry that it was Latimer who forwarded the information of the flanking action of the Colonial armies to him.

RUTLEDGE sank back in his chair with bowed head and half-closed eyes, thoughtfully tapping his teeth with the pencil he had taken up again. Then suddenly he looked round at the others.

'Have you any questions for the witness?' There was something odd and very unusual in his manner, a certain slyness in his glance, than which nothing could normally be more alien to John Rutledge.

And now, at last, seeing that no one had anything further to say, Latimer judged that his time was come.

'Your excellency!' he appealed to the Governor.

But he was not destined to be heard in his own defence. At that moment there was uproar in the hall outside. A voice excitedly raised was demanding instant audience of the Governor.

'See what is happening,' Rutledge ordered Shubrick.

The ensign went to open. Instantly a tall, loose-limbed man, without coat or hat or wig, his white waistcoat and buckskin breeches bedaubed with mud, his Hessian boots, from one of which the spur has been wrenched, squelching water as he stepped, percipitated almost headlong into the room. He recovered his balance, and presented a furious, excited countenance, ghastly white under the filth and blood that masked it.

'Governor Rutledge!' he cried, stridently,

'Lieutenant Eaton, of Captain Fall's Light Horse, attached to General Rutherford's Brigade.'

'What?' It was an ejaculation from Rutledge, sharp as the crack of a whip. Rutherford's Brigade was part of Lincoln's force.

He waved away the guards who had charge of Carey, and obediently they withdrew their reluctant prisoner into the background, so that they no longer intervened between the Governor and the newcomer.

'Approach, sir. I am John Rutledge.'

The man staggered forward. It was now seen that he was in the last stage of exhaustion and that only his excitement had made possible his last outburst.

'I am an express rider from General Lincoln,' he further announced himself.

'Where is General Lincoln?' Moultrie interrupted him.

'When I left him at noon yesterday, he was approaching the Edisto. He should be at Willtown or thereabouts by now.'

'At Willtown?' echoed Moultrie in amazement, for Willtown was thirty miles away. 'What has delayed him?'

'He explained it in his letter to your excellency,' Eaton informed the Governor.

'Letter? Do you say you had a letter? That General Lincoln was so imprudent as to send a letter? His cheeks were scarlet. Probably no man had ever seen him in so royal a rage. But no one was observing him at the moment. All eyes were upon the messenger, and none more eager than Latimer's, who already foresaw the real explanation of how the news had reached the British.

Lieutenant Eaton explained himself. 'I had orders to destroy it if in danger of capture. Unfortunately, I was taken unawares. I stumbled into the British lines on the Ashley just after midnight, and I was knocked over, searched, and the letter taken from me before I knew what had happened. I escaped just before dawn, in the confusion of the British retreat, and I swam the Ashley in the dark.'

'My God!' groaned Moultrie, and with eyes that were now almost afraid he looked across at Latimer, who smiled back at him, though not without a touch of bitterness.

'Yes,' said Rutledge, voicing the thought in every mind. 'That affords another explanation of how General Prevost was warned.' He looked at Eaton. 'What was in your letter? Do you know?'

'Yes, sir. It was to inform your excellency that the General was making and would continue to make every exertion for the relief of Charles Town; that he would abandon his baggage so as to hasten progress; to assure you that the men are full of spirit; and to exhort you to stimulate your people into every effort for the defence of the town until he could bring up his troops.'

The scarlet tide of anger had ebbed from Rutledge's cheeks. He was white now to the lips. His utterance came thick and tremulous with passion.

'He deemed it necessary to write me that! And it was only yesterday beyond the Edisto that it occurred to him to leave his baggage! His baggage! What did he think himself? A pedlar, taking wares to market? And then to write to me! That he should not be here at the time appointed was bad enough. But to write to me that he was coming! God of Heaven! That I should have to work with such clumsy, blunted tools!'

He sank back in his chair, everything else forgotten for the moment in the bitterness of his realization that, through sluggishness aggravated by an act of crass stupidity, his elaborate plan should have been recked, with the result that the war might continue for years to afflict his distracted country.

But, if he had no thought at the moment save for the effect of this blunder upon his plans, Moultrie had no thought save for the effect of the news upon the charge against Latimer, and it was he who now took up the questioning of the express rider.

'When you were seized in the British lines, what was the condition of the camp?'

'The British were asleep, sir. I was dragged off to General Prevost's quarters, and kept waiting whilst they roused the General. He came in a bedgown to examine me.'

'So that until he read the letter you carried, General Prevost had no knowledge, no suspicion even, that General Lincoln was creeping upon him?'

' "Creeping" is the word, Moultrie,' sneered the livid Rutledge.

'That, he certainly had not, sir,' Eaton answered. He went almost mad in his surprise. Within ten minutes the bugles were blowing and the drums were beating to rouse the men. Within a half-hour the British had begun to break camp.'

Moultrie swung to the Governor. He was shaking with excitement.

'You hear that, John? You perceive how that bears upon the case against Latimer? How it proves Carey's evidence a wicked lie?'

In the background Carey uttered a sneering, confident laugh. Rutledge glanced at him in silence.

'So much,' the Governor surprised them all by saying, 'was no longer necessary to prove that.' Then he waved the express rider away. 'You may go, sir, and get the rest of which you appear to stand in need. No blame attaches to you for what has happened.'

Eaton thanked him, and staggered out.

Rutledge sat forward again, to return to the considerations that had been so startlingly interrupted.

'Now, Major Latimer, I do not think we need detain you long.'

'Don't you?' quoth Carey with a malicious chuckle.

'Have you more lies for us?' demanded Moultrie.

Unbidden Sir Andrew advanced, his guards keeping close. He leaned heavily upon his cane.

'You think this evidence acquits him, do you? You purblind fools! All that it proves is that Lincoln's messenger reached Prevost before mine. It is even possible that mine miscarried. It was the danger of that made me prepare a second message.'

'Ah, yes,' said Rutledge. 'This cipher message.' He took up the letter. 'Will you read it to us now?'

'Gladly. Then perhaps you will be convinced.'

In silence Rutledge handed him the letter, and Carey read:

DEAR GENERAL—These to inform you again, in case my letter of this morning should not have reached you, that Lincoln is rapidly advancing upon your rear, so that, should you remain in your present situation, you may find it become one of extreme hazard. I have this from a sure source, namely, my son-in-law, Major Latimer, who is aide to General Moultrie, commanding here.

Moultrie, Gadsden, and Laurens frowned at one another in fresh perplexity. Their minds rebelled now against believing. And yet the letter was in cipher, and out of that alone it followed that some secret intelligence must be contained in it. It was written immediately after Myrtle's visit to her father, and that Latimer had told her this thing, she had admitted. So, too, was Latimer himself in danger now of reasoning, although earlier he had cast all doubt of his wife from his mind.

'Sir,' he exclaimed passionately to Rutledge, 'he is lying! Lying to destroy me, which he has avowed to be his aim. Whatever the letter contains, it cannot contain what he has said. Compel him, sir, to produce the cipher. In justice to me you must do that—now that we have had the express-rider's story.'

'Produce the cipher!' Carey laughed. 'Give you so precious a key as that! Not I, indeed!'

'It is not necessary,' said Rutledge quietly. And his pencil tapped the papers on the table. 'I have it here.'

Carey's mouth loosened. His face, which had been flushed turned now a sickly grey. 'You have it there?' he echoed thickly. 'It . . . it isn't possible!'

But Rutledge showed him that it was. 'A messenger of yours, a spy named Quinn, was taken yesterday with a cipher message upon him. It was deciphered at leisure by my secretary, who is an able and patient fellow. Thus I was supplied with the key. With that key I have been deciphering your letter for myself whilst sitting here. Shall I read it to you?'

Sir Andrew swayed a little, his face convulsed. His mouth opened and closed; but no words came forth.

Rutledge lowered his eyes to the sheet he had taken up, that sheet upon which his pencil had been busy.

'Here is what you really wrote;'

DEAR GENERAL—I regret to inform you that Mandeville has been arrested; but I am glad to add that his true identity is not yet discovered, and that he is being detained merely as a measure of precaution by order of the rebel Governor, who is afflicted with the cowardice of his kind. His observations before his arrest led him to estimate at not more than three thousand the forces defending the town, and many of these are raw mailitia who will never stand after the first British fire. So forward with confidence, and deliver us from these traitors.

He looked up. 'That, sir, is what you wrote. If anything had still been wanting to establish completely the innocence of Major Latimer and his wife . . .'

He broke off to look at Carey, who was no longer listening to him.

The Baronet had let fall his cane from a hand which had suddenly grown nerveless. Purple now of face, he was clawing the air wildly with his hands, like a man fighting for breath. Suddenly he crashed back at full length upon the ground, rolled over, and lay still.

There was a general forward movement of awe and horror. Rutledge, who had sprung up, went round to the side of the fallen man. A moment he stood looking at him. Then he went down on one knee, and held a hand for a moment over the region of Sir Andrew's heart.

He rose, and looked at the staring eyes and startled faces about him. Without any trace of emotion he announced to them:

'Judgment has overtaken him.'

CHAPTER XVIII

RECONCILIATION

WHEN presently they came out into the hall, they found the members of the Privy Council assembled there in penitent and chastened mood, to wait upon the Governor.

It was Ferguson, who yesterday had sworn to see Rutledge hanged, who now acted as spokesman.

'Your excellency,' he said, 'on my own behalf and on that of my fellow-councillors, I humbly offer you an apology for having lacked towards you the faith which your every past action should abundantly have inspired. I am also to express our profound admiration of the sagacious plan by which you had looked to destroy the enemy forces, of your fortitude in keeping the matter secret in the face of our reprehensibly untrusting opposition . . .'

Rutledge cut him short. 'Is more of this necessary, sirs? The plan has failed, through—shall we say?—the malignancy of fortune. As for what happened yesterday, I am as ready to believe that you performed your duty according to your lights as I know that I was performing mine. If you will oblige me by waiting upon me at my house presently, I shall be glad of your counsel in matters now to be determined.'

Thus coldly dismissed, they made shift to depart, uncomfortable conscious of having merited his displeasure.

Without paying further attention to them, Rutledge turned to Latimer who lingered at his side.

'Don't stay now,' he said. 'Your wife is waiting.'

(*Continued on opposite page*)

NEXT WEEK BEGINS

Beau Geste

By P. C. Wren

This story is universally acclaimed as the greatest mystery story of a generation. It will hold you spellbound. Do not miss a single installment lest you miss some of the details that aid in solving the mystery.

The A. A. Tribe

Lone Scouts---Boy Scouts

FRED Munich has won the appointment as representative from council 2 to the Eastern States Exposition.

We are giving the scout record of Fred Munich for two reasons. First, to show the scouts of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST tribe that he has won this distinction and second, to impress you with the fact that there is work enough that a Lone Scout can do to keep him busy for several years. Fred's record should be an inspiration to all Lone Scouts to get to work and try to equal it. No doubt the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST tribe will have a representative at the Eastern States Exposition next year and now is the time to definitely determine to be a candidate for it and to make all possible progress during the coming year.

I want to call your attention especially to the merit badges won by him during the past summer. Of course, it will be necessary to pass your seven degrees before you can get these merit badges which is one reason for getting to work on them immediately. However, it is possible for you to do much of the work required for merit badges before you pass your seven degrees. I suggest that every scout plan to meet the requirements for at least one merit badge during the coming year. I expect that Fred will send us a report of his experiences at the Exposition and we hope to print this soon.

Age 20.
Has earned the 7 Lone Scout Degrees and passed through the 3 Lodges: Tepee, Totem Pole, and Sagamore.
He has also won special titles of Lone Scout contributor, Grand Councilor, Lone Scout Booster, and Lone Scout Degree.
On contributing, he has 150 points towards the silver medal.
Has been a Lone Scout for 10 years and 7 months.
A member of the Lone Eagle Tribe and Mohawk Wigwam of Brooklyn.
Has served as Tribe Chief, Scribe, and Medicine Man of the Wigwam.
Has been a member of a scout troop for 6 months.
Assistant scoutmaster at the present time.
Was Councilor at Camp Cropsey, one of the Brooklyn, N. Y., scout camps, for 1926.
Finished a course in electrical engineering at Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y., in June, 1926.
Won 6th place in the national booster contest.
Has organized Lone Scout tribes.
Has secured 50 new members by his personal efforts during his membership as a Lone Scout.
During the past year he has secured 30 new members.
He has also secured the reregistration of old scouts whose membership had lapsed.
During the past Summer vacation he has worked out and passed 26 Merit Badge tests in agriculture, camping, carpentry, chemistry, cooking, craftsmanship, (in wood), Cycling, dairying, electricity, firemanship, first-aid, first-aid to animals, gardening, handicraft, personal health, pioneering, reptiles, scholarship, public health, physical development, foundry practice, automobile, botany, forestry, poultry, machinery, and is now working to finish the requirements for EAGLE SCOUT RANK.
Scout Munich has had considerable practical experience, knows the
Morse first-class code requirements
Radio construction and assembling as well as repairing
Wireless code
Six words a minute
2 years of farm experience and
He is an all-around scout.

THE WINDED ATHLETE
"I'm going to have to stop smoking those corn silk cigarettes. I ain't leaving this goat the way I should.

Has served as a Council Chief during the past year.
Editor of the "Mohawk Scout" one of the A. L. S. A. P. papers.
Is a member of the Agriculturist Lone Scout Tribe.
Has won his place to represent Lone Scouting at the Mohawk Indian Village, Eastern States Exposition, Springfield, Mass., in their largest of American encampments, September 18 to 27.

Tribe News

Dear Lone Scouts,
"Once again I'll face old Simon and see if I can get past his noble appetite. I am interested in scouting and my tribe. It will soon be time for outdoor sports. Baseball and camping and swimming. I am planning on putting on degree tests in the form of a contest at our tribe meetings which we are renewing with the coming of Spring. I also am going to have drilling and marches. I would like to see what you scouts are doing at tribe meetings in American Agriculturist. Let's make that page like our dear old Lone Scout Magazine. How about it you old timers? I would like to hear from scouts interested in Scouting and Radio."
Reuben Alton, Tribe Chief, Poland, N. Y. (5 points).

* * *

Dear Lone Scout Editor:—Just a few lines to let you know how I am progressing.
I am now working on the fifth degree book, and have nine points toward a Booster pin.
I have organized a tribe and we have had three meetings. The officers are as follows:
Tribe Chief, John McNaughton; Sachem, Alex Holoka; Scribe, David Errett; Wampum Bearer, William Seabury.
The other member is Arthur McNaughton.

Scoutingly yours,
JOHN McNAUGHTON (5 points)

* * *

Dear Lone Scout Editor:
I never knew anything about the Lone Scouts until last spring when I saw it in a Chicago paper, but I did not pay any attention to it, until last winter when I happened to pick up the American Agriculturist and saw the Lone Scouts. I wrote to one in Albany and he told me about the scouts. So I made up my mind to be one and sent for an application card which I am now sending in.
I like to trap and hunt. I have a shot gun, a 22 calibre rifle and 65 traps. In the summer I like to fish better than I do to eat them.

Scoutingly yours,
NELSON CROWELL, (5 points)
Walker, N. Y.

Free—A Game Law Bulletin

Those of our readers who like to hunt or fish will be interested in the new bulletin just published by the United States Department of Agriculture giving a summary of the current game laws in the United States. This is called Farmers' Bulletin No. 1505-F. You can get it by writing to the Office of Publications, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

The Carolinian

(*Continued from opposite page*)

And Moultrie, at his elbow, curiously moved for such a man of war, a suspicion of moisture about his kindly eyes, urged him in the same manner.

'Aye, aye, lad, go to her. Go to her. And ask her to forgive me. Maybe she'll understand when you tell her that it was love for you made me hate you so when—God forgive me for an old fool!—I thought you'd turned against us.'

Latimer smiled into the kindly, stricken eyes of his father's friend, and turned again to Rutledge.

'I can't go without thanking you, sir.'

'For sitting in judgment upon you?'

'No sir. For acting as counsel for my defence.'

'That,' said Rutledge, 'is the true function of any upright judge. Besides, there were two other reasons why I must exert myself to save you. In the first place, I was reminded, by the Council's condemnation of myself only yesterday, that appearances may conspire to establish the guilt of an innocent man; and I could not forget at that meeting you were the only one who did not condemn me on those appearances. In the second place,' he continued, with now a gleam of sardonic humour, 'there is between us a certain matter which, unless I exerted myself to acquit you, might have left upon me a slur of doing cowardly service to my interests. There was something said the other day of a challenge to follow when the affairs of the State should leave more leisure. That leisure I am now likely to be afforded . . .'

'Sir, can you forgive me?' exclaimed Latimer, in penitence.

Rutledge laughed outright, and held out his hand.

'Perhaps we have never quite understood each other,' he said. 'But, all things considered, it is a remarkable fact, Latimer, that yesterday in Beekman's tent you were the only one who did not call me a scoundrel.'

'I have always understood you too well for that,' said Latimer as he gripped the proffered hand.

Then he plunged away down the hall to find his wife. Rutledge's voice followed him:

'It is possible that we may yet be friends.'

But to that, Latimer did not trouble to reply. He went on and opened the door of the dining-room.

She was sitting on the window-seat, and Tom Izard, large, benign, and protecting, was standing over her. Her face, white and tear-stained, but eager and half-afraid, was turned towards the door when he opened it.

She sprang up, half-chocked by fear, to be instantly reassured, both by his expression and by Tom Izard's cry:

'He is free! They have acquitted him.' And he pointed to the sword that swung at Harry's side.

Two faltering, uncertain steps towards him she took, then swayed into his arms, and lay half-swooning in relief against his breast.

'You know now, Harry, my dear. You know now . . .' she said.

Tom Izard, whose letters to his sister, Lady William Campbell, then in Jamaica, related this last episode, went out of the room at that point, closing the door upon a husband and wife who in reality had only just found each other. It wa discreet of him, both as a man of feeling and a chronicler.

THE END

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Foster IDEAL

The Spiral Bedspring that Supports the Spine

Profit In Pimento Cheese

Read How this Woman Makes and Markets It

A FRIEND of mine is making extra dollars out of her milk by turning it into pimento cheese. She sells it in half pound fiber-board cartons. These she buys by the thousand and has her name and dairy neatly printed on the container by the company furnishing them. She first wraps each half pound in a wax paper as she molds it.

This is her recipe:—

To four gallons fresh sweet milk, preferably night's milk, add one cupful sour clabbered milk or fresh buttermilk. Then add one-half teaspoonful of cheese color after diluting in two tablespoonfuls of water. To this add two junket tablets after being dissolved in two tablespoonfuls of water. Stir this mixture until it becomes an even color all through, then set aside to set. The milk should be kept at a temperature of seventy degrees and stirred on top every fifteen minutes to about an inch in depth to keep the cream from rising, until it sets. The reservoir on the range is a good place to keep it in the winter time to insure an even temperature during the night.

In the morning a whey will have risen on top; this can be removed if slightly acid. If not wait until noon. Then pour into a cheese cloth bag and hang up to drain. An occasional change of the position in hanging will hasten the draining. Leave it hanging from noon until next morning. Then grind seven ounces of pimentos, add three tablespoons dairy salt and a dash of red pepper and mix. Your cheese is ready to eat or for the market. It will keep two weeks if kept in a refrigerator or cold place.

She wholesales this at forty cents per pound, or retails to special customers for twenty-five cents a half pound carton. She runs an ad in the paper to help her find customers. Then they tell others and the result is gratifying. This is her way of having a market for her milk the whole year though she lives twenty miles from the city.—Mrs. C. Z., Kas.

How Should Work Be Divided

ALTHOUGH many of our readers have replied already to the contest "Shall Men Help With The Inside Work?" which was announced a short time ago, Aunt Janet is holding the closing date open until October 15th. If you have pronounced ideas on this matter, why not commit them to paper and mail them to Aunt Janet, c/o AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. Just now when the harvest season is on in most sections, most men and women probably have strong ideas on both outside and inside work and advantageous ways of dividing up the jobs.

Judging from the letters which already have arrived, we can promise you some interesting reading after the judging is done. The first prize letter, $3.00, second price $2.00 and all others which we publish, $1.00 each.

Comfortable for Cooler Weather

Pattern 2843 *shows a very comfortable windbreaker for girls. It may easily be made at home using flannel or serge in the bright colors so suitable for youth. The fronts roll back with the collar when open or they can be closed to the neck. The patch pockets with flaps are very convenient. The pattern cuts in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 1 yard of 54-inch material with 5¼ yards of binding.* **Price 13c.**

Pattern 2851 *shows a very smart tailored model. Faille, reversible crepe or one of the fashionable woolen materials such as kasha would make up well in such a dress. The inverted plaits allow extra room for walking. The pattern cuts in sizes 16, and 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. The 36-inch size requires 3¼ yards of 40-inch material with ¾ yard of 32-inch contrasting.* **Price 13c.**

Pattern 2849 *shows a very charming adaptation of the coat frock mode. The surplice front and slide plaits are especially good for the stout figure. The pattern cuts in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. In the 36-inch size 3⅛ yards of 40-inch material with ⅜ yard of 40-inch contrasting is required.* **Price 13c.**

Pattern 2866 *is an attractive apron that will not slide off the shoulders. It comes in small, medium and large sizes. It covers the entire front of the dress and has a belt attached to the back which buttons at the sides to the front. The large size requires only 1¾ yards.* **Price 13c.**

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern numbers and sizes clearly and correctly and enclose with correct remittance in stamps or coin (although coin is sent at own risk). Add 12c to your order for one of our Fall Fashion books. Send all orders to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 461-4th Avenue, New York City.

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When Writing Advertisers Please Mention the American Agriculturist

The Family's Fall Clothes

Miss Dunnigan Tells What Is Stylish and Attractive in the Shops

By Leonore Dunnigan

It is not an easy task to dress the family becomingly when there is so much to buy and important factors, such as suitability, practicability and selecting things to fit in with the wardrobe on hand, have to be considered.

That is the reason why in one of our lovely shops in a city in the Northwest there is a charming young woman who spends her entire time planning wardrobes for people and assisting the store visitors with their shopping problems. She is a well-trained person and one you can depend on, so it was with real pleasure that I went to see her with my "make-believe" family to discuss what would be stylish and practical for them in the new fall and winter clothes.

I spent most of the day with her because there was such an array of new things that I wanted to see them so I could pass on the season's new style points to you. These are a few of the important things the Clothing Consultant told me about the season's incoming styles:

Wool jersey is one of the most popular and inexpensive fabrics for the going-to-school dress and the general service frock. Bright reds, tans, new greens, and blues are featured in one-piece and two-piece styles. Some show clever embroidery touches on the sleeves; others have appliqued pockets of bright patches of flannel and still others are in tailored-made styles with washable collars and cuffs. Wool crepe, wool rep, kasha, checked flannel, and velveteen are other fabrics used in the more serviceable daytime dresses.

For Miss Martha, who is sixteen and in high school, I chose the jersey dress illustrated in the new Valencia blue, a shade somewhat deeper than French blue. It is a one-piece style with patch pockets and a narrow tan leather belt. Wool embroidery in soft shades of rose, lavender, blue, and tan add a smart color touch to the sleeves and pockets. Martha has dark hair and blue eyes so this dress is most becoming.

We both fell in love with a new two-toned jersey material in beige and green, antique red and tan and other pleasing combinations.

I noticed some styles with the all-over embroidered middy and plain skirt with a kick pleat in front. Others showed taffeta collars worn crushy or tied like a 'kerchief.

The young lady assured me that "they are still showing the severely tailored types in jersey dresses for those who like them and that every one should have some kind of a jersey dress in her wardrobe."

Black, Chanel red, a new beet red, Spanish raisin, Valencia blue, a rather deep blue, jungle green, and the coppery and autumn leaf browns are the prominent colors in all the fall and winter clothes. I don't think I have ever seen more attractive colors than those displayed this season.

New fabrics are equally beautiful. Frost crepe and crepe satin are good. The latter are made up to show both surfaces with an effect that is quite stunning. Moire in pastel shades, is good for evening. It is shown combined with velvet and velveteen for daytime wear. Crepy wool fabrics and wool rep in navy and black are combined with color touches in daytime frocks.

I was fascinated with the new transparent velvets. The velvety pile is woven on a georgette background which makes the material fall in soft folds. It is so rich that dresses of it are made up with no trimming but mass shirring.

Speaking of trimmings, touches of flesh-colored satin and materialized fabrics, group of mass shirring, as it is spoken of in the shops, self detail in cluster pleats and box pleats are extremely smart touches.

The Clothing Consultant called my attention to the new bloused dresses. Some show a bloused waist with a very tight-fitting hip line. Other dresses have a straight front with bloused backs. The straight back with bolero front will be worn again this season, but the one-piece bloused or belted styles seem to be the very newest development in lines.

I noticed the absence of the circular models and godets and the popularity of the leg-o-mutton sleeves and those with wide arm holes in the new showings.

For mother I selected a slate-blue crepe-satin dress with just enough grey to soften the color. It has practically all of the new season's style features including reverse tucks at the shoulders, front pleats in the skirt of reverse material which emphasize long lines, a crush belt with rhine-stone composition buckle, an eased bloused back, cuffs, and vest of reautiful as well as practical in the ombre plaids, variegated checks, blanket plaids, shadowy tweeds and mosaic patterned cloths. They are trimmed with wolf, Japanese fox and other long-haired furs. The new coats are straight in line and are worn with a narrow leather belt.

One inexpensive model we particularly liked was of red-and-black blanket plaid with a stand-up collar of black caracul.

The coat illustrated of checkered ombre plaid in soft brown with Jap fox collar lined with natural kasha and worn with a narrow leather belt was Dorothy's choice. I liked it because she could wear it with her tan jersey dress and also her best dress of brown satin crepe.

In the hat section I saw many close-fitting turbans and tams. My shopping guide told me the designers got their inspiration for the new style hats from the African women's head dress. One of these styles in a beige hair felt with matching grosgrain ribbon looked well on Dorothy and harmonized with her new coat and dresses.

Several new hats show a wrap forehead effect with soft droopy brims which are adjustable to the contour of the head.

For Martha I picked out the cunning blue Æsop Fable hat illustrated. The sec-

(*Continued on page 22*)

Left to Right: Coat of Checked Ombre Plaid with Jap Fox Collar; Boy's Suit of Striped Sweater and Jersey Pants; School Dress of Blue Jersey with Wool Embroidery; Slate-Blue Satin-Crepe Dress with Matching Hat of Suede and Satin; Coat and Hat of Brown Wool Cheveron with Brown Suede Trim.

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Count as one word each initial, abbreviation and whole number, including name and address. Thus "J. B. Jones, 44 E. Main St., Mount Morris, N. Y." counts as eleven words.

Place your wants by following the style of the advertisements on this page.

The More You Tell, The Quicker You Sell

EVERY week the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST reaches *OVER* 140,000 farmers in New York New Jersey, Pennsylvania and adjacent states. Advertising orders must reach our office at 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City, not later than the second Monday previous to date of issue. Cancellation orders must reach us on the same schedule. Because of the low rate to subscribers and their friends, cash or money order must accompany your order.

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AGENTS—NEW PLAN, makes it easy to earn $50.00 to $100.00 weekly, selling shirts direct to wearer. No capital or experience needed. Represent a real manufacturer. Write now for FREE SAMPLES. MADISON SHIRTS, 566 Broadway, New York.

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REGISTERED AYRSHIRE BULLS and bull calves for sale. Herd accredited. W. J. W. BECHTEL, Stony Creek Mills, Pa.

REGISTERED GUERNSEY CALVES. STEPHEN KELLOGG, Burdette, N. Y.

CLEAN COWS—I can furnish your wants at very reasonable prices. Ninety percent of my animals are Accredited. Live in a tested area. MILES B. MARSHALL, Morrisville, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Four two-year-old heifers, Registered Holsteins. Several cows and some young stock. Accredited Herd. State what you want. A. V. NEWTON, Salamanca, N. Y.

SEVEN PUREBRED tuberculin-tested Ayrshire heifers, due this Fall with second calf. Price $150 each. RIVERFLAT FARM, Sherburne, N. Y.

DOGS AND PET STOCK

COONHOUNDS—River Bottom trained Black and tans and blueticks Combination hunters, Champion Rabbit hounds, Foxhounds, reasonable prices, Catalogue, Photos Free, Riverview Kennels. L. J. ADAMS, Ramsey, Ill.

COLLIE DOGS and Puppies, cow drivers. Registered, line bred, 30 years. PAINE'S KENNELS, So. Royalton, Vt.

COCKER SPANIEL PUPPIES—Parti-colors, black and white. Also reds. Eligible, $15 up. Send for one of our peppy pups. ROBERT WOODEN, Waterloo, N. Y.

ENGLISH BEAGLES, 2 males 1 year old, started. 1 female 3 years, extra good worker. J. M. PARDEE, Route 61, North Clymer, New York.

30 DAY SALE, Scotch collie and Welsh shepherd pups. Natural heelers, trained dogs $20.00. MAPLE GROVE FARMS, Pope Mills, N. Y.

REDBONE COONHOUND PUPS. Males $8. Females $5.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. NEY M. ROWLEY, Dryden, N. Y.

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EGGS—POULTRY—TURKEYS

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TWO 1440 EGG Multideck incubators, $75 each or will sell single 240 egg sections. These are 1923 model and are as good as new. T. COOK, Glover, Vt.

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FOR SALE—Modern hand power fanning mill, complete in every detail, with bagging attachment. Cyphers Incubator Company, 390 egg incubator. Buckeye 350 egg incubator. My pen of Barred Rocks now in Egg Laying Contest at Storrs. MERRITT M. CLARK, Brookfield Center, Conn.

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WANTED. Martin Ditcher. State model and condition. H. J. EVANS, Mincola, N. Y.

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IN THE SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY of California farming is now a paying business, feeding millions of people in towns. Dairying, hogs, poultry and fruit should yield a good income. A small one-family farm, with little hired labor, insures success. You can work outdoors all the year. Best crops to plant are well proved. Selling is done co-operatively in established markets. Newcomers welcome. The Santa Fe Railway has no land to sell, but offers a free service in helping you get right location. Write for illustrated San Joaquin folder and get The Earth free for six months. C. L. SEAGRAVES, General Colonization Agent, Santa Fe Railway, 813 Railway Exchange, Chicago.

UNUSUALLY FERTILE, low-priced Sumter County, Georgia lands. 12 months growing season, County operated trucks to every consolidated school, paved roads, friendly neighbors; railroad facilities put County within few hours expressage of six million people. Fine for general farming, especially trucking, dairying, poultry raising, open grazing all year. Average temperature 65.5 degrees, annual rainfall 48.57 inches. AMERICUS AND SUMTER COUNTY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, 201 Chamber of Commerce Building, Americus, Georgia.

145 ACRE VILLAGE FARM, Macadam road, near church, school, stores. Add advantages, productive tillage. 30 cow pasture, 20 acres heavy woods, fruit, modern concreted basement barn, water buckets, milking machine, electricity, silo, modern 10 room residence, every improvement, 22 choice cows, team, crops, extensive equipment, $400 milk checks. To settle estate, $8,000, everything, $2,000 down. Act quickly. FRED HUNT, Unadilla, N. Y.

250 ACRE FARM. Hay and muskrat meadow, fruit, alfalfa, 10 room house, 3 barns, garage, and grainary. On main road, near markets, ocean and bay. MELVIN ABBOTT, R. D., Cape May Court House, New Jersey.

INVESTIGATE SOUTH GEORGIA FARMS Write for book on opportunities. Truck, corn, fruit, hogs, cattle dairying. CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, Thomasville, Ga.

FARM 150 acres, 8 room cottage, ample buildings, Cows, Horses, Crops, Equipment, $6500. $1000 down, balance $100 year. MR. DOUGLAS, Herkimer, N. Y., Box 12.

FARM FOR SALE. 100 acres at a bargain, 7 room house. Information owner, C. VAN AUKEN, R. F. D. No. 1, East Schodack, N. Y.

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WANTED single man on dairy farm. Must be a good milker and general farmer. Modern place and good living conditions. Wages $60 and board. BELLE ELLEN STOCK FARMS, Branchville, N. J.

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OAT STRAW and all kinds hay, Clover mixed especially. Get delivered prices, Carloads. JAMES E. DANTE, Jr., East Worcester, N. Y.

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EXTENSION LADDERS—34 to 40 ft., 27c ft. Freight paid. A. L. FERRIS, Interlaken, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS

USE Egyptian Ointment for old sores, burns, cuts and all skin trouble. Absolutely antiseptic. Positively relieves or money refunded. Price $1.00 prepaid. THOMAS B. CAMPBELL, 100 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn, New York.

WANT A FORD ROADSTER for my 100 acres of timber. MRS. WOODCOCK, 4938 Olive St., Philadelphia, Pa.

HAVE a limited amount of pasteurized milk for sale. NAZARETH CREAMERY & DAIRY, Nazareth, Pa.

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HARDY PERENNIAL FLOWER PLANTS that live outdoors during winter. These popular flower plants are perfectly hardy, easily cared for, and will produce beautiful flowers next summer and every summer for many years. They may be planted any time till the ground freezes. I can supply strong field grown plants of Columbine, Oriental Poppy, Iceland Poppy, Bleeding Heart, Hardy Aster, Hardy Blue Salvia, Hardy Phlox, Hardy Larkspur, Blue Bells, Hardy Scabiosa, Gaillardia, Pyrethrum, Anemone, Liatris, Giant Mallow in three colors, Hardy Candytuft, Shasta Daisy, Hardy Pink, Moss Pink in three colors, Hardy Lupine in three colors, and 70 other well-known perennials. Also Strawberry, Raspberry, Blackberry, Grape, Gooseberry, Currant, Asparagus plants; Roses, Pansies, Hedge Plants, Shrubs, Tulips, Hyacinths, Crocuses. Catalogue free. HARRY E. SQUIRES, Hampton Bays, N. Y.

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REGISTERED SOUTHDOWN yearling rams at reasonable prices. L. M. COLBERT'S SONS, East Chatham, N. Y.

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Of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST published weekly at 425 Carroll St., Elmira, N. Y., for October 1, 1926.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.

Before me, a notary public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Henry Morgenthau, Jr., who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the publisher of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and address of the publisher, editor, managing editor and business managers are:

Publisher, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Hopewell Junction, N. Y.; Editor, E. R. Eastman, 139 Caryl Avenue, Yonkers, N. Y.; Managing Editor, E. R. Eastman, 139 Caryl Avenue, Yonkers, N. Y.; Business Manager, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Hopewell Junction, N. Y.

2. That the owners are: (Give names and addresses of individual owners, or, if a corporation, give its name and the names and address of stockholders owning or holding 1 per cent. or more of the total amount of stock.) AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, INC., New York, N. Y.; Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Hopewell Junction, N. Y.; E. R. Eastman, 139 Caryl Avenue, Yonkers, N. Y.; Elinor F. Morgenthau, Hopewell Junction, N. Y.; Henry Morgenthau, 417 Park Ave., New York, N. Y.; Birge Kinne, 133 Longview Ave., White Plains, N. Y.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent. or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.) None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear on the books of the company, but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee of in any other fiduciary relation the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date shown above is ..... (This information is required from daily publications only.)

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 29th day of September, 1926.

(Seal) Elizabeth Campbell.

(My commission expires March 30, 1927)

Henry Morgenthau, Jr.
President.

SHEEP

FOR SALE—Reg. Hampshire yearling rams. ANDREW LINN, Springwater, N. Y.

FAIRHOLME HAMPSHIREDOWNS. Rams and Ewes. Always the same good quality. EARL D. BROWN, Ilion, N. Y., R. No. 2.

LEICESTER, LINCOLN, Southdown, Suffolk, Cotswold, Delaine, Rambouillet, American Merino rams and a few ewes. Have won many premiums. F. S. LEWIS, Ashville, N. Y.

SWINE

REGISTERED O. I. C. pigs, 6 to 7 weeks old, $11; 8 to 10 weeks old, $13. Best blood lines. Ship on approval. GEO. N. RUPRACHT, Mallory, N. Y.

REGISTERED Poland Chinas, Berkshires, Chester Whites, Eight Week pigs. Bred Sows, Service Boars. Collie puppies. P. HAMILTON, Cochranville, Pa.

"SUCCESSOR" BERKSHIRE'S, Choice spring gilts, Fall boar and sow pigs from 650 lb. grand-champion yearling boar, Cholera immune. W. H. ARMSTRONG, Lisbon, N. Y.

REGISTERED O. I. C. pigs, $10. Service boar. Shropshire sheep. JULIUS GORDON, Lawyersville, N. Y.

WOMEN'S WANTS

PATCHWORK. Send fifteen cents for household package, bright new calicoes and percales. Your money's worth every time. PATCHWORK COMPANY, Meriden, Conn.

BARREL LOTS Slightly Damaged Crockery, Hotel Chinaware, Cookingware, Glassware, etc. Shipped direct from Factory to Consumer. Write for Particulars. E. SWASEY & COMPANY, Portland, Maine.

WOOLENS. Material for ladies' wear direct from factory. Write for samples and mention garment planned. F. A. PACKARD, Box A, Camden, Me.

The Family's Fall Clothes

(*Continued from page 21*)

tion crown is of velvet. Animal cut-outs verse material, and a vest of cream lace over metal cloth.

The buyer assured me this style in slate-blue and in the Spanish raisin, or prune shade, was their most popular style for matrons.

With the combination hat of suede cloth and satin in matching shade with its soft narrow brim and pearl ornament, mother has a costume which is appropriate for church wear, Farm Bureau gatherings, and other community affairs.

A coat for Dorothy was our next problem to consider. Coats this season are of leather go prancing around the crown above the felt brim for trimming.

It was comparatively easy to choose the coat and hat for Betty made of novelty wool cheveron in autumn-leaf brown trimmed with brown suede insets. The snug fitting collar, set-in pockets, and fancy ball buttons are attractive features.

The hat to match had a stitched brim with leather motif trim.

Coats for tiny tots this season have matching hats. Some sets are made up of plaid and some of plain materials.

Brother and sister suits and twin and triplet suits which consist of dresses and matching suits are popular for the wee tots.

Bobby looked adorable in his new little suit of wool jersey panties and matching striped sweater. The knitted suits for boys come in the light shades of green, blue, rose, and tan. They are practical because they are easily laundered.

For evening and party wear, I noticed that skirts are longer in the back than in front. The style is spoken of as fishtail or peacock tail and is sometimes quite exaggerated. Clinging metal fabrics, moires in pastel shades and transparent velvets are shown in dresses which are quite simple in line. Many show long sleeves; others are sleeveless.

Accessories are as important as ever in the season's styles. Leather hand bags of pony and baby calf are quite new. Hats with matching bags are smart. Collar and cuff sets and 'kerchiefs are decorated with painted designs. Ostrict feather boas add color to fall costumes.

Service Bureau

Do Not Forward Money too Freely

"In March 20th this year I sent a photo of my mother to the United Portrait Company, of Chicago, to have enlarged. About the first of May I received the enlargement and it was good but was not finished up yet and I also received prices of different finishes and of frames. They told me I could send the enlargement back if I wanted it finished in colors and pick out the frame and they would finish, mount and frame the picture and send it to me by express.

"Now on May 12 I sent it back to them to be finished in permanent water colors, price $3.50. I also ordered picture frame style No. 6 oval with convex glass, 3 inches wide, polished walnut, price $4.20 and three photo buttons, 3 for $1.00, making a total of $8.70.

"I have written them twice about it since and cannot get any reply from them and when I sent the picture I sent a personal check for $8.70 and that was cashed May 17th at the Mid City Trust and Savings Bank, Chicago. Will you please see if you can get any settlement from them as I cannot get any word from them at all. In writing them please mention Reference No. C 2846."

UPON receipt of the above letter from our subscriber, we wrote the following letter to the United Portrait Company.

"We have received the attached letter from one of our subscribers. This letter is self-explanatory. It is most unusual that you should cash his check and then forget about your obligations. As you know, our Service Bureau carries information of this character every week. Before we report our subscriber's experience in our Service Bureau columns, we would like to have a report from you in order that we may inform him how the matter stands. We do not see any reason why the various items should not have been delivered some time ago. If you are unable to make delivery, will you at once refund the amount of money sent you.

To this letter we received no acknowledgment other than our own letter returned together with a pencilled notation that the account had been settled. Evidently our letter did not make them feel any too good. However, we did receive the following from our subscriber:

"In regards to the picture I wrote you about I will now say that we received the picture August 21, all finished and framed just as the United Portrait Co. agreed to do and I thank you many times for writing them about it. I wrote them twice and could get no reply. As soon as you wrote to them the picture was sent right away. I thank you again for your service and will gladly pay your for your trouble if you will only let me know what it is. The picture is an enlargement of my mother's photo and I value it very highly. I remain an American Agriculturist reader and booster."

We are only too glad to have been of service in this instance. The Bureau is maintained solely to help our subscribers in any way possible. There is absolutely no charge for this as the service is rendered free to subscribers.

We merely cite this case for the information of others who may be similarly approached. We do not approve, under circumstances of this kind, of sending money to unknown people until the merchandise is delivered in a satisfactory condition.

More About Ties By Mail

"Several weeks ago I received a package which I suppose contains neckties, although I have not opened it. Have received since two letters from this company, asking that I send money for this. I am enclosing the last letter received. I don't want to waste even a two cent stamp on them. Will you kindly advise me what to do. It says on the package, return postage guaranteed—not to be forwarded."

THE letter our subscriber enclosed was from the Master Knit Company of New Haven, Conn. In the first line of that letter was a pin inserted. The letter read as follows:

"Here's a pin. Looks a good deal like any other pin, doesn't it? But this isn't an ordinary or garden variety of pin. It is really and truly a magic pin. It will relieve you of a lot of bother and us of a a lot of worry. It will set you square with us, and help us square up with the other fellow. So be careful and don't lose it. Better be sure and use it—(we've sent you several reminders)—for it is the pin you will want to use to attach your check or money order to this letter in payment of the amount noted above. Thank you for your check. No charge for the smile we hope to get out of this little letter."

We have taken up the problem of the Master Knit Company with the Post Office authorities and they have informed us that there is absolutely nothing they can do to stop this concern from sending merchandise broadcast through the mails. In fact, one of the Post Office officials informed us that the man who receives this merchandise is under absolutely no obligation to return it. When it comes right down to the law in the matter, our subscriber is right in saying that he does not wish to even waste a two cent stamp on the merchandise.

We know of some cases where subscribers returned the ties, postage collect. The Master Knit Company disclaimed the receipt of these packages and continued to hound our subscribers for the money. These letters made perfectly good fuel and that is about all. The company assumes that these appealing and sometimes threatening letters that they send out will scare the more timid into paying for something that they never got.

The representative of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST took the matter up the second time with the Post Office authorities and one of the Post Office employees consulted, stated that it was his frank opinion that this company was very shaky financially and he did not see how it could exist much longer. He expressed the opinion that a person was under no obligation to pay postage to return merchandise and the only way to return it was postage collect. We add one precaution—make sure that someone else knows that you actually mailed the package, although we doubt whether you will have any necessity to call upon such witness.

LANDLADY—*What on earth are you doing with gas escaping!*
ROOMER—*Trying to commit suicide, but it's no use—I've got such a cold in my head I can't smell.*—JUDGE.

Library Wants Old Volumes of A. A.

MR. E. H. ANDERSON, Director of the New York Public Library, New York City, one of the greatest libraries in the world, writes AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST as follows:

We receive at the Library the regular issues of your publication, American Agriculturist, and the magazine has been found of much interest. We lack a number of the early issues, however, and as it is our intention to preserve the file permanently, we feel it is most important that it should be complete. We write, therefore, on behalf of the Library to ask you if you will be so kind as to send us copies of the numbers needed, which are as follows:

Volume 14 —1855 all issues
Volume 15 —1856 all issues
Volume 113—April 5, 1924

We are unable to supply these missing numbers from our own files. If any of our readers have them and will furnish them to the Library, we are sure it will be appreciated by them, and it may be of some use to agriculture in putting into the hands of many city readers facts about farming.

Questions About Investments

Please give me some information concerning the following bonds, which I have purchased through my local bank: What price would each bond bring now if I should care to sell them? 1. Realty Associates Securities Corp. $1000 Bond at 6% Due July 1, 1937. 2. Est. R. R. Co. (French) $1000. 6% due Nov. 1, 1954. 3. Winnipeg Electric Co. $1000, 7% due Oct. 2, 1954. 4. Utah Light and Traction Co. $1000. 5% due Oct. 1, 1944. 5. Dodge Bros. Inc. $1000. 6% due May 1, 1940.

Realty Associates 6s ----96½-98
Est. Railroad 6s ----------84
Winnipeg Electric 6s ----96½-97¼
Utah Light & Traction 5s-93
Dodge Brothers 6s -------93

Above are recent quotations for your bonds. The Winnipeg Electric issue is a 6 not a 7 per cent issue. There appears no present reason to disturb any of them although the French Railroad bond is more or less speculative in view of the financial difficulties of France.

* * *

I am enclosing some literature of the Colonial Finance Corp., also Colonial Finance Trust which I have quite a considerable amount of money invested in. I have not received any dividends for about two years and was wondering if I had better dispose of stock or hold it. Would like to have you investigate same for me and advise what you think of them and what you think best for me to do.

We would sell the stock if you can find a market and get it into a paying investment.

We do not feel like recommending these certificates.

* * *

"I have been considering buying an Italian 7s bond which is selling for about $94½ at the present time or a Norway 6s selling around $10 or an Argentine 7s which is selling around $98½. Have also been considering an Armour of Del. 5½. Which would you consider the wisest investment for a man who has $17,000 invested in stocks and bonds, all paying a fair rate of dividend or interest excepting 10 shares of Shaffer Oil and Refining pref. stock and had notice from the company lately that they would resume dividends in July. Can you tell me what the Shaffer Oil and Refining pref. stock is worth at the present time.

A Norway bond would be the most conservative addition to your list. The 6s of any one of the three maturities listed on the New York Stock Exchange sell around 101 and are good investments. Next we would place one of the Argentine 6s, not 7s as you have it. Probably the Italian 7s which have dropped 5 points since your inquiry was written are good but there are still a good many uncertainties about the Italian situation. Shaffer Oil and Refining preferred is quoted 88 bid, 92 asked. We would keep the stock.

* * *

I am enclosing real estate investment securities of Greenebaum Sons Securities Corp., 350 Madison Ave., New York. What do you think of them?

This firm has a high reputation for its offerings but we doubt whether this is the time to buy real estate mortgage bonds. There is too much doubt about the real estate outlook.

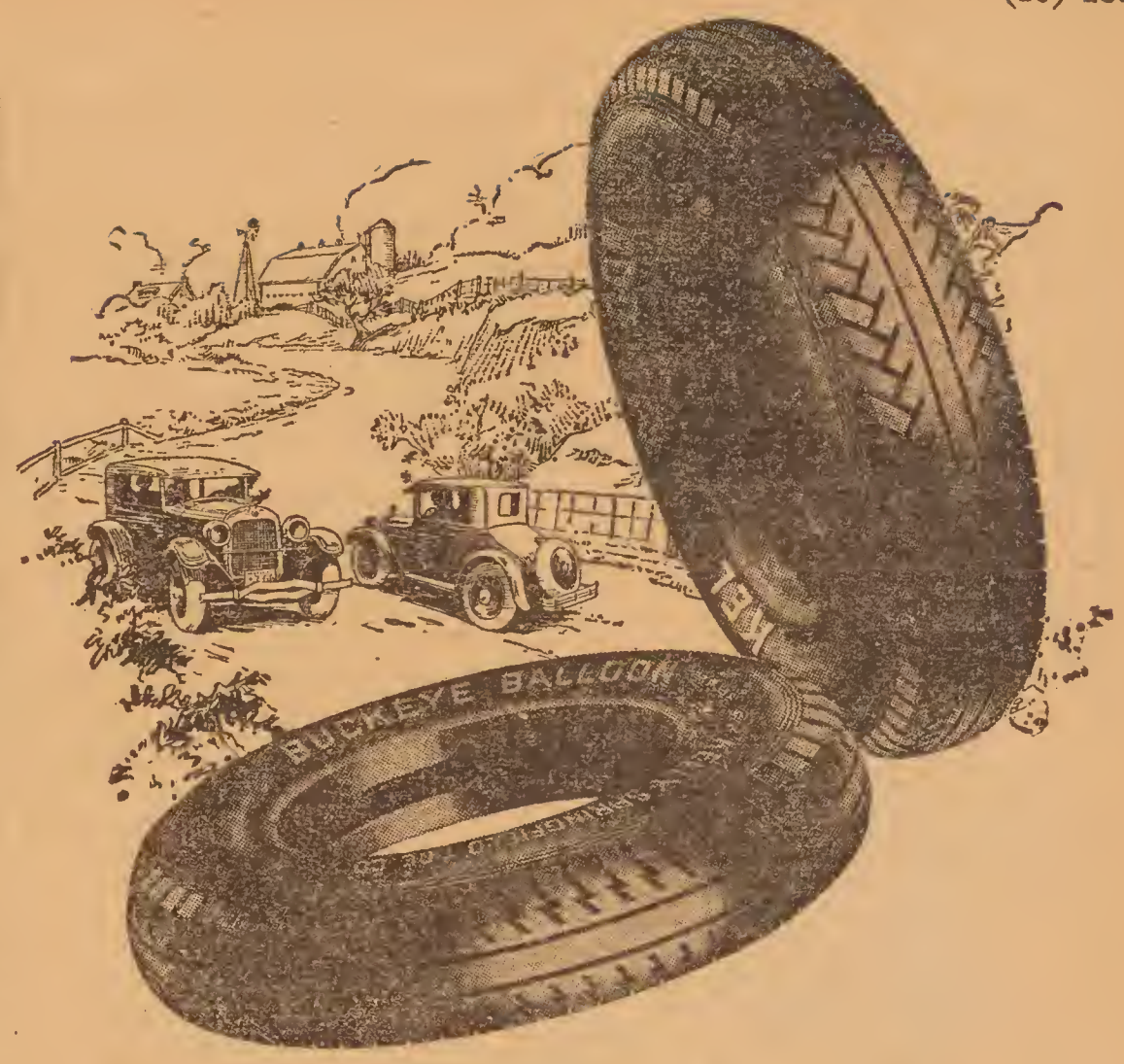
* * *

I am writing you for some information. I was thinking of depositing some money in the Sullivan County Trust Company of Monticello, N. Y., as they pay 5% and the bank I deposit in pays 4%. Do you think a trust company is as safe as it would be to put it in a First National Bank?

There is no reason why funds in a trust company should not be as safe as in a national bank.

* * *

"I received a check for $40 for injuries received in auto collision at Monticello, N. Y., which is satisfactory, and wish to thank the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST for their help and the North American Accident Insurance Company for their prompt settlement."—Mrs. Frances Montgomery, Monticello, N. Y.



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Here it is—fresh from the press—the newest and greatest of Kalamazoo books. You'll find in this free catalog over 200 styles and sizes—a greater variety than you will find in 20 big stores—including the newest in heating stoves, gas stoves, coal and wood ranges, combination gas and coal ranges, furnaces, both pipe and one-register type, oil stoves; also many porcelain enamel ranges in delft blue and pearl grey illustrated in actual colors. And new mahogany porcelain enamel heating stoves.

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Kalamazoo in this new book completely revolutionizes all stove, range and furnace selling policies and brings straight to you the most sensational guarantee of quality ever written. Now, for the first time in this catalog or any other catalog or any store, you are offered a 5 year guarantee on all stoves, ranges and furnaces against defects in material and workmanship.

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Kalamazoo Facts

24 Hour Shipments	Satisfaction or Money Back
30 Days Trial	Cash or Easy Payments
600,000 Customers	360 Days Approval Test
26 Years In Business	Safe Delivery Guaranteed

Above All Else—Quality

600,000 Customers

You have heard of Kalamazoo-direct-to-you for 26 years. You have seen our advertisements before. If you have never answered one, answer this one by all means. Clip the coupon at the bottom of this page. Mail today. Thousands of extra copies of this catalog have been printed. Everybody will want one. Kalamazoo customers saved over $1,000,000 by buying direct from the factory last year. There are now 600,000 pleased Kalamazoo customers and this great army is growing by the thousands each year.

Cash or Easy Terms—30 days trial--360 days Approval Test

You can buy a Kalamazoo stove as low as $3.00 down, $3.00 monthly. You can get 30 days trial in your home and 360 days approval test. In addition to our 5 year guarantee our $100,000 bank bond guarantee is a promise of satisfaction or money back.

24 Hour Shipments

Kalamazoo is near to everywhere. 24 hour shipping service saves your time! Kalamazoo is the largest stove, range and furnace company in the world selling direct from factory to family.

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Remember this, Kalamazoo specializes in the manufacture of stoves, ranges and furnaces. We build in large quantities and sell in large quantities. Isn't it reasonable to suppose that you can get better quality at lower prices from a factory whose sole interest is in making stoves and furnaces than can anywhere else in the world? Prove it yourself. Send for this catalog today. Compare the quality, beauty, weight and size of Kalamazoo products with others. Don't make the mistake of buying elsewhere before you do this. Simply write your name in the coupon below.

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1. You make a big saving on the price of the furnace itself.
2. You make a big saving in fuel every month.
3. You save the cost of installation because Kalamazoo FREE plans and FREE service eliminate entirely any difficulties of installation.

Use a Kalamazoo stove or furnace for 30 days trial in your own home. No one can tell you what a stove or furnace is like until they actually use it. Convince yourself. Isn't that fair? Just mail the coupon and get the facts. Thousands have put up their furnaces themselves in a few hours time. You can too.

Gas Stoves
$27.50 up

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You will admire the sparkling beauty of the new colorful Kalamazoo Porcelain Enamel ranges and heating stoves—as easy to clean as a china dish. Everywhere these attractive ranges and mahogany heating stoves are taking the place of the old plain black stoves and ranges. You will never know how charming your kitchen can be until you brighten it with a Kalamazoo Porcelain Enamel range. Kalamazoo leads all others in the quality and beauty of these ranges. Our business on these ranges increased over 300% last year. The long-lasting enamel is baked on in our own enameling plant. Full descriptions and illustrations in actual color in this new book. Mail coupon today for your copy.

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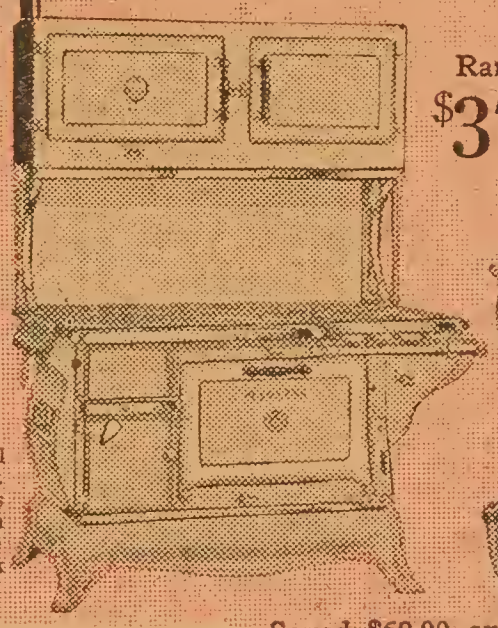
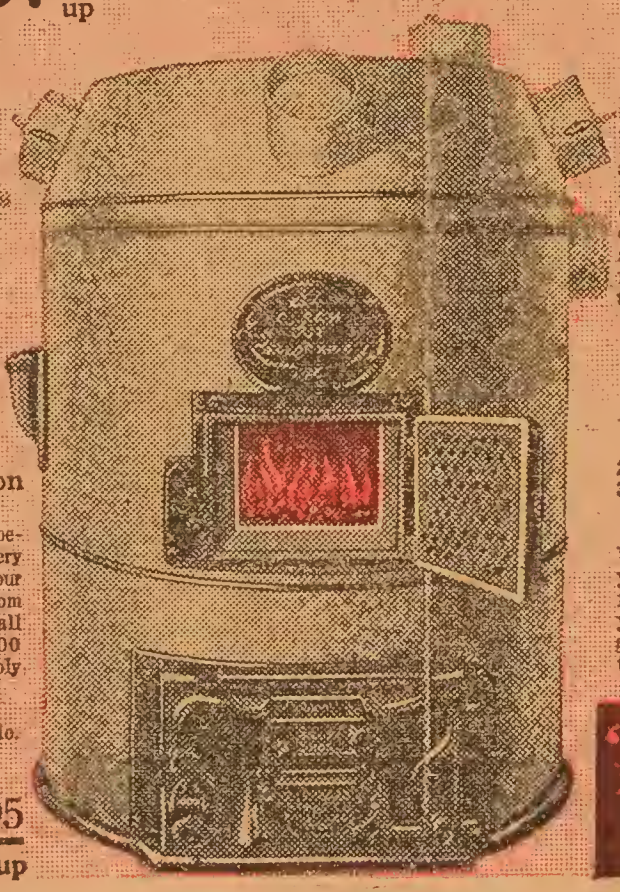
Received your Kalamazoo Prince range several weeks ago—surprised to see how soon it got here. My wife used it since, every day and says it is the best range she ever used. To heat oven quickly and for saving fuel, it can't be beat. We saved at least $24.00 on it. Must also thank you for honest dealing.—Your customer,
ADOLPH TUREK, Foster, Neb.

Ranges
$37.75 up





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Some Bygone Farmers I Have Known

A Fireside Reflection of Men of Other Days Who Served Farmers Well

By JARED VAN WAGENEN, Jr.

AS I sit here this autumn evening under the glow of the lamp, it is pleasant to let my mind run back across a third of a century or more and recall again the names and faces of the men who were recognized as the outstanding figures of New York State agriculture at that time. There were many of them—good men and true. I do not doubt that they were in every way the peer of any of our leaders of this generation.

Jared Van Wagenen, Jr.

Sometime when I shall have leisure for the reading of books, I hope that I may write of that generation of farmers whom no man now living remembers—the men who more than a century ago were printing their agricultural experiences in the Transactions of the American Institute of Arts and Science—who a little later were helping to establish the New York State Agricultural Society and exhibiting at the first State Fair and contributing to the early volumes of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. These men did their work by only a dim rush-light of science but they nevertheless steadfastly believed in their business and trusted in the soil.

But tonight I am thinking of that group of farmers who during the last decade of the past century were shaping the course of agricultural affairs in New York state. I knew many of these men in the way that a boy just out of college knows much older men—as a student or disciple knows a Master. Of course I realize that this list is very incomplete but I can say that in my time I heard and talked with and to some extent worshipped from afar these men.

I think of Seth Fenner of Erie County and Josiah Shull of Chemung—of Fred Schraub of Lowville, once Commissioner of Agriculture—of B. D. Gilbert of Clayville, for many years Secretary of the New York State Dairymens' Association and of W. H. Gilbert ("Bill") of Oswego County—of James Converse of Jefferson and James Wood of Westchester and rugged old Samual Willard, fruit grower and nurseryman of Geneva, and that Nestor of them all, J. S. Woodward of Lockport.

Then teaching agriculture at Cornell (it was not as yet the New York State College of Agriculture) was a trio of professors also well known to agricultural audiences about the state. These were, the grand old man, Isaac Phelps Roberts who so many men remember, Dr. G. C. Caldwell, Professor of Agricultural Chemistry and Dr. James Law, Professor of Veterinary Medicine. I count it an honor that I have been a student of all of these. I would like to add to this list the more recent names of that kindly gentleman George A. Smith—and dear, whimsical Walter W. Hall and of course that Prince of Men whom I knew so intimately and loved so well, Edward van Alstyne, "The Sage of Kinderhook".

All of these "have fallen on sleep" save only Roberts. He was contemporary of and co-laborer with them all but he still lingers in his California home and he was ninety-three years old the twenty-fourth day of last July.

Two other men that belong on this list I cannot remember that I ever saw—Harris Lewis and X. A. Willard but you will come frequently upon their names if you will read the current agricultural discussions of forty years ago.

But there is another whom the events of just the other day have brought again vividly to my rememberance. I am sure that in the era in which he did his work there was no man more widely known in agricultural circles than "Colonel" Frank Curtis. I am not sure whether or not his title had any military significance. I suspect it was rather a term of respect and affection but at any rate it was universally accorded him and surely he looked the part. Tall, erect as a pine tree, white haired, ruddy faced, benignant of mien, he was a figure that men would turn to look at twice in any crowd. Of course I see him through the mists of thirty-five years and time may have both mellowed and idealized the picture but I have always felt that to have had his proper setting the Colonel should have stood graciously welcoming his guests beneath the portico of some old white-pillared plantation mansion in Virginia in ante-bellum days.

He was in public agricultural life in this and other states through many years. Jovial and companionable he made friends easily and he had thousands of admirers. I am not at all sure that all his farm recommendations and practices were sound. I think that his best friends had sometimes grave doubts as to his agricultural orthodoxy but I never heard any one question his sincerity or his unselfishness. He was one of the earliest pioneers in what we have

(*Continued on page 22*)

Cradling Wheat in Pioneer Days

Quiet-at every point on the speedometer

The new Valve-in-Head Engine in the 1927 Buick hardly seems to be in the same car with you.

This wonderful result is due to vital engine improvements which have made the 1927 Buick Valve-in-Head Engine *vibrationless beyond belief.*

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Sell Or Store Apples?

A Western New York Farm and Home Talk

By M. C. Burritt

THE last week in September has come and gone and the main apple harvest is not yet begun. Some Twenty Ounce and Greenings have been picked and the picking of these varieties will be the principal job in the fruit belt during the week of October 4th. McIntosh are about ready to harvest here also. The time to a freeze up and winter is getting pretty short and a great amount of apples yet to be harvested. Floating labor is plentiful, but because of low prices farmers are generally disinclined to pay the high wages demanded—four dollars a day and board or twenty-five cents a barrel and board.

M. C Burritt.

The fruit market continues dull and slow, although slightly improved over last week. Early varieties like Alexander, Wealthy and Gravenstein have brought from sixty to eighty cents a bushel F.O.B. packed A Grade or U. S. No. 1 with sixty-five cents the ruling prices. Dealers have paid twenty-five to thirty-five cents a bushel tree run for some lots. Some have not been and will probably not be picked. A few dry houses are open and taking these varieties at thirty and thirty-five cents a hundred weight. Good canning stock which at first brought ninety cents a hundred can now be bought at sixty cents although offers as high as ninety are still being made for choice lots.

Late Market May Be Better

Many growers who are picking Greenings and Baldwins and who have no satisfactory sale for them will now be up against the problem of whether to sell at present low prices or to store. Some growers will be compelled to sell for what they can get. Personally I am optimistic on the future price of well packed strictly A Grade late fall and winter fruit. My reasons are these. Practically no early varieties have gone into storage as compared with quantities last year They have been sold in bulk, wasted or put on the market for immediate consumption. Thus this competition with late varieties is eliminated. Apples are going into consumption freely at low prices and consumers should get the idea that they are cheap and buy more freely. The late crop is not as large as the early and will not average to pack more than sixty per cent. A Grade. Growers have neither the disposition nor the barrels to pack their whole crops. So that the amount of good barreled apples available for storage cannot be nearly as large as last year. Finally the dealers are expecting a good year on late apples.

Big Western Crop

The adverse market factors are the very heavy crop in the Northwest especially Washington and in the Virginias. The competition from these sections will be severe. Also the depressed market for dried and canned apples will reduce the outlet for bulk unbarreled fruit at remunerative prices.

The principal part of the Elberta peach crop has been harvested and shipped, comparatively little having been stored on account of the lateness of the season. Some cars brought as low as sixty-five cents a bushel F.O.B. one dollar being the top this past week. The first few cars the previous week brought one dollar and twenty-five cents F.O.B. Growers have been paid from fifty to eighty cents a bushel for good packed fruit. The local Rochester market has taken quantities of peaches at forty to sixty-five cents a half bushel package.

(*Continued on page 9*)

Post Your Farm And Keep Trespassers Off

We have had some new signs made up of extra heavy material because severe storms will tear and otherwise make useless a lighter constructed material. We unreservedly advise farmers to post their land and the notices we have prepared comply in all respects with the laws of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. The price to sucribers is 95 cents a dozen, the same rate applying to larger quantities.

American Agriculturist
461 Fourth Avenue New York

Buy Only A Time-Tested Proven Mill

"JAY BEE"
J. B. SEDBERRY
HUMDINGER
Crusher Grinder Pulverizer

Make sure that the feed grinder you buy this fall is not new but has stood the test of time.

The "Jay Bee" gives lasting satisfaction. Thousands of satisfied owners have used it for years with absolute satisfaction. The Humdinger will outlast any feed mill made, and grind faster and finer, at less cost. Made in 4 sizes for engines 7 H.P. to 30 H.P.

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No burrs, knives, rolls, gears, or grinding plates to wear out, break, cause friction or heat the grain. Manganese steel hammers strike feed material only. No metal touches metal. Mill is of steel plate construction. Practically unbreakable. Lifetime service. Lowest operating cost. Greatest capacity—lowest consumption.

Write for free feeding booklet, literature, prices, etc.

J. B. SEDBERRY, Inc., 200 Hickory St., Utica, N. Y.

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Free Catalog in colors explains how you can save money on Farm Truck or Road Wagons, also steel or wood wheels to fit any running gear. Send for it today.

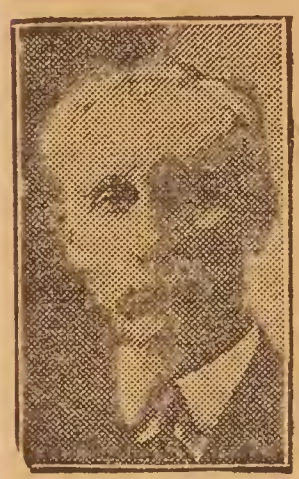
Electric Wheel Co.
2 Elm St., Quincy, Ill.

What The Season Has Meant to Dairymen

A Plow Handle Talk Concerning the Past Year's Business

By H. E. COOK

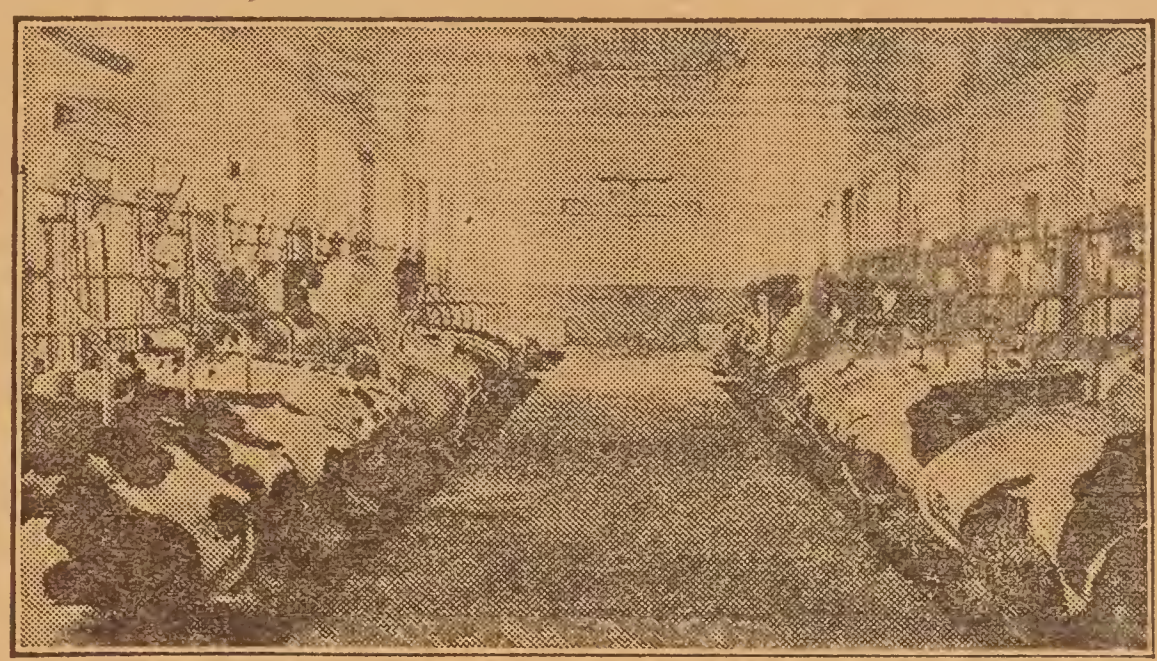
WHAT sort of a year has it been for dairymen? In the days of my early memory, when nature had pretty nearly full sway over our goings and comings, we could, in the fall of the year, take account of stock and find out pretty nearly how we had been treated. We did not have a chance to make up, in the winter time, for losses in the summer. In those days, the month of November was drying-off time for all except one farrow cow, and late February and March were the days when young calves were again abroad in the land, and we began over for another year. Those were days when the fall meant the conclusion of the year's work and the last sales, of about three month's products, meant a good deal—when the summer season alone meant either good or ill to us.



H. E. COOK

The crops we had grown, were mainly used to feed cows while they were in a dry dock. How many would like to go back to those good old days? To be sure, we have taken on other and maybe more strenuous obligations, especially gas engines, good roads, and education beyond former days.

I still think the past season has not been a bad one, when measured by the recent past. Probably there will be a difference of opinion, in regard to this last statement. If I were to judge the whole dairy business from our own standpoint, I could not agree to that statement, myself. From reasons and conditions over which I had no control, the past season has not been a good one, and while generally our judgments are largely based upon self experiences, it is not a fair one.



In the days when cows were "dried off" in November, a comfortable dairy stable like the one pictured here was an unheard of thing.

I am interested in a cooperative milkplant, with about forty patrons, and, as I look over the list, I am inclined to think they have had a fair average year. The season did not start off right, was late, and yet we have not had any protracted period of drouth. Most of us are not fair in our judgment when we come to measure ourselves against things that are beyond our control—weather and markets—and the farmer has to meet these two powerful agencies. We generally feel that only the unusual best is fair, but again, as I look back, we only get the unusual best occasionally. We have been able to get through pretty nearly all kinds of trouble except a burning drouth. I don't like to have our hay rot, and grain sprout in the field, but we soon forget these troubles. A slump in prices hurts for a time, but days pass quickly and we buy less gasoline and wear the same clothes longer and live more cheaply.

But a long protracted drouth, that seems to defy us with a smoky atmosphere and dried up vegetation, leaves falling from the trees, fire running in the stubble if a match is dropped, and a long story that can be prolonged over to the following year—a drouth like that

(*Continued on page* 6)

Do You Know the Man You Are Shipping To?

Some Personal Experiences That We Come Upon in the Service Bureau

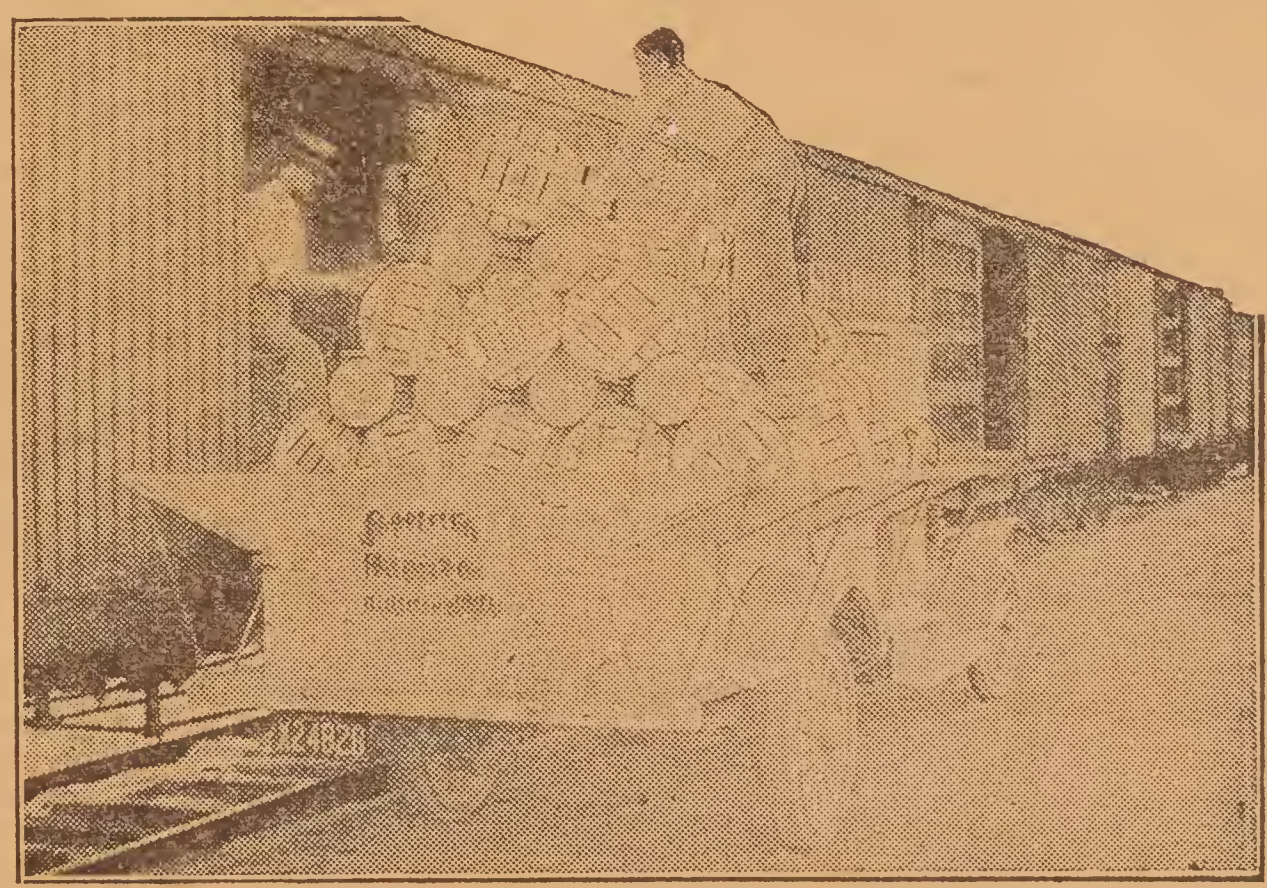
By FRED W. OHM

Associate Editor, American Agriculturist

EVERY time I go through the various wholesale markets of New York's metropolitan district or call upon a receiver of farm produce against whom one or more of our subscribers may have a complaint, I wish I could take my readers right along with me to see, first hand, "who's who" and "what's what". I am sure a lot of folks would then appreciate, why it is we are constantly urging our readers to endeavor to learn something about the men they deal with and ship to before they risk a consignment.

The other day I was discussing this very problem with one of the members of the New York office of the State Department of Farms and Markets and I said at that time, that it seems no matter how much we write or how much we talk about the reliability of receivers, folks will insist upon taking a chance. About the only way to get the idea across properly is to take them over the very ground and give them a personal introduction. That is one reason why the market trip was so successful that the Steuben County farmers took last winter, when Bill Stempfle, county agent of Steuben County, brought over one hundred of them down into the New York markets.

During the past couple of weeks I have personally investigated a number of cases turned over to the A. A. Service Bureau for settlement. Just as sure as the sun rises in the morning, all I heard was the same old story. One concerned a receiver in the Wallabout Market. I called at his most recent address. He had skipped several months ago. When I asked about his reputation, everybody laughed and said, "What, does he owe you some money too?" This particular receiver had absolutely no financial rating, no moral rating, in fact he was known as just a plain "gyp", a slang expression used to denote a man who is no better than a fraud. By diligent questioning and inquiry, I soon located a party who knew this particular receiver's home address. It may lead to a final settlement but as yet it has not borne any fruits. Had the shipper in this particular case asked us to investigate his receiver, we would have saved him a nice sum.



The market belongs to the man who puts quality into his shipments. With that to fortify you; after the product has left your hands the results will depend upon the man you ship to. Is he reliable?

Just previous to writing this article, I called at the address of another individual to whom a farmer had shipped a case of eggs. In this instance it was an individual store, the proprietor of which had failed. Why he had failed it was impossible to determine. Inquiries in the immediate neighborhood yielded sufficient information for me to get the impression that the former storekeeper was a very poor business man. Knowing from previous experience, that some of these failures cannot be taken at face value, I proceeded to ferret out the storekeeper's home address and soon found it. Although I did not meet the former storekeeper himself, I did meet a member of his family and it is very evident that he is down and out and in very unfortunate circumstances. However, that does not pay for the eggs our subscriber shipped him and there is little likelihood that he will ever get any pay. Once more money could have been saved if only a reliable receiver had received the farmer's produce.

Among the cases that we have settled were a number where protested checks were involved. Obviously when a farmer receives notice from the bank that a check has been refused recognition, he feels the man with whom he has been doing business is crooked. Sometimes it is so, but not always. Once in a while a man's

(*Continued on page* 7)

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST
Founded 1842

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Have We Too Many Apple Trees?

THIS year is a bad one for the fruit grower. The crop is the biggest that it has been in years and the outlook for prices is discouraging. As usual, the large crop has set growers to wondering if apple production is being over-done, if there are too many orchards, and there is considerable speculation as to the future of the business. One of the principles of the farm business which seems to work to the disaster of the farmers is the contradictory or paradoxical one that "enough is too much". In other words, to have enough cattle, or enough acres of potatoes, or enough orchards to supply the demand in ordinary years, means in extraordinary years there will be a large and unprofitable surplus. That is what has happened in the apple business this year. The right kind of fruit weather has resulted in a big crop in both the State and nation.

Of course this does not necessarily mean that there will be any too many apples in coming years, but we have reached the time in fruit growing when growers could do well to better recognize some fundamental principles. The first of these is that orcharding is a science, and the man who is not willing to see it as such and to give strict care to his trees and his fruit according to the latest scientific methods will lose money himself and will be a detriment to all other growers.

In the second place, there are altogether too many apple varieties. The sooner the growers, and in particular Eastern growers, educate their buying public to a very few standard varieties, the better it will be for everybody concerned. We must go a step farther than this and make sure so far as we can that they are the right varieties. No one is able to predict what the public will demand ten or twenty years from now, but there are some signs which growers may do well to heed. One of these signs is that the public is beginning to recognize and demand good varieties well graded and packed. As an example, growers who were fortunate in having a good crop of good quality McIntosh apples are able to sell these apples at a decent price this fall, as they will be in any fall no matter what the market conditions are. We know of one Hudson Valley grower who in recent years has changed his entire orchard of some forty acres to McIntosh and Cortland, thus demonstrating his belief in actual practice that these are the varieties which the public will pay the most for in coming years.

Then again another fundamental principle that must be adhered to by growers in coming years if they are to succeed is the uniform and standard pack, properly advertised and put on the market at the time the market wants it. The only way that these results can be achieved is by some kind of cooperative organization among producers.

An Opportunity For Dairymen

NO public officer in the East has as much influence on the business of dairying as does the Commissioner of Health of New York City. He can and does lay down the regulations under which milk can come into the great metropolitan market, and these regulations extend back to the thousands of farms and into the very barns where the milk is produced. It is highly important, then, that the Commissioner should understand farm conditions and that the farmer should understand some of the responsibility under which the Commissioner works to insure a plentiful and healthful supply of milk for the millions of people in his charge.

We are glad to announce, therefore, that the Commissioner is going to visit some of the great dairy counties in order to bring about this good mutual understanding. As we told you in our issue of last week, Commissioner Harris of the New York City Health Department in company with Commissioner Pyrke of the New York State Department of Farms and Markets and Dean Mann of the College of Agriculture, will hold a big meeting on the evening of October 25 in Middletown, Orange County; on the next evening, October 26, a meeting will be held in Norwich, Chenango County, and on the third day, the official party will go as visitors to the great state-wide meeting at Utica. Henry Morgenthau, Jr., publisher of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, will act as chairman of the meetings in Orange and Chenango Counties.

We want to urge you, if you possibly can, to attend these meetings, for we think that it is a real opportunity to take your problems to these officials and to hear some of theirs in return.

For further details, read the announcement on Page 15, or telephone to C. C. Davis Farm Bureau Manager at Middletown if you live in Orange County, or to K. D. Scott Farm Bureau Manager at Norwich, if you live in Chenango County.

Potato Outlook Good

MOST potato growers are feeling pretty good this fall. The crop is considerably better than it was last year, but still under the ten year average. Prices at the beginning of the season are good and while there is likely to be some falling off as the bulk of the potatoes come on the market, yet the indications are that the decline will not be to the extent of wiping out a good profit.

Here's hoping that you have potatoes for sale this fall.

Fall Clothes

WE wish we were able to picture as vividly as we can remember those fall days of a quarter century past when Mother returned from a trip to town loaded with the winter supply of clothes and boots. About this time of year it was, or a litle later. The potatoes had been sold and there was, therefore, a litle cash for needed, sometimes *much* needed, supplies. If the season had been kind, maybe Mother had a new inexpensive dress and Father and the boys each had a suit of clothes. If the crops or prices were not good, we got along with the old suits, but the situation had to be pretty desperate if we did not draw some good footgear, for one thing the farmer must have is good boots and shoes. In our time that old atrocity, the leather boot, had almost disappeared, although we can remember some of the old timers who wore them and went through the morning tortures to get them on and the fight with the bootjack to get them off at night. Mostly, however, we wore the rubber boots and for cold weather those heavy but warm felts with rubber overshoes.

The memory which remains is that pleasant one of pride and satisfaction with which we donned the new raiment and went forth to brave the weather. It was the same kind of satisfaction that a farmer has in stepping into the well filled barn in the late fall and seeing the cattle standing in the long rows with plenty ahead to feed them.

In these modern days when we see the fine clothes that even the poorest of us manage to wear, dresses and suits now worn for every day that would have been considered nice for "best clothes" twenty-five years ago, we recall those fall days of our boyhood and the pride of Mother in her rare new dress and our own satisfaction with our new boots. The thought comes to us again that the mere accumulation of many material possessions, does not make for happiness but, instead, dulls appreciation. We know no better rule for unhappiness than this modern idea of rushing hither and thither constantly in the acquisition of new things, this spirit of dissatisfaction and unease well expressed by the phrase "keeping up with the Joneses." On the other hand, we have never heard a better formula for real lasting happiness than that which was recently expressed by a Southern farm woman when she said:

"IF I CANNOT HAVE THE THINGS I LIKE, I WILL LEARN TO LOVE THE THINGS I HAVE."

"Beau Geste" In This Issue

SOME people do not care for fiction, others do not like it in serial form, but no matter what your objections are, if you read the first few chapters of "Beau Geste", which starts in this issue, we will guarantee that you will read it all. "Beau Geste" is one of the few books which will live and be read and re-read when most of the modern trash will be long forgotten. It is the great outstanding story of this generation.

"Ready made clothing, factory made toys, candies, popcorn, and labor saving machinery have *taken from childhood* the training for self-support common to our forbears with daily jobs of woodpile, chores, mending, darning, candy making, and toy making. Our boys may not be able to overcome the *handicap* without organized effort; hence, the need of industrial training in the merit badge methods of vocational direction for boys. Boy Scout work offers a symmetrical training for boys and leisure hour control."—O. H. Benson.

* * *

The best educated men educated themselves, either with the help of college or without.

Eastman's Chestnuts

ONE of the great epics of American history is the story of the Mormon settlement in Utah. Brigham Young was a tremendous figure of a man whose courage and ability we must admire even though we condemn certain of his teachings and practices. Almost entirely due to his leadership and indomitable energy, he led his followers across the thousand miles of unknown and dangerous country and settled in the deserts of Utah, which he soon transformed into a "land of milk and honey."

There may be some of the men who read this who will think that in no way were Brigham Young's courage and ability better shown than in the fact that he took unto himself sixteen wives and thereby also accumulated fifteen mothers-in-laws (two of the wives were sisters). Furthers than this, he seems to have been able to keep peace among the members of his strange family.

About the only evidence to the contrary is that when Young came to die, he was buried with four of his wives and one mother-in-law in the front yard of his home in Salt Lake City. Upon each of the wives' graves there is a small granite slab, but on the grave of the mother-in-law, THERE IS A STONE WEIGHING FOUR TONS!

Some Good Things Ahead

A.A. Plans For Coming Months---How Can We Improve Them?

IT is our constant editorial policy and ideal to talk our plans over with you in order that we may get your reactions and suggestions, and publish a farmers' paper which will come close to the problems of your everyday life and be, therefore, a real source of help and happiness to every member of the family. In accord with this ideal, we want to discuss with you here for a few moments some of the plans that we have for AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST for this fall and winter.

In the first place, we are quite proud of our contributing force. We have spared no effort or money to get men and women on the staff of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST who understand your problems from first hand experience and who know how to discuss them with you in an interesting way.

H. E. Cook

Let us mention first our mutual good friend, H. E. Cook. As you know, Dean Cook has been a regular contributor of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST for a great many years, being the writer of those justly popular "Plow Handle Talks". He is known personally by thousands of our readers. He is a practical farmer, still operating his big dairy farm at Denmark, New York. We have just made arrangements with Dean Cook for a long series of articles to appear this fall and winter on the everyday dairy problems of Eastern farmers. We have the first two or three of these plow handle talks on hand ready to publish, and we assure you that you have a treat coming.

Then there is that other farmer writer, a contributor to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Jared Van Wagenen, Jr., whom we claim is just about the best and most entertaining writer on farm subjects in the whole United States. Not a day goes by that we do not receive enthusiastic letters about Mr. VanWagenen's stories in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. You may look for them regularly in coming issues of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

We are proud, too, of those splendid western New York talks by M. C. Burritt, who lives on his big fruit farm at Hilton, New York, and talks with you each week about the problems of the fruit farmer as he sees them in his own work from day to day.

L. H. Hiscock

Coming back to central New York, we find our friend, L. H. Hiscock, practical and successful poultryman, whose splendid articles in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST show that he also knows what he is talking about from his everyday experiences with his hens.

From Mr. Hiscock's poultry farm, we will take a jump down into the beautiful Finger Lake regions to the farm home of Mark J. Smith, sheep husbandryman. We are glad to tell you that Mr. Smith, known as a sheep expert and practical breeder all over the eastern United States, will continue his articles on this important part of animal husbandry in coming issues of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

If you look AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST through carefully each week, you will note that we try, in making up the paper, to remember the needs of the farm family for recreation and spiritual refreshments as well as in practical work of the farm. In the Rev. Dr. John W. Holland, whose contributions will appear regularly in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, we have found a teacher of those things which pertain to the spirit whose well written and interesting philosophy of life will stay with you and uplift you in the troublesome affairs of everyday work.

In this splendid list of regular contributors, you will note that all are practical men of affairs, that "they practice what they preach" and in addition have the knack or the art of writing down their experiences so that it is a pleasure to read their writings. We are always glad to hear from you from time to time as to how you like these writers, with your suggestions as to any special subjects you would like to have them discuss.

Jared Van Wagenen, Jr.

In addition to the contributing editors, we have our regular editorial staff of three men and the Household Editor, who spend all of their time in making AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST a farm paper that you will welcome, and in answering letters and in other ways trying to render service in any way they can.

We have organized the Service Bureau of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST to answer your questions during the coming fall and winter and to help you with your various difficulties and problems even more than ever before. In addition to our regular staff, we have a competent lawyer, a veterinarian, a financial expert, radio engineer and farm engineer, ready and willing to act promptly upon any problem along their lines that you may care to submit. Not only is this service all free to our subscribers, but you are urged to avail yourself of it. If you have some problem, write us about it fully and frankly. If we can help you, we will. If not, we will tell you so promptly or advise you where else you may be able to get the help. Incidentally, you are urged to watch the Service Bureau columns in the regular issues of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST where we expose all kinds of frauds and extend technical advice on perhaps the very problem that you are trying to solve.

Mark J. Smith

During the summer, we have been printing some stories of successful farmers in the different counties that AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST regularly visits. These stories are secured by H. L. Cosline, one of our editors, who makes a personal visit to the county and to the farm that he writes up, and then tells you the interesting story of what one farmer in this county has done to make a success of his business and to get some happiness out of life for himself and his family. These stories are filled with human interest and local color; they are optimistic, contain much help on real farm practices, and the comments which we are receiving from our readers show that our intentions to continue them during the next few months will be much appreciated.

Another set of stories which we have started to publish which will be continued for the next few months is the series of articles about the way dairymen around the different cities in the United States have joined together to market their products. We have already told you the story of how milk is sold in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. We will continue these stories of successful milk cooperation to include Boston, Chicago and many other cities.

Nothing is of greater interest to farmers everywhere than the education of their boys and girls. What about the rural schools? AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST will continue its discussions in giving the facts on the vital question of rural education.

We predict that in the next ten years changes will be brought about in American country life through the use of electrical power and light that will be as far-reaching as was the introduction of the automobile. Gasoline power was chiefly responsible for the great mechanical progress of the past twenty-five years. Electrical power will supersede it in the next twenty-five years. Therefore, because of its importance we have decided to treat this subject of rural electrification regularly in the columns of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST giving you the facts and the developments as they occur and answering any of your questions.

M. C. Burritt.

What are we going to do about prohibition? Every reader of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST knows our editorial position on this tremendously vital subject. We believe that the opinion of the majority of country people that prohibition is right and should be enforced is the correct opinion. The farm people can depend upon the power of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST being exerted always on the right side on vital moral subjects and policies like this one of the Eighteenth Amendment.

Then comes the question of taxes. Is there anything that affects the economic welfare of farmers more than this ever-increasing burden of taxes? We take some pride in the fact that we have made a fight for years for lower taxes on the farm and that this fight has been productive of some results. We know that we have been a factor in the reduction of the direct state tax on real estate. We know also that we led the fight for the rural school bill which gave nine million dollars more state aid to schools, a large part of which is now going into country districts to help reduce the local school taxes. Our fight to lower the farmers' taxes will be continued and we hope to have the loyal, enthusiastic support of every reader of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST to back us up in our efforts for a better system of taxation on farm property.

Another factor of tremendous economic importance to the farmer is the question of the sale of his products. There is little use of growing good stuff unless it can be well sold. AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST prides itself upon the amount and quality of its market information. We know of literally thousands of men who have profited by their reading of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST market reports and articles in the better sale of their products. Fred W. Ohm, Associate Editor of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, gives much of his time to this one subject of market information. No one better understands the inside of the great New York market. You are urged to read the Market Page and other market articles and reports and to write us at any time for detailed information by letter.

Rev. J. W. Holland

We believe that farm people are entitled to and appreciate up-to-date news that bears upon agriculture and affects the interests of farmers. It has always been our editorial policy to give you this news and to read and sort the mass of information which comes to us, boil it down, and put it in the paper that you may get in a few moments of reading a clear and accurate glimpse of all the important news that bears upon your busi-

(*Continued on page* 23)

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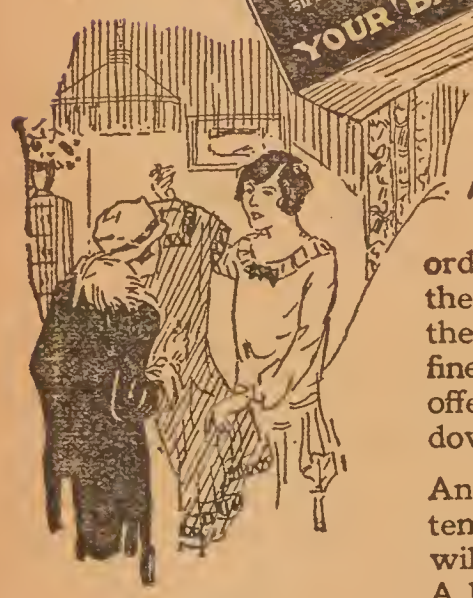

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The Menace of Wild Game

Experiences of Readers With This Problem

EDITOR'S NOTE:—*In a recent issue we pointed out some of the troubles farmers are having from wild game. We showed how wild game, due to the legal protection now given it, is increasing so that in some sections it is becoming a real menace to farm crops. We received several very interesting letters from our readers who have had experience with this wild game problem and are printing on this page some of the best of these letters.*

IT is laid down as a first principle of law that no law is valid if it is contrary to the law of God or the law of nature. The State has an inherent right to take the property of individuals when needed for the general use of its citizens but on such cases the State is obliged to remunerate the individual so deprived of his rights, to an extent to be determined by a just appraisal of the property so confiscated.

A game warden has no more right to dump game animals on your property than he has to turn his cattle loose in your fields. The State has a right to protect the wild game but I have no doubt that if the game so protected becomes a nuisance that it may be legally killed by the person on whom the nuisance is prepetrated any statute to the contrary notwithstanding.

What is needed is to make an issue on case stated and present the same in the county court and carry it up to the court of last resort for a decision all along the line; then if the result is not satisfactory have a law passed which will fully protect the farmers' rights and elect officers who will see it enforced and by the way it should have teeth in it sufficiently sharp to make traspassing upon private property a most risky thing for the trespasser.

Providing Funds to Pay Damages

This law could double the fee for hunters' license and if that should prove insufficient to pay for damages inflicted by wild game and hunters it could be raised to the proper figure. Surely hunters should not expect farmers to provide for their sport without remuneration no more than they would expect farmers to board and lodge them free of cost during their hunting trips.

The way to accomplish this is to get together and adopt a programme and then push it as though the life of agriculture depended upon it then legislators would soon take notice that their political tenure would be in danger and farmers would get what they want. It would be well also to have a joint meeting in each locality with the nearest sportsmans' club and then work out the matter together. Real sportsmen do not stand for wanton destruction of either game or property and the matter could be worked out in such a way that irresponsible persons and game hogs would be eliminated from the hunting field. I suggest that the Grange would be an excellent organization to begin this work of organization and the Old Reliable could put the matter up to the Pomonas and it would go from there to the subordinate Granges and they would make the canvass of the whole farming population.—W.B.S., Pennsylvania.

Trouble With Rabbits and Pheasants

I JUST enjoyed E. R. Eastman's article the "Menace of Wild Game" in the last A. A. issue for he expressed exactly the ideas we have long felt.

The wild game pests in this locality are pheasants and rabbits. This is the second year that a number of pheasants have hatched and grown up on our farm but when hunting season comes, not a one can be found anywhere near here. Last year we raised some fine popcorn but when the shocks were gathered, we found the pheasants had eaten a large part of it. A friend had his entire pea crop destroyed by them. They cleaned the peas from every pod.

Rabbits are becoming more and more numerous. Last winter they gnawed nearly all of our flowering shrubs, and if a farm home cannot have flowers, I say it is robbed of its beauty. My brother was unable to grow young fruit trees on his farm as the rabbits riddled them every year. Many gardens are also seriously damaged by these night prowlers. In recent years raccoons have also begun their destructions in our corn fields and that of our neighbors.

The time is not far distant when the farmers *must* rise up together and demand laws to protect their crops. Let the city sportsmen howl. They will howl louder when they cannot get produce to eat which the farmers will not be able to raise unless they are allowed to control the wild game on their farms.

L.A.C., New York.

A Suggestion From Vermont

IN this weeks paper I saw something about the destruction of crops by deer and rabbits, in New Jersey, which I think can quite easily be settled after the damage is done, by a law which we have in this state.

The law allows all property owners to kill in anyway, at any time and in any number, all rabbits doing damage to young orchards. If damage is done to crops by deer the owner can, within ten days, notify the board of selectmen in the town. The selectmen examine the damage and if satisfied that it was done by deer he can notify the game warden, who also looks into the matter; and if both are satisfied as to the damage being done by deer they can notify the state fish and game commissioner, and he pays the farmer so much for the damage done. (All this, however, provided the land was not posted against the hunting of deer.) The owner may appeal to the commissioner within ten days if not satisfied with the amount received.

If the deer are destroying young orchards, a zone may be made around it, inside of which anyone may kill game at any time, providing they report it to the game warden.

Vermont.

What the Season Has Meant to Dairymen

(*Continued from page 3*)

is real trouble. And that, we have not had this year. The flow of milk has been fully normal, and the price above an average, and as compared to olden times, we shall have an income from most of our dairies during the winter months.

I am not carrying the idea that many of us have made a profit on milk production. If we charge all of the expense, including labor, we are many leagues removed, yet, from receiving enough for market milk, to pay all expenses and leave a profit.

I don't know of any standardized method which can be proclaimed as a save-all for every cow keeper, and yet, in the forth-coming issues of this paper, we shall discuss some of the problems that disturb us, both old and young. The interest and value of the articles would be vastly augmented, if comment for and against, could be mailed to the writer at Denmark, N. Y., or sent direct to the New York office of the "AA" at 461 Fourth Avenue. This paper is now getting a big circulation among farmers and especially dearymen in the great New York City milk shed, and no better opportunity can be presented for helpfulness, than the columns of this old reliable, under its present management—Breeds, Feeding, Quality of milk, Handling, Selling, Housing of animals, Rearing of stock vs. Buying—and the almost endless number of problems that can be of interest.

Comments or suggestions will not have to be written at length. In fact, there would not be room for publication. A few words however would give expression, which could be incorporated into service for all of us.

Gas Peach Borers Now—How It Is Done

NOW is the time to treat peach trees for borers and to get the best results the job should be done very soon. Paradichlorobenzene, commonly known as P D B is used and applied on a mound of earth around the base of the tree above the place of the borer's entrance into the trunk. The chemical used gives off a gas when dampened by the soil and this gas is fatal to the peach tree borer. Before the discovery of this method the only control was the laborious one of digging out the borers by hand.

This treatment should be used only on trees three years old or older. One ounce of the chemical is sufficient for a full grown tree while trees from three to five years old will be protected by ½ to ¾ ounce per tree.

In applying the chemical, the leaves, grass, etc., should be removed from around the base of the tree making a smooth, flat area of dirt about from six to 12 inches wide around the tree. The crystals of the chemical should be evenly distributed in a narrow band about 2 inches from the tree. If the chemical comes in contact with the tree it is liable to injure it. After the chemical is placed about the tree, put from 4 to 6 shovels of dirt over the crystals and tramp it down with a shovel or hoe.

How to Measure the Chemical

According to the Ohio Experiment Station a measuring gauge can be easily made as follows: Cut a piece of smooth paper 4 1/16 inches long and 2⅜ inches wide. Draw a line exactly through the middle and the long way. Mark it ½ ounce. Now draw a second line dividing one of these halves equally. Name this line ¾ ounce.

Roll the paper into a cylinder, lines marking the ounces inside, and paste it into place. Overlap the ends exactly ⅞ of an inch. The cylinder will hold an ounce of paradichlorobenzene, known as P D B by orchardists.

Place the cylinder on any hard surface and fill with P D B to the line indicating the quantity you need. Pour the fine crystals of the chemical into a small, wide-mouthed bottle and gauge the various amounts on it. A file may be used to cut a mark.

The Ohio Station states that 3c per tree will cover the cost of treatment. The chemical should be removed from around the tree in about 2 or 3 weeks if the tree is less thtan 5 years old and in 4 to 6 weeks with older trees. It is stated that many growers do not remove the mounds of earth from trees 6 years old or older and no injury is experienced.

Do You Know the Man You Are Shipping To?

(*Continued from page* 3)

account will get low and before sufficient deposits are made, withdrawals will exceed the account. This happened in a number of instances during the recent Jewish holidays.

However, there are some receivers who are habitual check writers and have absolutely no regard for deposits, bank balances, or anything else. One old offender at this game is the Stanley Egg Company who has received publicity in Service Bureau columns on a number of former occasions. In spite of what we have said about the risk involved in shipping to the Stanley Egg Company, folks continue to ship produce and ask our help in getting their money. To date we have succeeded in settling several hundred dollars worth of claims against this company, but even today we have a protested check that was given to us in settlement for a previously protested check. It is quite evident that this company is fast working itself into the toils of the law.

To come back to the reliable receiver or dealer, I want to tell you of an experience I had during the past week or so, to show that the better houses keep very strict accounts and records and that they handle every shipment to the best advantage of the man who grows the crop. A Hudson Valley apple grower consigned several dozen baskets of apples to this particular receiver. Through some unexplainable oversight the shipper neglected to put his name on the consignment. In other words, each basket bore only the name of the firm to which the apples were destined. The shipment was received and sold. Several days later we were asked to find out why it was that no return had ever been made on that shipment. After learning the day that they were shipped, it took only about a five minutes' search of the firm's books to locate that very shipment. It developed that they brought the top price on the market, which obviously was very satisfactory to the shipper. Had this firm been of a doubtful reputation and inclined to shady practice, it could have easily made a much less satisfactory return to the apple grower and there would have been no recourse. However, the shipper had really insured himself by having consigned his apples to one of the most reliable houses in the market.

It must be borne in mind that it is to the interest of these old established commission merchants to give their shippers the best service possible. They are not in business for a day or a year. Some of them have been in business for over a generation, with the prospects of the younger generation carrying on the work of the founders. They cannot stay in business this length of time, unless they adopt the highest ideas and perform the duties of the sales agent in the truest manner.

Of course, the Service Bureau cannot get more for your produce than it is actually worth on the market. If a man is shipping apples he cannot get more for his apples than they are actually bringing on the street. If a man is shipping eggs of mixed colors and mixed qualities, eggs that have been held in a warm pantry for five or six days, we cannot talk the receiver into paying a price equal to the fanciest chalk whites that have been shipped the same day that they are laid. However, we can advise our subscribers whether or not the man whom they are shipping to is reliable financially and morally. Our recent experiences indicate that some folks are becoming negligent in the choice of the men they are shipping to. If you are not certain about your man, ask us and we will do all in our power to give you first hand information based on actual facts.

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How the Surplus Milk Problem Is Handled in Pittsburgh

EDITOR'S NOTE:—*On page 1 of the October 9th issue we told you something about the Pittsburgh plan for marketing milk and said that in an early issue we will tell you how the surplus problem was solved there. The following is a continuation of that article.*

THE real difficulty in the solution of the surplus milk problem was the fact that all milk in the Pittsburgh district was sold at one flat price with certain differentials which were established for variations of freight and butterfat content, etc. This was due to the very good cooperative principle that all members must receive the same price for the same product. The same price prevailed regardless of the use to which the product was put or the price which the dealer handling it might receive. The result was that the dealers who handled a large amount of manufactured products and were taking care of the market by keeping the surplus moving were receiving for a certain portion of their milk much lower price than for the product which went into fluid milk sales. This meant that the consumer of fluid milk had to pay a higher price for his product than was justified, or, in other words, every time he purchased a quart of milk he helped to pay for a pound of butter, which was being sold at less than cost.

Margin on Fluid Milk

On the other hand, the dealer, who handled fluid milk only was operating on an extensively wide margin and, if working efficiently, was making a profit out of line with the effort which he expended. The natural tendency, under these conditions, was for the dealers handling fluid milk only to shift their producers, according to the season of the year, so that they never had more milk than was necessary to meet the demand for fluid products. On the other hand, the large manufacturing concerns were always inclined to purchase as little as possible above their fluid market needs from the local community as they were always able to purchase cheaper a product from other producing sections, which made an equally good quality of manufactured product.

Prior to the adoption of the Pool plan, several other methods of caring for the surplus were suggested. In January, 1922, the only special meeting of the Advisory Council was called for the express purpose of formulating such a plan. The delegates adopted a resolution demanding the farmer's keep one day's milk supply at home each week, in order to keep down the surplus. In theory this worked, but in practice it was a dismal failure for the big majority of farmers who kept their milk home one day, would double their shipments the next day—some managed to slip their shipments in with their neighbors. It did not take the directors long to see the folly of this movement and after having tried the plan for February and March, abandoned it and decided never again to resort to such artificial means of keeping milk from the market.

This led to a situation where a choice of two things only was offered to the Dairymen's Co-Operative Sales Company: they must either bring their flat price down to a level comparable to that of the competing milk from other sections, or they must sell their milk at prices based upon the use which was to be made of it. It was decided to try the latter method.

Pooling System Adopted

In 1922 a pooling system, whereby each dealer was compelled to submit a sworn statement of his business each month was worked out. The total amount of milk used in each of the classes, according to a certain classification, was worked out and prices determined by the price conference were established and charged to the dealers in accordance with the amount of milk which was handled in each classification by all dealers, was then established. This price was paid by each dealer to his

(*Continued on page 17*)

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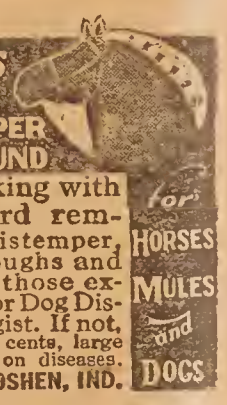

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Proper Adjustment Reduces the Power Required for Plowing

FALL plowing is the order of the day on Eastern farms. To some it may seem a monotonous task to walk up one furrow and down the next all day, but given a good steady team that know their business and good snappy fall weather and it is a real pleasure to see the good brown earth turned up to the weathering action of frost and rain.

The statement has been made that the power annually used in plowing is greater than that used to run all the factories in the world. I have no way of checking up on this statement, but I do know that plowing requires more power and time than any one job connected with fitting ground for crops.

The plow is one of the simplest appearing tools used on the farm and anyone not familiar with the facts might assume that little skill is required to do good work with it. Such, however, is not the truth. A thorough knowledge of the plow is necessary, not only to do good work, but to do it efficiently. The amount of power required can be decreased considerably by one who thoroughly understands the job.

Plowing Requires Power

A number of tests have shown that the draft of a plow per square inch of a cross-section of a furrow varies from three pounds in dry sandy soil to eleven pounds in a heavy clay sod. A 14-inch bottom plowing 6 inches deep, would turn over a furrow with a cross-section of 84 square inches. If the draft for each square inch were 4 pounds, this would mean a total draft of 336 pounds. It is estimated that a horse can pull from 1/10 to 1/8 of its own weight continuously and horse-pulling contests have demonstrated that for very short periods some horses can pull an amount equal to their own weight. Therefore a 1500 pound horse would be equal to a steady pull of from 150 to 180 pounds.

Some experiments conducted by the New York Agricultural Society demonstrated that 55% of the total draft is used up in cutting loose the furrow slice, about 10% in raising and turning it and about 35% is caused by friction between the plow and the soil. The fact that 55% of the draft is required to cut the furrow slice shows the importance of having the plowshare sharp. Two plows supposedly doing the same amount of work may vary in draft as much as 45%, due to the fact that one of them may be old and dull whereas the other one is in the best possible shape to do good work.

Causes of Excessive Draft

Other causes of a draft which is higher than it should be are excessive side draft, improper adjustment of the plow either causing it to dig too deeply into the soil or to pull the plow too much into the land, which causes unnecessary friction. Plowshares which fail to scour properly also increase the draft. As in all other kinds of work done the draft, to a certain extent, depends upon the amount of actual work accomplished. A plow which breaks up and pulverizes the furrow slice, will of course pull harder than one which merely turns it over without pulverizing. However, the pulverizering action done by the plow is one of the most efficient means of breaking up the soil, so in this case the draft is used to good advantage.

Side draft is not so much a problem on a single bottom plow where two horses are used. However, where three horses are used, where a two-bottom plow is used or where a tractor is used, the problem of side draft is a difficult one to solve. The Illinois Experiment Station found that with a two-bottom 14-inch plow 7.06 inches deep, 16 inches of side draft increase the draft of a plow by 16%. The problem has been partially solved by the Illinois Station where horses are used by designing hitches for two teams in tandem instead of four abreast. With a tractor about all that can be done is to distribute the side drafts so that half will be taken up by the tractor and half by the plow itself.

The depth to which any plow runs is determined largely by the "suction" to which the point of a plow is bent downward. Too much suction increases the friction of a plow against the ground and causes it to jump, which is very annoying to the plowman. The amount of suction is determined in the manufacture of the plow. The suction can be regulated to some extent however, by lowering the attachment of the whiffle trees to the beam.

Probably the greater single cause of failure to scour is a rusty mold-board. This can be prevented by greasing the mold-board when the plow is not in use. Other causes are insufficient speed, of plowing, side draft or an improperly adjusted coulter.

The first plow was undoubtedly a simple, crooked stick. The great progress in the design and construction of the plow has been made since that time and probably no one single factor has had more effect in bringing about progress in agriculture. In spite of its apparent simplicity, however, it is a tool which will bear much study. The reward for this will be a better job done with less power.

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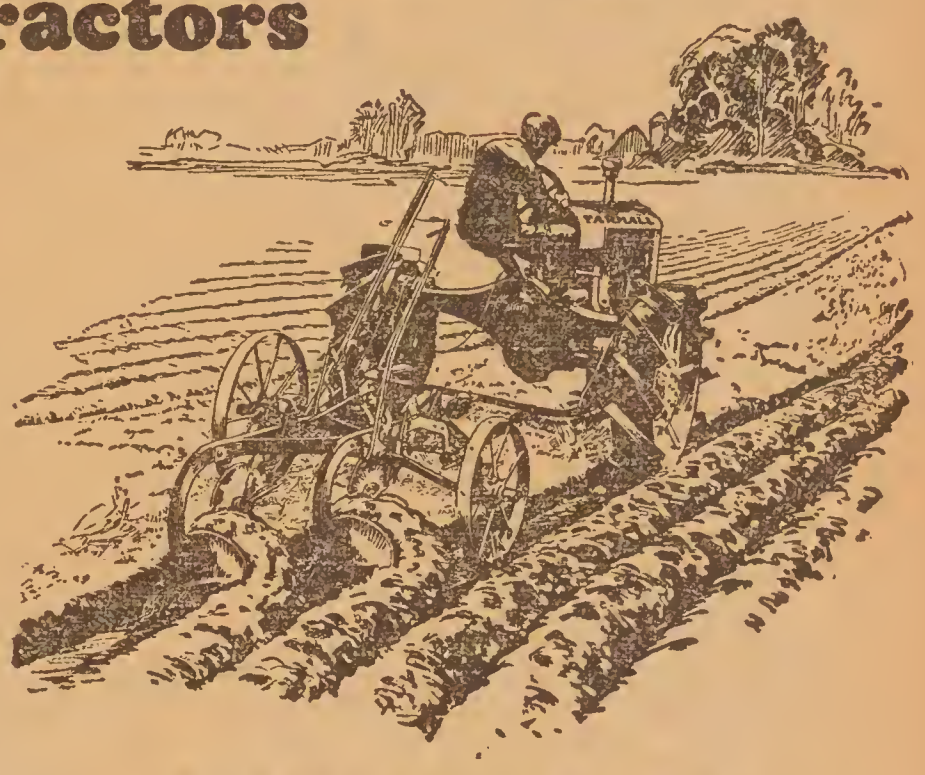

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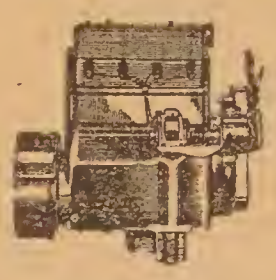

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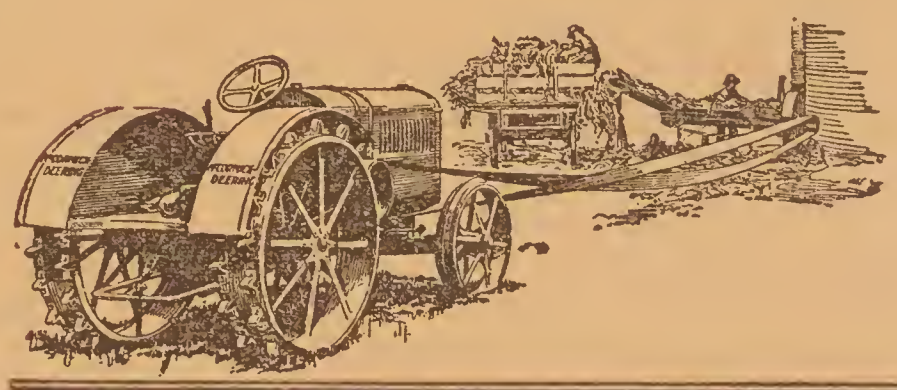

The 4-Cylinder McCormick-Deering 10-20 2-Plow Tractor

The 4-Cylinder McCormick-Deering 15-30 3-Plow Tractor

Sell Or Store Apples?

(*Continued from page 2*)

Western states continue to ship apples much faster than Eastern states. Up to September 25th Western states had shipped 9361 cars as compared with 7208 the previous year on the same date while Eastern states have shipped only 12379 cars as compared with 17,537 in 1925 on September 25th. People who wonder why peaches and plums and prunes are cheap will do well to note that to date 54,501 cars of peaches have been shipped as compared with 40,845 total cars last year, and 7100 cars of plums and prunes compared with total shipments of 5195 cars in 1925. Again the big increases come from the northwest.

I take up a lot of space each week on this fruit situation, but it is the vital all absorbing topic just now among thousands of fruit growers. We have had a good weeks weather in Western New York with only one light rain and this at night so that we have been able to work every day. Practically all the wheat is sown. Nearly one half the corn has been cut during the past week and silos are being filled. No beans have been harvested in this section as yet. A few Danish cabbage are being loaded at $14 and $15 F.O.B. Early cabbage brings $8 and $9 per ton. Tomatoes ripen very slowly and are rotting badly so that the yield is light and returns will be very unsatisfactory.—M. C. B.

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Free—Write today for my big FREE Catalog and Low Easy Payment Prices. No obligation. Also manufacturers of all-fuel WITTE Engines, 1½ to 30 H-P., Saw Rigs and Pumping Outfits. ED. H. WITTE.

WITTE ENGINE WORKS
6806 Witte Bldg., KANSAS CITY, MO.
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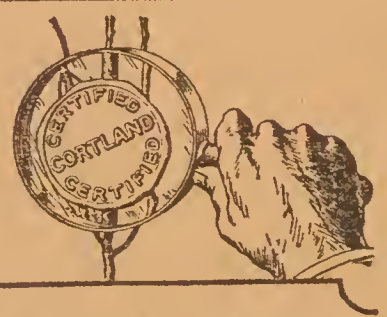
Quick shipments also made from nearest of these warehouses: Minneapolis, Minn., Atlanta, Ga., Trenton, N. J., Richmond, Va., Tampa, Fla., New Orleans, La., Dallas, Tex., Laredo, Tex., Denver, Colo., Billings, Mont., New York, N. Y., Albany, N. Y., Bangor, Me., Portland, Ore., and Los Angeles, Calif.

This Seal Stays on Tree



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There is no question about the kind of fruit you will get from Kelly trees. Kellys' are inspected and certified to be True-to-Name by Dr. Shaw and his corps of examiners from the Massachusetts Fruit Growers' Association.

Kellys propagation on whole root, imported seedlings makes healthier, sturdier trees and the greatest fruit producers.

Ask your neighbors about Kelly trees. Write for our Catalog and Fall price list today. Pick some fruit next summer by planting this fall. We have no agents—you deal direct with us.

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1130 Cherry St., Dansville, N. Y.
Established 1880

KELLYS' Certified
True to Name Fruit Trees

Fancy Eggs Wanted
Best Prices Prompt Returns
Herschel Jones Marketing Service,
EGG DEPARTMENT
127 Reade St., New York
Licensed and Bonded by
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SHIP YOUR EGGS
WHITE AND BROWN
To R. BRENNER & SONS
Bonded Commission Merchants
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FARMS FOR SALE

Money-Making Fruit Farm
100 Acres & Modern Equipment

950 apples, peaches, pears, plums, cherries, etc., in noted fruit section; valuable 20-acre timber lot, stream through pasture. 70 acres mellow loam for truck & mixed farming: good 8-room house, nice shade, summer house, large painted basement barn, numerous other bldgs.; only mile village, convenient city advantages. Owner called away, all yours for only $6600 with team, 4 cows, hens, gas engine, pump, sprayer, binder, other modern implements, hay, feed, etc. thrown in. Part cash. Details pg. 43 big Illus. Catalog. Free. STROUT AGENCY, 255-R, 4th Ave., New York City.

SHEEP BREEDERS

SHEEP DORSET, OXFORD, DELAINE and RAMBOUILLET rams. Also Delaine breeding ewes, one to four years old.
CLARKE WELLMAN - - - PERRY, N. Y.

Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

MILK PRICES

THE following are the October prices for milk in the basic zone of 201-210 miles from New York City.

Dairymen's League and Non Pool prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield prices are based on milk testing 3%.

Class		Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers	Non Pool Co-op.
1	Fluid Milk	$3.10	$2.95	$3.10
2	Fluid Cream		2.15	2.35
2 A	Fluid Cream	2.21		
2 B	Ice Cream	2.46		
2 C	Soft Cheese	2.41		
3	Evap., Cond., Milk Powder, Hard Cheese	2.15	1.95	2.15
4	Butter and American cheese	Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American cheese.		

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average.

Interstate Producers

The Interstate Milk Producers Association (Philadelphia Price Plan), announce the receiving station prices or the price to the farmer in the 201 to 210-mile zone from Philadelphia for 3% milk is $2.54. In the 101 to 110 mile-zone, the price is $2.64. The prices went into effect October 1.

BUTTER MARKET HIGHER

CREAMERY SALTED	Oct. 5	Sept. 28	Oct. 5 1925
Higher than extra	.47 -47½	46 -46½	51 -51¾
Extra (92 sc)	46½-	-45½	50½-50¾
84-91 score	.38 -46	38 -45	45 -50
Lower G'd's	36½-37½	36½-37½	44 -44½

The butter market has been moving along in about the same tone that we reported last week. Business is good and stocks are moving steadily. There has been an improvement over the market of about a week ago as is evidenced by the gain of a full cent on 92 score creameries. In some quarters there is a feeling that the market could stand a slightly higher price but on the other hand the entire trade is satisfied to hold the market where it is and "keep the pot boiling." Consumptive demand has been very satisfactory calling upon all of the fresh goods that we have been receiving as well as drawing upon our storage holdings.

A year ago prices were advanced sharply and the trade suffered. Operators are trying to avoid a similar circumstance this year for it makes it bad for all concerned.

The weather on the 5th and 6th was extremely warm, giving us a taste of mid-July conditions and it may be that this will react to a slight extent. When New York swelters the market feels it immediately. However, we are in a season now when business is generally on the pick up and the outlook is generally optimistic, particularly since the immediate supply of fancy fresh stock are rather limited. The position of undergrades has not changed.

CHEESE STILL FIRM

STATE FLATS	Oct. 5	Sept. 28	Oct. 5 1925
Fresh fancy	24 -25½	24 -25½	25½-26½
Fresh av'ge	22½-23	22½-23	24½-25
Held fancy	24½-26	24½-25½	26 -27
Held av'ge	——-——	——-——	25 -25½

The cheese market continues in its extremely firm condition and in some quarters we find slight advances over prices of a week ago. State flats are very scarce. Production is still running considerably behind that of 1925. Advices indicate that the Wisconsin make is gaining to a slight degree. Cold storage figures show that we are now behind 1925 and this added to the more restricted make would indicate that the market might move to a higher level. It certainly should approach the market of a year ago more closely than it is at present.

NEARBY EGGS HIGHER

NEARBY WHITE	Oct. 5	Sept. 28	Oct. 5 1925
Selected Extras	62-65	56-59	70-72
Av'ge Extras	59-61	53-55	68-69
Extra Firsts	52-57	47-52	62-67
Firsts	45-49	41-45	52-58
Gathered	36-55	36-51	42-66
Pullets	34-41	34-44	41-52
BROWNS			
Fancy	51-56	48-54	54-62

As we anticipated in these columns last week the egg market moved higher. It was just after our last week's report went to press that the better sentiment reacted in the price columns. Prices began to climb. On October 5 supplies of fancy qualities of nearby whites were short and consequently these marks met a very firm market. The demand was so active and the supply so limited that buyers in some quarters experienced difficulty supplying their requirements. The very fanciest of the New Jersey receipts have been moving directly from first hand receivers into the retail trade.

As is usual however, in times like this, the percentage of these fancy marks are extremely low. The majority of receipts show average quality, at least most of them showed too poor quality to get into the real aristocratic classifications. By far the majority of the arrivals are selling anywhere from 45 to 58 cents. The majority of the receipts are showing a larger proportion of medium size eggs as well as pullets and the market on these smaller sizes is showing less activity. One reason for this is that the chain stsores are discontinuing the featuring of these lines. It may be that local markets will be found to be more renumerative on these smaller marks. Whether or not the market will hold up to the present levels is a question difficult to answer as we go to press. The weather has been extremely warm and unfavorable to the continued activity in the egg trade. As it is at the present time the market will be doing very well to hold its own.

LIVE POULTRY LOWER

FOWLS	Oct. 5	Sept. 28	Oct. 5 1925
Colored	30-33	30-33	25-32
Leghorns	20-24	20-24	16-19
CHICKENS			
Colored	22-29	22-29	22-24
Leghorns	20-23	20-23	18-24

The live poultry market is considerably lower than it was a week ago. Prices we quoted last week prevailed just previous to the Jewish holiday when there was good demand for fancy fat fowls. The trade cleaned up the market fairly well so that supplies on hand on October 4 were not over plentiful. Consequently when buyers came into the market there was a strong inclination on the part of some of the wholesalers to force matters upward. Against the better judgment of some of the saner minds, prices were kept unusually high with the result that by Wednesday trade had slowed up to a point where it was necessary to take off several cents in order to stimulate buying. Added to this was the extremely warm weather on the 5th which had an unfavorable effect on trade and depressed matters.

FEEDS AND GRAINS

FUTURES (At Chicago)	Oct. 5	Sept. 28	Last Year
Wheat (Dec.)	1.38⅞	1.38¾	1.41¾
Corn (Dec.)	.80½	.80⅛	.79¼
Oats (Dec.)	.43⅞	.43¾	.40⅛
CASH GRAINS (At New York)			
Wheat No. 2 Red	1.47⅞	1.45½	1.57
Corn, No. 2 Yel.	.95⅞	.93⅞	1.00¼
Oats No. 2	.53½	.53	.48½

FEEDS (At Buffalo)	Oct. 2	Sept. 25	Oct. 3 1925
Grd Oats	32.50	32.00	28.00
Sp'g Bran	25.50	25.50	26.00
H'd Bran	28.00	27.25	30.50
Stand'd Mids	26.50	26.50	28.50
Soft W. Mids	33.50	33.50	35.00
Flour Mids	32.00	32.50	36.50
Red Dog	38.00	38.00	43.50
Wh. Hominy	34.00	34.25	32.25
Yel. Hominy	34.00	32.75	32.00
Corn Meal	33.50	33.50	35.50
Gluten Feed	35.75	35.75	41.25
Gluten Meal	47.75	45.75	49.25
36% C. S. Meal	30.50	31.00	39.50
41% C. S. Meal	33.00	33.50	42.00
43% C. S. Meal	34.50	35.00	44.50
34% O. P. Linseed Meal	44.50	44.00	44.50

Above feed quotations taken from weekly grain and feed letter issued weekly by New York State Dept. of Farms and Markets.

POTATOES CONTINUE FIRM

The potato market still holds a very firm tone with prices generally on the same level as they were a week ago. In some quarters prices are a little bit higher. Long Islands in 150 pound sacks have been bringing from $4 to $4.50 with most of the sales at $4.25 where good stock is concerned. Bulk goods have been selling from $5 to $5.25. Maines are beginning to improve with 150 pound sacked stock selling from $3.60 to $3.75, and bulk goods per 180 pounds from $4.25 to $4.50. As yet States have not moved sufficiently to warrant any quotations.

Other Produce

Domestic cabbage is still bringing from $16 to $18 a ton delivered in New York City. The warm weather for a part of the first week in October interfered with trade to a considerable extent and top quotations were realized with difficulty. Warm weather is not conducive to corned beef and cabbage. Danish cabbage has been selling from $23 to $25 a ton delivered in New York City.

The warm weather also had an effect on the cauliflower market although heavy arrivals also had a direct effect on values. On October 5 prices showed considerable decline of prices of the week previous with best Long Island bringing from $2.75 to $3 per crate with the best Catskill from $3 to $3.50 with average stuff selling around $2 50.

NO CHANGE IN APPLES

There has been no change in the apple market since our last report. On the 6th the sentiment in the market was very pessimistic. The weather was too warm to induce much buying and most of the dealers were down in the dumps. Most all varieties were bringing from $1 to $1.25 a bushel basket with occasionally some real fancy stock bringing $1.50. Ordinary run of apples have sold as low as 50 cents with some at 75c. McIntosh is about the only variety that is bringing money. As one dealer put it "when you are talking McIntosh you are talking silk." McIntosh have been bringing $1.50 to $2.25 per basket. Barreled goods have not been turning very satisfactorily. Most all varieties are selling anywhere from $2.50 to $3.50 for 2½ inch stock, although occasionally we hear of a sale a little better. Your reporter has seen some apples of late that should never have left the farm. This poor stock is helping to depress the market.

Pears have been turning fairly well. Bartletts from western New York bring from $2 to $2.25 per bushel. Once in a while a sale reaches $2.50 with ordinary stock at $1.75. Hudson Valley goods are on about the same level. Seckles have been bringing from $1 to $1.25 per bushel with only an occasional sale higher.

SLIGHT CHANGES IN BEANS

The changes in the bean market have been very slight during the past week but there has been enough to warrant comment. Marrows are still at $6.50 to $7. However, peas have advanced so that now values range from $5.25 to $6 which is from 25 to 50 cents better than a week ago. Red Kidneys are not quite as firm and selling at $8.25 to $8.75, which means that in spots that the market is about 25c lower. White kidneys are bringing from $7.25 to $7.75 which represents an improvement of about 25 cents per hundred on some marks.

MEATS AND LIVE STOCK

Live calves are still meeting a very satisfactory market, real prime marks selling from $17 to $18 per hundred which is a shade better than last week's prices, although most of the arrivals have been bringing from $15 to $16 where quality has been average.

The lamb market is also better than it was when our last report was prepared, tops reaching $16. Most of the sales however, were from $14.50 to $16. Live hogs have improved since our last report. Yorkers weighing up to 150 pounds have advanced 25 cents per hundred, bringing most sales up to $13.50 to $14. Marks weighing from 160 to 200 pounds hold about the same position as last week at $14 to $14.25. This was also true of heavy weights which have been selling at $13.25 to $13.75.

Country dressed veal has been meeting very dull trade and the market has been very quiet. Even the limited receipts are excessive of trade needs. Prices in general are a cent lower than they were during the last week in September. The warm weather on the 4th and 5th had a decidedly unfavorable reaction on the trade.

I've found the one tobacco for me!

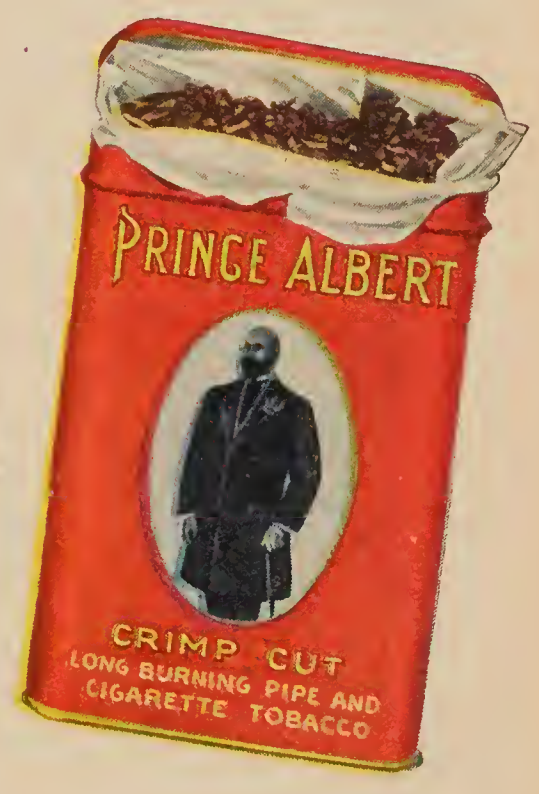
TO MEN trudging along the trail in search of pipe-peace, Prince Albert looms up like a friendly light in the wilderness. It says, in language all can understand, that pipe-troubles are now over . . . and over to stay. Good old Prince Albert! Real tobacco for real men, you bet!

Real tobacco—that's the answer in a pipe-bowl. Prince Albert is cool as the morning plunge. Cool and sweet and fragrant, with a body that lets you know you're smoking, but a mildness that pulls down the bars and tells you to *go to it!* And go to it you will, from morning till midnight.

If you've been limping along on three cylinders with a tobacco that can't make the grade, switch to Prince Albert. Slip into top speed and open the throttle wide. P. A. can't bite your tongue or parch your throat, because the Prince Albert process clamped the lid down tight on bite and parch.

Just around the corner is a friendly shop where they hand out smoke-sunshine in tidy red tins marked "Prince Albert." Turn your tiller in that direction. Get yourself a tin of this real tobacco that has brought so much down-right pleasure to millions of men all over the world. Today!

P. A. is sold everywhere in tidy red tins, pound and half-pound tin humidors, and pound crystal-glass humidors with sponge-moistener top. And always with every bit of bite and parch removed by the Prince Albert process.



PRINCE ALBERT

—no other tobacco is like it!

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so Smooth

Multiple-cylinder Performance with Chevrolet Economy

Never before has any automobile enjoyed such spectacularly increased popularity! Never before has any low-priced car offered such smooth performance at every speed—such amazingly swift acceleration—such abundant power under such easy control!

Because it completely answers the constantly increasing public demand for smooth operation and smart appearance combined with rugged construction, dependability, long life and strictest economy, today's Chevrolet represents one of the greatest engineering and manufacturing achievements in 26 years of automobile history!

Because it combines lightness of weight with remarkable strength and power it is unusually well fitted for farm service. Mud, sand, the roughest of country roads, have no terrors for the driver of today's Chevrolet.

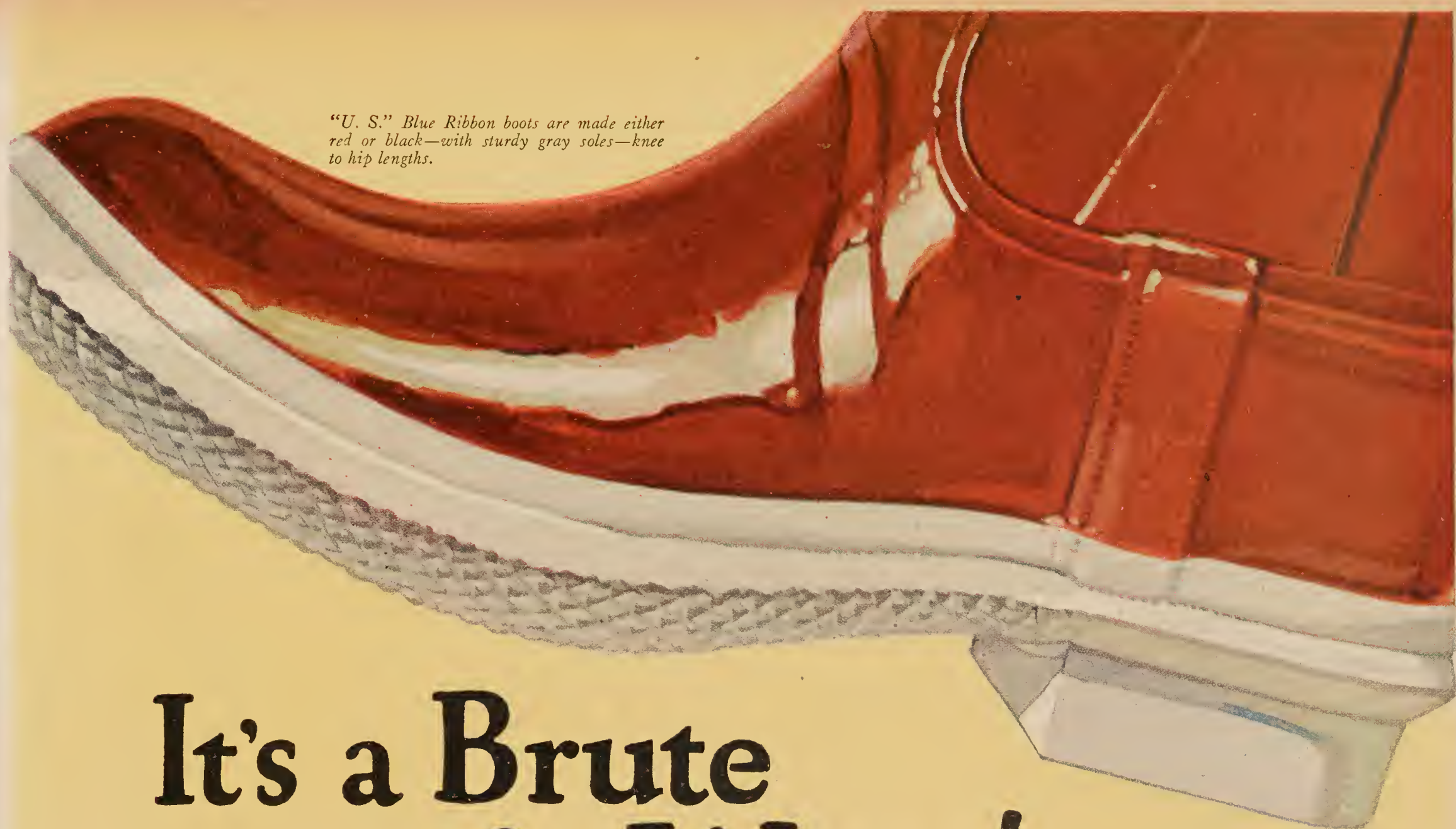
A single ride—and you will learn that no other car in the world offers at an equal price—an equally impressive combination of quality construction, modern design, modern appearance and modern performance!

Touring or Roadster .	$510
Coach or Coupe . .	$645
Four-Door Sedan . .	$735
Landau	$765
½-Ton Truck (*Chassis Only*)	$375
1-Ton Truck (*Chassis Only*)	$495

All prices f. o. b. Flint, Michigan

CHEVROLET MOTOR COMPANY, DETROIT, MICHIGAN
Division of General Motors Corporation

QUALITY AT LOW COST



"U. S." Blue Ribbon boots are made either red or black—with sturdy gray soles—knee to hip lengths.

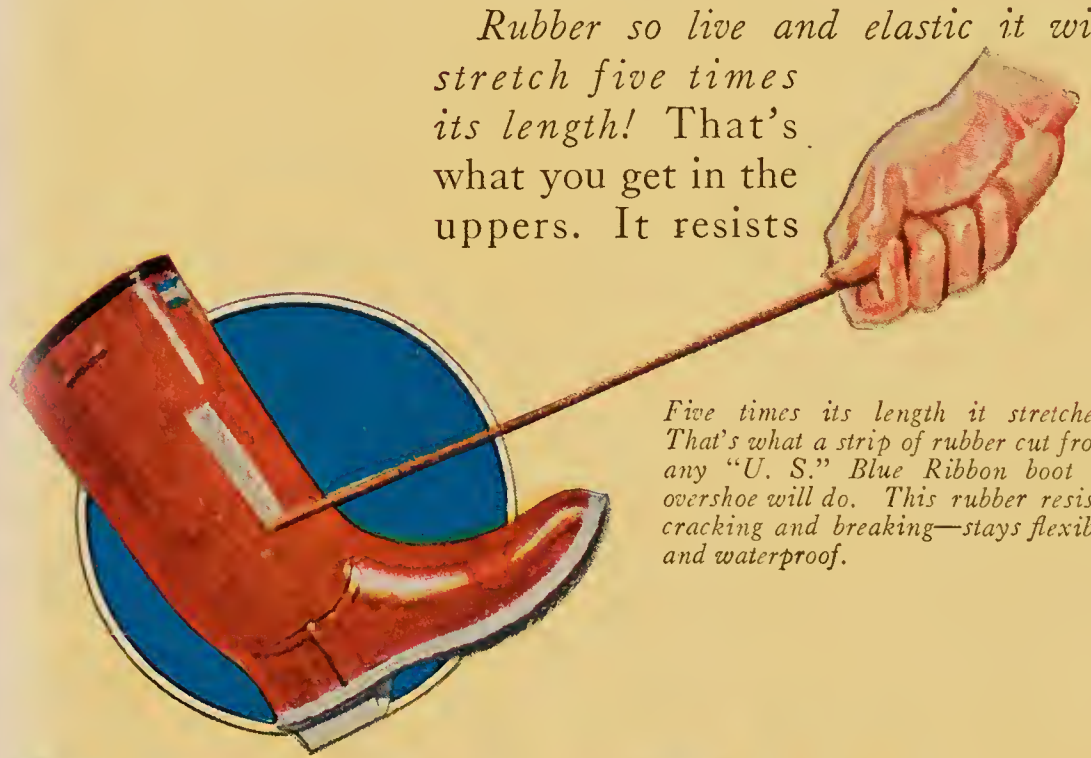
It's a Brute *for* Wear!

—*this "U.S." Blue Ribbon Boot*

SLIP on a pair—get them into action—see the stuff that's in them—and you'll understand why we say this "U.S." Blue Ribbon boot is a brute for wear!

Look at that thick, over-sized sole—made from a single piece of the toughest rubber.

Rubber so live and elastic it will stretch five times its length! That's what you get in the uppers. It resists cracking and breaking—stays pliable and waterproof.



Five times its length it stretches! That's what a strip of rubber cut from any "U. S." Blue Ribbon boot or overshoe will do. This rubber resists cracking and breaking—stays flexible and waterproof.

These boots have rugged strength—and lots of it. From 4 to 11 separate layers of rubber and fabric go into every pair!

When you get "U. S." Blue Ribbon boots or overshoes you'll find they've got long wear built all through them! And they are as flexible and as comfortable as you could wish.

The "U. S." Blue Ribbon line is the result of 75 years' experience in making waterproof footwear. Every pair is built by master workmen—*and shows it!*

Buy a pair. *It will pay you.*

United States Rubber Company

The "U. S." Blue Ribbon Walrus—an all rubber arctic that slips right on over your shoes. Its smooth surface washes clean like a boot. Red with gray sole, all red, or black—4 or 6 buckles.

"U.S." BLUE RIBBON *Boots Walrus Arctics Rubbers*

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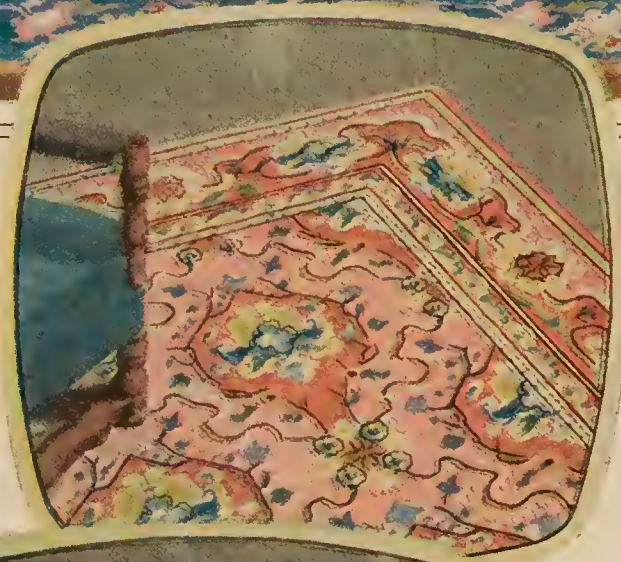
Trade Mark

A SUPERIOR RUG OF GENUINE CORK LINOLEUM

On the floor: Armstrong's Linoleum Rug, No. 926

"What comfort I have had from this rug!"

"Always so clean, bright, and new-looking, and no trouble at all to keep it that way. Just a quick wiping, that's all. It's real linoleum."



Above: Armstrong's Linoleum Rug, No. 887

Below: Armstrong's Linoleum Rug, No. 825

PERHAPS all *your* dining-room needs to give it new life and color is a pretty pattern in an Armstrong's Linoleum Rug. There is nothing so suitable for a dining-room floor. So easy to clean—just a few moments' wiping and its lovely freshness is restored. Choose one of the richly-colored Armstrong patterns—the change to a bright, cheerful room will please you.

You will never regret buying a genuine linoleum rug made by *Armstrong*. It is a *better* rug—genuine cork linoleum clear through to its strong burlap back, softer, more resilient, and quiet underfoot. It is easy to roll and move one of these Armstrong Rugs. That's because *linoleum* is flexible and pliable. Yet it wears and wears. Its cost is surprisingly low—only a trifle more than a rug that may not last you half so long.

If your room is larger than usual, there is an Armstrong's Linoleum Rug to fit it. Armstrong's Linoleum Rugs come in the extra-large room sizes, 12 ft. x 12 ft., and 12 ft. x 15 ft., as well as the usual smaller sizes for the average-size rooms.

"*RUGS OF PRACTICAL BEAUTY*"—This little booklet shows you all the beautiful Armstrong patterns in full color—rugs for living-room, bedroom, dining-room, and kitchen. Instructions for proper care. Send for it today. It is free. Address Armstrong Cork Company, *Linoleum Division*, 1010 Jackson St., Lancaster, Pa.

Armstrong's Linoleum RUGS

Ⓐ Look for the CIRCLE A trade-mark on the burlap back

THEY WEAR — AND WEAR — AND WEAR

State Officials Coming

Harris, Pyrke and Mann to Discuss Problems

AS we announced last week, some of the most important dairy meetings held in a long time will occur at Middletown, Orange County at eight o'clock on the evening of October 25th and at Norwich, Chenango County, on the next evening at eight o'clock, October 26th. The speakers will be Dr. Louis I. Harris, Commissioner of the New York City Department of Health, Hon. Berne A. Pyrke of the Department of Farms and Markets, and Dean A. R. Mann of the New York State College of Agriculture. Henry Morgenthau, Jr., publisher of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, will be chairman of the meetings. Local arrangements are being perfected by C. C. Davis, Farm Bureau Manager of Orange County, and K. D. Scott, Farm Bureau Manager of Chenango County. If you do not find the full details in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST or in the local newspapers, call your county agent on the telephone.

But whatever you do, we suggest that you do not miss these meetings. As every dairyman knows, the rules and regulations of the New York City Board of Health vitally affect every producer's business. Among other duties the Commissioner of Health has the power of determining the minimum amount of butterfat in milk for sale in the metropolitan market. This may be one of the subjects discussed by Commissioner Harris. Commissioner Pyrke, who is the regulatory agricultural law enforcement officer of the State, has the responsibility of conducting the bovine tuberculosis eradication campaign. Commissioner Pyrke's subject will be, "The Outlook for the Dairy Industry of New York State" and among other topics he will discuss the TB. campaign.

Dean A. R. Mann, who recently returned from two years' work in connection with agriculture in Europe, will review briefly European agricultural conditions, but for the most part, he will show how the State College of Agriculture can help dairymen in solving their producing and marketing problems.

In these meetings, then, there will be the rare combination of the three highest officials in the agricultural affairs of the State, thus giving dairymen the very unusual opportunity of meeting these men and of discussing problems of such vital importance to the great dairy industry. May we suggest that you make careful note of the date of the meeting in your county and of the place in order that you may make sure to attend the meeting. The place of meeting in Middletown will be announced later. At Norwich the meeting will be either in high school auditorium or in city assembly hall. Watch local newspaper or call your county agent for name of hall when meetings will be held. May we also ask your cooperation in spreading the news of these important meetings so that every dairyman in Orange or Chenango Counties or vicinities may have the opportunity of attending these important sessions.

Hold Fourth Poultry Show At Penn State

THE fourth Pennsylvania State Standard Production Poultry Show will be held at State College, October 21, 22, and 23, under the auspices of the Pennsylvania State College poultry department and the Penn State Poultry Club.

R. R. Fouracre, Middletown, Del., a senior in the poultry course, is secretary of the show, and E. J. Drakes, *Fredericksburg*, is superintendent of the show room. L. M. Black, poultry specialist of the New Jersey State College of Agriculture, will be the judge.

Special prizes include eleven silver loving cups and 44 other awards such as rosette ribbons, hovers, egg crates, magazine subscriptions, eggs, and cash prizes. Entries close on October 9.

The State Baby Chick Association, organized last February, will hold its first annual meeting and the Pennsylvania State Poultry Association will hold a special meeting during the show. Prof. A. G. Phillips, head of the poultry department of Purdue University for many years, will address a joint meeting of the two associations on October 22.

City Dept. of Health Dismisses Thomas McMeekan

THE latest development of the investigation of the milk graft in New York City is the dismissal, by the City Department of Health of Thomas McMeekan, who was chief of the Division of Foods and Drugs. It is understood that Mr. McMeekan has been facing charges since August, but it has not been possible to locate him. The charges on which he was dismissed are that he accepted bribes from milk dealers.

At the same meeting the Board of Health placed a ban on the sale of Grade A raw milk in the city. This leaves only three grades of milk which can be legally sold, namely certified milk, Grade A pasteurized and Grade B pasteurized.

Wholesale Egg Trade May Be Investigated

THE wholesale egg trade is apparently the next to be investigated. Recently an inquiry into this trade was started by Deputy Attorney General Lerner, of New York City. Explanations were made that this was merely in the nature of an inquiry to determine whether there was any real basis for an investigation. The New York Produce News, in reporting the inquiry, states that it soon became apparent that Mr. Lerner was attempting to reduce the high cost of living for the benefit of the consumer, doing so at the expense of the much maligned egg industry.

Mr. Charles F. Droste, president of the New York Mercantile Exchange and Frank Henry, business manager of this organization, were directed to appear before the deputy attorney general. The questioning mainly concerned the future sales of eggs. Mr. Droste was asked whether in his opinion this future trading effected the price of eggs. He stated that he believes the future market does not effect the price of eggs. He also stated that he fears an investigation will react unfavorably on the egg market.

Attorney General Lerner said it was not his desire to injure anybody, particularly of the egg industry, but that a number of evils existing in the industry had been called to his attention and that it was his desire to correct these abuses and place the industry on a fair basis.

The order to appear to give testimony contained the charge that the firm mentioned had unlawfully conspired to obtain a monopoly on the sale and distribution of eggs. The order concluded with a charge that the sole purpose and intent of the New York Mercantile Exchange is to maintain high prices in the sale and distribution of eggs not warranted by the law of supply and demand.

Farmers' Meetings

Oct. 20th—The Fourth Annual Feed Dealers Convention at the New Jersey State College of Agriculture, New Brunswick.

Oct. 21, 22 and 23—The Fourth Pennsylvania State Production Poultry Show at the Pennsylvania State College.

Oct. 25-28—The Third Portable Sawmill Demonstration at the Pennsylvania State College.

Nov. 10-12—Forest Protection Conference at the New York State School of Forestry, Syracuse University.

Nov. 14-15—The Second Annual Sawmill Demonstration at the New York State College of Forestry, Syracuse University.

BETTER STALLS and Cost Less

Jamesway BARN EQUIPMENT

Cow Comfort Means Greater Production

Jamesway Stalls are designed to provide most comfort for the cows; to keep cows clean; to save labor, time, feed and bedding; to improve cow health.

For nearly 20 years Jamesway Stalls have been recognized by leading dairymen as the BEST designed and BEST built Stalls, therefore, the cheapest. By providing the cow with more comfort they increase milk production. In fact, Jamesway Stalls soon pay for themselves in this respect alone.

Stalls
Litter Carriers
Drinking Cups
Ventilating Systems, etc.

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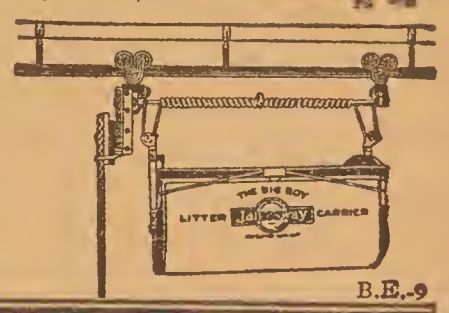

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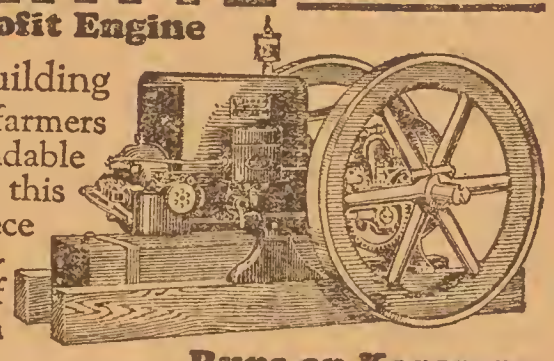

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Note these Points

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PAN-A-CE-A

Helps your moulters moult

MOULTING is a serious business with hens. New plumage of a thousand or more feathers must be grown—once a year. That takes energy and strength—saps the vitality. Hens are droopy—have no appetite.

But they must eat. It takes just so much feed converted into energy to do that big job. The more you can get your flock to eat and assimilate each day, the quicker they will get back to laying.

Pan-a-ce-a is a great help. It keeps your flock from getting into that run-down, unhungry stage.

It contains the tonics that improve the appetite and promote digestion. Contains iron so essential to a moulting hen. It keeps the paleness away. Supplies the minerals, calcium carbonate and calcium phosphate (bone meal), so necessary for the rapid growth of feathers.

Pan-a-ce-a your hens and see them begin to eat—see the returning strength and good feeling—the feathers begin to grow — see how quickly laying begins again.

Sold on the make-good plan

For over 30 years we have been selling Pan-a-ce-a with the understanding that if the user does not find it profitable, the dealer is to refund his money. You owe it to yourself to try it on your flock. You have nothing to lose, much to gain. The dealer does not lose if you call for your money back. We reimburse him.

There is a right-size package for every flock.

Dr. Hess & Clark, Inc., Ashland, Ohio

Don't Forget the Hens' Green Feed This Winter

By L. H. HISCOCK

IT ought to be easy to remember a little allowance of green feed for the hens' winter use these days. Cabbage and beets come down past my house, ton after ton, and every load makes me think of what a hen ought to get after she has gone into winter quarters. It is not right to just shut her up. She is accustomed to range and roam; she is accustomed to bugs and succulence; and she is, if we go back to her origin in India, accustomed to long days and green food that endures the year round. It is not a matter of habit with her; it is a plain case of being born and originated that way.

L. H. HISCOCK

You cannot help but increase your winter egg production if you take seriously the feeding of green food in the winter time. If you use beets or cabbage, let the hens have enough so that they can keep picking and eating them all day. It is a good stunt to jab them on the end of a nail or hang them up by wires or strings. It keeps the food clean, and gives the birds a good chance to get at it. In cold weather, however, it is a good plan to gather up all the left over pieces lest they freeze over night and cause trouble among your birds when they eat them the next day.

Clean Oats Do Not Mould

Still another green food that is commonly used is sprouted oats. This is by far the most concentrated of greens. A square inch is a good allowance per bird a day. There are many types of commercial oat sprouters on the market, and there seems litle need here of going into the various kinds. The main points in oats sprouting are clean oats and a warm place to do the sprouting in. If oats are dirty and dusty there is a very big chance of their moulding when they are soaked with water, but as long as they are clean, I have never had any trouble with mould of any kind. A place near the furnace or by the stove makes excellent conditions to sprout them under, and if you cannot find a place of this kind available, then oats are immediately out of the question.

You may find that you can help along a small supply of beets or cabbage by using some sprouted oats. The main thing to remember is that you cannot feed a hen green food one day, and then no more for a week. She must have it regularly, day in and day out, if you are going to get the benefit in egg production.

The value of green feed lies in the fact that it furnishes variety to the ordinary dry, winter ration. It furnishes the hen with a succulence she craves, and it unquestionably gives her a chance to get vitamines that she cannot procure in any other way.

* * *

It is very likely by now that the egg production of the hens is over for the year. If the birds have not been culled it is time to sort out those that are to be kept over another year either as breeders, or because of their ability as layers. It is a big mistake to keep these birds on a laying ration; they are in a moult, and they need special attention to give them a chance to rest up and build up. A laying ration is stimulating, not of necessity body and feather building in character. Your old birds should receive plenty of fats and feeds rich in oil and minerals. As a general thing a ration composed of half growing mash and half laying mash gives about the right proportion for a moulting hen. In addition, she should receive plenty of grain, at least fifty per cent of which should be composed of good yellow corn. In addition, see that she has an ample supply of green food and good comfortable quarters.

Take Care of Them for More Profits!

Go to your "Farm Service" Hardware Store to get real dependable poultry equipment and supplies. You should be getting things ready now for winter days and these stores are glad to help you in the selection of your needs. The "Farm Service" Hardware Man's experience, his thorough understanding of local conditions and his long years of study of what is good and what is not, will go a long ways toward your success in keeping winter poultry. See him for feeders, waterers and the nest eggs, shells, grits, tonics and disinfectants you will need. He also carries the most satisfactory kinds of heaters, new process flexible glass cloth for windows, fencing and builders' hardware for your poultry house. You will find him a specialist glad to give advice that is invaluable but costs you nothing, and you will get real satisfaction in trading with one of

Your "Farm Service" Hardware Men.

HOW A BOY BUILT UP A GREAT SQUAB FARM is the title of a book which everybody should read This boy started small in backyard when at school with no money now has $30,000 plant, ships to N Y. 150 barrels squabs yearly paid $75-$100 bbl. You can do the same. Price of book is 50c but we will mail it to you for names and addresses of four of your friends and only ten cents silver or U. S. stamps Write today. PLYMOUTH ROCK SQUAB CO., 434 A St., Melrose Highlands, Mass. Established 26 years.

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FEEDING PIGS FOR SALE—Either Chester and Yorkshire cross or Berkshire and Chester cross, 7 to 8 weeks old, $4.50 each; 8 to 9 weeks old $4.75 each. Also a handsome lot of pure bred Chester Whites, barrows, boars or sows, 7 weeks old, $6 each. We have an extra nice selection of pigs at present, either pure bred or cross breeds, and are prepared to ship from 2 to 50 C.O.D. on approval. If pigs are unsatisfactory on arrival at your depot, return at my expense.

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Just build a GLASS CLOTH scratch shed onto your hen house and you will get amazing egg yields all winter because GLASS CLOTH admits the sun's energy rays. (Plain glass stops them.) In use by thousands with great success. Ideal for storm doors and windows and porch enclosures. Transparent, waterproof, weatherproof. ©T.B.

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For target work, the N.R.A. comes with *solid lead bullet*. It can also be had with *hollow-point bullet* for hunting. The hollow-point N.R.A. will drop any small game or vermin—foxes, woodchucks, squirrels, rabbits, hawks, crows, grouse.

As one shooter puts it, "the hollow-point N.R.A. brings home the bacon, while the solid-bullet N.R.A. brings home the medals." Both styles fit any rifle taking long or long-rifle .22's.

"How to Hunt Small Game"

is just one of many subjects treated interestingly in a shooting booklet just issued by us. Written for owners of .22 rifles. Write for your copy, specifying Booklet E

Evidence of Terrific Shocking Force

The bullet of the hollow-point N.R.A. has a velocity of 1050 feet per second and mushrooms when it hits. The result is deadly shocking force. See for yourself what happens by shooting one of the hollow-nose bullets thru a cake of soap. There will be a small hole where the bullet goes in and a large hole with a scalloped rim where it comes out.

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The Home of
GOLDEN FERN'S NOBLES—GOLDEN FERNS
Offers for sale bull calves of a caliber that will interest the constructive breeder. The kind that will improve both type and production.
Herd Is Accredited.
RAY L. WILLIAMS, - - MGR.
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For Sale Pure-bred GUERNSEY COWS and BULL CALVES
Good Breeding and Reasonable Prices.
Address
SPINNERVILLE STOCK FARM,
R. D. No. 2 Ilion, N. Y.

How the Surplus Milk Problem is Handled in Pittsburgh

(*Continued from page* 8)

shippers regardless of what the price established for him might be. This plan carried out the principle that each producer must receive the same price for the same product.

Price Is Equitable

Next, the price which each dealer had paid to his shippers was figured and the price which he was to pay for the milk according to the classification on his statement, was calculated. If he had purchased less than the average percentage of fluid milk reported for the entire pool, he received a comparable amount from the pool; if he had purchased more than the average, it became necessary for him to contribute to the pool.

In this operation, the Dairymen's Co-Operative Sales Company acted as a clearing house between dealers. This arrangement allowed manufacturing dealers to purchase their product at a price which made them desire to purchase it locally, and, at the same time, required a fair profit and made him carry his share of the surplus. Since the operation of this plan, a great many facts have been discovered, which unquestionably have proven of great benefit to the organization and to its individual members. The accurate information alone would justify any expenditure of time, money or effort and has, in fact, been invaluable in the price conferences and other relations with the distributors.

Development of Pool

The work of the Pool Accounting Department is now established and has been in operation for several years. In this, as in all other things, there are certain unscrupulous individuals that attempt to take advantage of their fellowmen and as a result there are some difficulties, which gradually work themselves out. The individuals and firms of this character make it necessary to maintain a close checkup of reports filed by dealers.

There is always a tendency if prices in the different classifications get too far apart and the average pool price paid to the farmer gets too far below the strictly Class I or fluid milk price, for the small dealer with practically all fluid milk business to go out among the farmers and offer prices slightly above the pool price for the milk. At the same time he can sell his products slightly below the market price and build up his business at the expense of both farmer and cooperating dealer. Non-cooperating dealers of this character cause considerable trouble in all of the markets, but with possible exception of one or two dealers who have certain perculiarities in their business which make them immune to the general principles of the economics of the dairy industry, this condition does not last very long.

In the years of its operation, the Pool has increased the volume of business transacted from 311,702,000 the first year to 447,000,000 the past year. This growth is due to the increased number of dealers under contract, increased production on the part of the original membership and increasing members.

Seven Pennsylvania counties have baby beef clubs this year, J. M. Vial, beef extension specialist of Pennsylvania State College reports. They are Mercer, Cambria, Somerset, Lebanon, Adams, Cumberland, and Lancaster. Forty Herefords are being fed by the Lebanon club members, 63 Herefords by Adams County junior farmers, and 27 Shorthorns and Herefords by Cumberland youngsters. The Lancaster young folks are getting 80 head of Shorthorn calves from the Lancaster stockyards.

* * *

No product which has to be shipped any distance can be better than its container. This applies equally to eggs and egg-plants, apples and apple-sauce.

4 Big Reasons Why

DREW LINE WATER BOWLS
Are the Best and Cheapest to Buy

Sooner or later you are going to install water bowls for your cows — because water bowls will increase your milk production from 20% to 25%.

Any water bowl you buy will supply your stock with water — but only in the DREW "STASFAST" Water Bowl will you find all the features illustrated above.

It is removable. That makes it easy to clean. Yet when it is locked into place it is absolutely rigid as if bolted there — will not rattle, twist, turn or work loose. And don't worry about it in zero weather — so built that a freeze up can't harm it. Why be satisfied with anything less when the Drew Line, true to its motto, offers you a better water bowl for less money. (D-1)

Drew Line Barn Book Free

Don't buy water bowls or any other kind of barn equipment until you get the Drew Line Barn Book and the name of our nearest dealer. For 27 years the Drew Line has been the best equipment for less money.

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THE DREW LINE

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Ever Since 1898—Better Equipment For Less Money

THE DONALD WOODWARD HERD
MILKING SHORTHORNS
BERKSHIRE HOGS — PERCHERON HORSES

Duke of Glenside
(*Photo by Strohmeyer*)

A bull from this long established, accredited herd will implant disease resistant qualities in your stock, and produce cows that yield milk of a quality to satisfy public demand. Average of all tests made at farm, 9562 lbs. milk, testing 4.1% fat. Records made on two daily milkings without forced feeding. Get of Duke of Glenside undefeated 1924-25 leading shows. The premier breed for the farmer, returning a beef check as well as a milk check.

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More Dairymen are Changing to
Purebred Jerseys Than Ever Before

In the past six months transfers of purebred Jerseys have increased 16% over the same period last year. Registrations show an increase of 12% for the same period.

Reasons for this are: 1. The demand for Jersey milk and cream: 2. Economic production; 3. Reasonable prices for good stock, which give the purchaser the most dairy value for his money.

For information on Jersey cattle or Jersey milk write
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60 REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 20, 1926
at farm in outskirts of Village of
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Accredited Herd---60 Day Retest

THESE ANIMALS SELL FOR HIGH DOLLAR!

Two cows that have milked 70 lb. in a day on two milkings. One 26 lb. cow—daughter of a 29 lb. cow. 35 fresh cows and heavy springers.

A FEW RICHLY BRED HEIFER CALVES by herd sire who also will be sold. He is from a 31.76 lb. dam.

Send for catalog to owner—
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The Bar None Ranch herd of this ideal milk and beef breed is founded on the most popular blood lines. Our stock is bred for type and production combined, and has been highly successful in the show ring and at the pail.

The breed that brings two checks instead of one—the milk check and the beef check.
COME AND SEE THE HERD
BAR NONE RANCH
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Daughters of SAUGERTIES LADDIES ULTRA are being bred to T. R. ULTRA LADDIE. Laddies Ultra is a son of Ultra May King out of an A. R. daughter of Florham Laddie. Ultra Laddie is a son of FLORHAM LADDIE out of an A. R. daughter of ULTRA MAY KING. BULL CALVES of the above breeding at $100. up.
CHAS. A. SLATER, R.D.3, Newburgh, N.Y.

Cows! Who wants Cows? To make room for winter, I will sell about half of my milking herd of 25 Reg. Jersey Cows. Several have R. of M. records and all are doing Association work. Most of them are bred to my gr.-son of Oxford You'll Do. Ages 2 to 6 yrs. Prices $150 to $1,000. Herd Accredited. Watch This Space. HEDGES' HOMESTEAD STOCK FARM, East Durham, N. Y. C. H. Jennings, Owner.

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"Beau Geste"—*By P. C. Wren*

CHAPTER I

THE STRANGE EVENTS AT ZINDERNEUF

'Told by Major Henri De Beaujolais of the Spahis
to
George Lawrence, Esq., C.M.G., of the Nigerian Civil Service

MR. GEORGE LAWRENCE, C.M.G., First Class District Officer of His Majesty's Civil Service, sat at the door of his tent and viewed the African desert scene with the eye of extreme disfavour. There was beauty neither in the landscape nor in the eye of the beholder.

The landscape consisted of sand, stone, burrgrass, underbrush, yellow, long-stalked with long thin beanpods; the whole varied by clumps of the coarse and hideous *tumpafia* plant.

The eye was jaundiced, thanks to the heat and foul dust of Bornu, to malaria, dysentery, inferior food, poisonous water, and rapid continuous marching in appalling heat.

Weak and ill in body, Lawrence was worried and anxious in mind, the one reacting on the other.

In the first place, there was the old standing trouble about the Shuwa Patrol; in the second, the truculent Chiboks were waxing insolent again, and their young men were regarding not the words of their elders concerning Sir Garnet Wolseley, and what happened, long, long ago, after the battle of Chibok Hill. Thirdly, the price of grain had risen to six shillings a *saa*, and famine threatened; fourthly, the Shehu and Shuwa sheiks were quarrelling again; and fifthly, there was a very bad smallpox ju-ju abroad in the land (a secret society whose "secret" was to offer His Majesty's liege subjects the choice between being infected with smallpox, or paying heavy blackmail to the society). Lastly, there was acrimonious correspondence with the All-Wise Ones (of the Secretariat in "Aiki Square" at Zungeru), who, as usual, knew better than the man on the spot, and bade him do either the impossible or the disastrous.

And across all the *Harmattan* was blowing hard, that terrible wind that carries the Saharan dust a hundred miles to sea, not so much as a sand-storm, but as a mist or fog of dust as fine as flour, filling the eyes, the lungs, the pores of the skin, the nose and throat; getting into the locks of rifles, the works of watches and cameras, defiling water, food and everything else; rendering life a burden and a curse.

The fact, moreover, that thirty days' weary travel over burning desert, across oceans of loose wind-blown sand and prairies of burnt grass, through breast-high swamps, and across unbridged boatless rivers, lay between him and Kano, added nothing to his satisfaction. For, in spite of all, satisfaction there was, inasmuch as Kano was railhead, and the beginning of the first stage of the journey Home. That but another month lay between him and "leave out of Africa," kept George Lawrence on his feet.

Meantime, for George Lawrence—disappointment, worry, frustration, anxiety, dysentery, malarial ulcers, and that great depression which comes of monotony indescribable, weariness unutterable, and loneliness unspeakable.

And the greatest of these is loneliness.

* * *

But, in due course, George Lawrence reached Kano and the Nassarawa Gate in the East Wall, which leads to the European segregation, there to wait for a couple of days for the bi-weekly train to Lagos. These days he whiled away in strolling about the wonderful Haussa city, visiting the market-place, exploring its seven square miles of streets of mud houses, with their ant-proof *dôm*-palm beams; watching the ebb and flow of varied black and brown humanity at the thirteen great gates in its mighty earthen ramparts; politely returning the cheery and respectful *"Sanu! Sanu!"* greetings of the Haussas who passed this specimen of the great Bature race, the wonderful white men.

On the platform of Kano Sation (imagine a platform and station at Kano, ancient, mysterious, gigantic, emporium of Central Africa, with its great eleven-mile wall, and its hundred thousand native inhabitants and its twenty white men; Kano, eight hundred miles from the sea; Kano, whence start the caravan routes to Lake Tchad on the northeast, and Timbuktu on the north-west)—on this incredible platform, George Lawrence was stirred from his weary apathy by a pleasant surprise in the form of his old friend, Major Henri de Beaujolais of the Spahis, now some kind of special staff-officer in the French Soudan.

With de Beaujolais, Lawrence had been at Ainger's House at Eton; and the two occasionally met, as thus, on the Northern Nigerian Railway; on the ships of Messrs. Elder Dempster; at Lord's; at Longchamps; at Auteuil; and, once or twice, at the house of their mutual admired friend, Lady Brandon, at Brandon Abbas in Devonshire.

For de Beaujolais, Lawrence had a great respect and liking, as a French soldier of the finest type, keen as mustard, hard as nails, a thorough sportsman, and a gentleman according to the exacting English standard. Frequently he paid him the remarkable English compliment, "One would hardly take you for a Frenchman, Jolly, you might almost be English," a bouquet which de Beaujolais received with less concern by reason of the fact that his mother had been a Devonshire Cary.

Although the Spahi officer was heavily bearded, arrayed in what Lawrence considered hopelessly ill-fitting khaki, and partially extinguished by a villianous high-domed white helmet (and looked as truly French as his friend looked truly English), he, however, did not, with a howl of joy, fling his arms about his neck, kiss him upon both cheeks, nor address him as his little cabbage. Rather as his old bean, in fact.

A strong hand-grip, "Well, George!" and, "Hallo! Jolly, old son," sufficed; but de Beaujolais' charming smile and Lawrence's beaming grin showed their mutual delight.

And when the two men were stretched opposite to each other on the long couches of their roomy compartment, and had exchanged plans for spending their leave—yachting, golf, and the Moors, on the one hand; and Paris boulevards, race-courses, and Monte Carlo, on the other—Lawrence found that he need talk no more, for his friend was bursting and bubbling over with a story, an unfathomable intriguing mystery, which he must tell or die.

As the train steamed on from Kano Station and its marvelous medley of Arabs, Haussas, Yorubas, Kroos, Egbas, Beri-Beris, Fulanis, and assorted Nigerians to peasant, camel-man, agriculturist, herdsman, shopkeeper, clerk, soldier, tin-mine worker, and nomad, the Frenchman began his tale.

Through Zaria, Minna Junction, and Zungeru, across the Jebba Bridge over the Niger, through Ilorin, Oshogbo, and mighty Ibadan to vast Abeokuta, with brief intervals during which Lawrence frankly snored, de Beaujolais told his tale. But at Abeokuta, George Lawrence received the surprise of his life and the tale suddenly became of the most vital interest to him, and from there to Lagos he was all ears.

And as the *Appam* steamed through the sparkling Atlantic, the Frenchman still told his tale—threshed at its mystery, dissected and discussed it, speculated upon it, and returned to it at the end of every digression. Nor ever could George Lawrence have enough—since it indirectly concerned the woman whom he had always loved.

When the two parted in London, Lawrence took it up and continued it himself, until he, in his turn, brought it back to his friend and told him its beginning and end.

* * *

And the story, which Major Henri de Beaujolais found so intriguing, he told to George Lawrence as follows:—

"I tell you, my dear George, that it is the most extraordinary and inexplicable thing that ever happened. I shall think of nothing else until I have solved the mystery, and you must help me. You, with your trained official mind, detached and calm.

Having heard my tale—and I warn you, you will hear little else for the next two or three weeks—you must unhesitatingly make a pronouncement. Something prompt and precise, my dear friend, not so?

"Quite," replied Lawrence. "But suppose you give me the facts first?"

"It was like this, my dear Holmes.... As you are aware, I am literally buried alive in my present job at Tokotu. But yes, with a burial-alive such as you of the Nigerian Civil Service have no faintest possible conception, in the uttermost Back of Beyond. Yes, interred living, in the southernmost outpost of the *Territoire Militaire* of the Sahara."

"I've had some," interrupted Lawrence unsympathetically. "Get on with the Dark Mystery."

"I see the sun rise and set; I see the sky above, and the desert below; I see my handful of *cafard*-stricken men in my mud fort, black Senegalese, and white mule-mounted infantry whom I train, poor devils; and what else do I see? What else from year's end to year's end?...."

"The Dark Mystery must have been a perfect godsend, my dear Jolly," smiled Lawrence, as he extracted his cheroot-case and extended it to his eloquent friend, lying facing him on the opposite couch-seat of the uncomfortable carriage of the Nigerian Railway. "What *was* it?"

"A godsend, indeed," replied the Frenchman. "Sent of God, surely to save my reason and my life. But I doubt if the price were not a little high, even for that! The deaths of so many brave men....And one of those deaths a dastardly cold-blooded murder!....And by one of his own men. In the very hour of glorious victory....*One of his own men*—I am certain of it. But why? *Why?* I ask myself night and day. And now I ask you, my friend.....The motive, I ask? .... But you shall hear all—and instantly solve the problem, my dear Holmes, eh....

Have you heard of our little post of Zinderneuf (far, far north of Zinder which is in the Aïr country), north of your Nigeria? No? Well you hear of it now, and it is where this incomprehensible tragedy took place.

Behold me then, one devilish hot morning, yawning in my pyjamas over a cup of coffee, in my quarters, while from the *caserne* of my *légionnaires* come the cries *'Au jus,' 'Au jus,'* as one carries round the jug of coffee from bed to bed, and arouses the sleepers to another day in Hell. And then as I wearily light a cigarette there comes running my orderly, babbling I know not what of a dying Arab *goum*—they are always dying of fatigue these fellows, if they have hurried a few miles—on a dying camel, who cries at the gate that he is from Zinderneuf, and that there is siege and massacre, battle, murder, and sudden death. All slain and expecting to be killed.

'And is it the dying camel that cries all this?' I ask, even as I leap into my belts and boots, and rush to the door and shout, *'Aux armes! Aux armes!'* to my splendid fellows and wish to God they were my Spahis. *'But, no, Monsieur le Majeur,'* declares the orderly, *'it is the dying goum, dying of fatigue on the dying camel.'*

'Then bid him not die, on pain of death, till I have questioned him," I reply as I load my revolver. *'And tell the Sergeant-Major that an advance-party of the Foreign Legion on camels marches in nine minutes from when I shouted "Aux armes." The rest of them on mules.'* You know the sort of thing, my friend. You have turned out your guard of Haussas of the West African Frontier Force nearly as quickly and smartly at times, no doubt."

"Oh, nearly, nearly, perhaps," murmured Lawrence.

"As we rode out of the gate of my fort, I gathered from the still-dying *goum*, on the still-dying camel, that a couple of days before, a large force of Touaregs had been sighted from the look-out platform of Zinderneuf fort. Promptly the wise *sous-officer*, in charge, had turned the *goum* loose on his fast camel, with strict orders not to be caught by the Touaregs if they invested the fort, but to clear out and trek with all speed for help—as it appeared to be a case of too heavy odds.

Well, away went the *goum*, stood afar off on a sand-hill, saw the Touaregs skirmish up to the oasis, park there camels among the palms, and seriously set about investing the place. He thought it was time for him to go when they had surrounded the fort, were lining the sand-hills, making nice little trenches in the sand, climbing the palm trees, and pouring in a very heavy fire. He estimated them at ten thousand rifles, so I feared that there must be at least five hundred of the cruel fiends. Anyhow, round wheeled Monsieur Goum and rode, night and day, for help....

Like *"How we brought the good news from Aix to Ghent,"* and *"Paul Revere's Ride"* and all. I christened the *goum*, Paul Revere, straight away, when I heard his tale, and promised him all sorts of good things, including a good hiding if I found he had not exceeded the speed limit all the way. I made a forced march of it, friend—and when we of the Nineteenth African Division do *that*, even on mules and camels, you can hardly see us go."

"Oh, come now! I am sure your progress is preceptible," said Lawrence politely. "Specially on camels, and all that ....You're too modest," he added.

"I mean you can hardly see us go for dust and small stones, by reason of our swiftness—Any more than you can see a bullet, witty one," rebuked de Beaujolais.

"Oh, quite, quite," murmured the Englishman.

"Anyhow, I was away with the advance-party on swift camels, a mule-squadron was following, and a company of Senegaless would do fifty kilometres a day on foot till they reached Zinderneuf. Yes, and, in what I flatter myself is the unbreakable record time between Tokotu and Zinderneuf, we arrived—and, riding far on in advance of my men, I listened for the sound of firing or bugle-calls.

I heard no sound whatever, and suddenly topping a ridge I came in sight of the fort—there below me on the desert plain, near the tiny oasis.

(*Continued on page 20*)

Do Not Miss The First Installment Of "Beau Geste"

HERE is the first installment of the great mystery story that we have told you about. Do not miss a single installment as you will lose some important link in the chain of circumstances leading to the solution of the mystery.

"Beau Geste" a moving picture based on this story is now playing to capacity crowds at the Criterion Theatre in New York City. Be sure to read this amazing mystery story.

Flowers For Friends

Send Them Before and Not Afterward

YEARS ago a friend of mine lay dying. Word went out one evening that the end would come before morning. She had a host of friends and next morning the beautiful flowers intended for her funeral began arriving. However her ebbing pulse had quickened again for some unknown reason about midnight and she lived some four or five days longer. She was conscious and without pain as regards this life and without fear of the future. I shall never forget her joy as box after box of glorious flowers, some bearing cards from almost forgotten friends were brought to her bedside and opened. She said, "Isn't it nice to have them now when I can enjoy them instead of afterward." I resolved then and there that my friends should have my flowers before and not afterward and I have done it.

No, there isn't a greenhouse around the block where I have a charge account. In January I am twenty snowy miles from the nearest greenhouse. The egg money must go for groceries and the cream check can't be used for hothouse flowers, and yet my potted hyacinths and narcissis go their way.

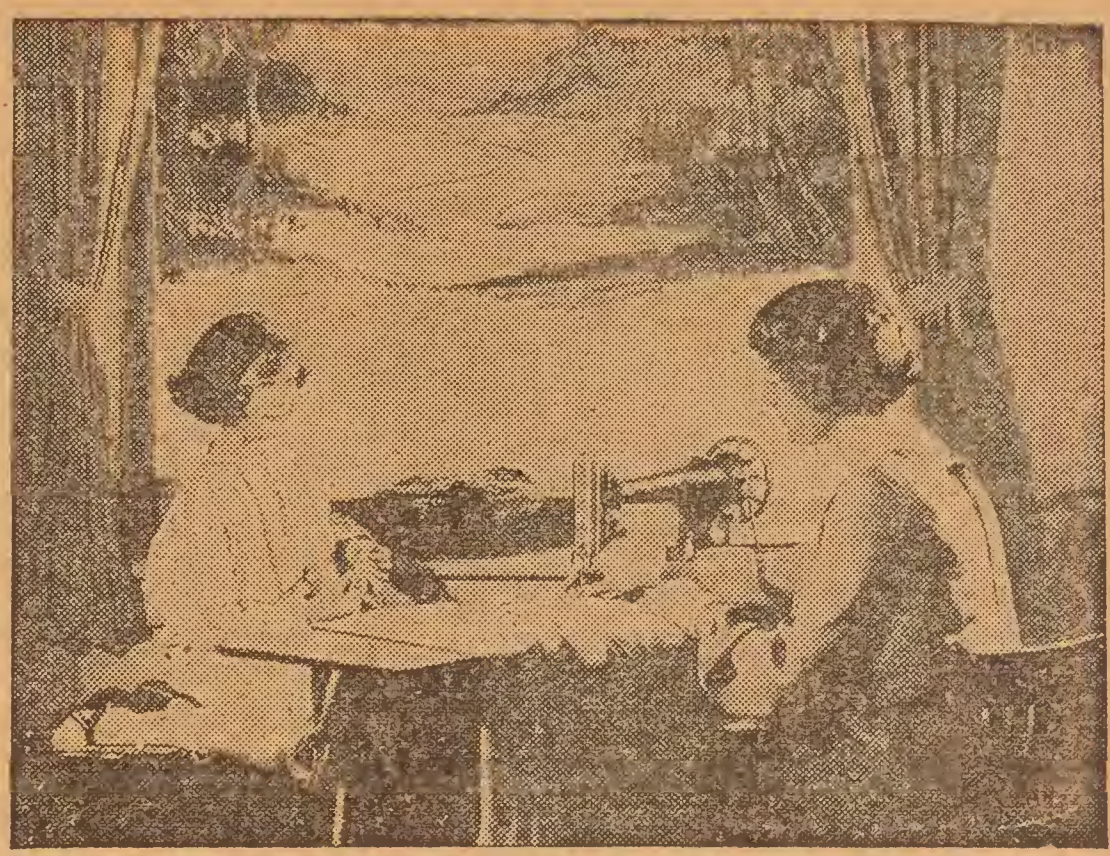
When I open a tin can of vegetables through the year I remove the top entirely, empty the can, remove the label, wash and dry the can and set it away. Along in September from a department store or seed house you can buy hyacinths for sixty cents a dozen and narcissis and tulips for less, get some good rich dirt, mix about one-third sand and you are ready to plant your bulbs. Get out your clean tin cans, punch a few holes in the bottom with a hammer and nail. Place a few pebbles over the holes for drainage, then fill the can with dirt and bury the bulb until only the top shows about one-fourth of an inch. Wet the dirt thoroughly and set down cellar. Wet them from time to time as they need it. In about six weeks I begin bringing a few bulbs at a time into more light and warmth, and thus have a steady procession of blooms from Christmas until flowers come again.

Narcissi can be forced in water in a few weeks at any time in the winter. Pretty green tissue paper will conceal your lowly salmon can, and your five cent hyacinth blooming in a sick room is worth more than a fifty dollar wreath freezing in the cemetery.—LAURA B. CHAPMAN.

A Bloomer Skirt

NOTHING is more convenient for the lady, who must be a "chore boy" twice a day, than a bloomer suit. Unfortunately bloomers are not so becoming to some figures. I make mine so they resemble a skirt by omitting the elastic at the knee and putting a wide inverted pleat in both the center front and center back.—Mrs. I. M., New York.

Pattern 2611 *shows a very smart surplice style coat dress. Made up in faille crepe, crepe back satin, canton crepe, soft woolen plaid or sheen twill this pattern shows off to advantage. The sketches at the bottom show how the dress is made. The pattern cuts in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. In the 36-inch size, 2⅞ yards of 54 inch material with ¾ yard of 36 inch light and ¼ yard of 27 inch dark contrasting, is required.* **Price 13c.**



Finishes for Lovely Frocks *as quickly done as* Simple Seams

"OH YES, I do plain sewing", so many women say, "but I cannot do the pretty finishing and decoration that calls for fine handwork."

Possibly you do not know that any sewing that can be done by hand can be done on the Modern Singer—and in one-tenth the time. Binding, hemming, tucking, plaiting, shirring—all those deft details that lend loveliness to a dainty frock—are as quickly done as simple seams with Singer easy-to-use attachments.

And sewing itself, with this perfect sewing machine, is so delightful that you are tempted to plan new clothes for yourself and the children, new household linens, new curtains and draperies, for the sheer joy of making them.

Above all, the Singer is built to give long uninterrupted service—to do all kinds of work under all circumstances, winter and summer through the years. That is why the Singer for seventy-five years has been the choice of the majority of women who sew, especially of women on the farm, often many miles from town.

If you do not know the infinite satisfaction of sewing with a modern Singer, go to the nearest shop and see and try one of the new Singer machines. Learn first hand what an advantage it is to have close by, if you ever need it, instruction, parts, repairs, supplies, and a Singer representative ready with courteous service.

There are Singer machines of every type—De Luxe Library Table Models, Portable Electrics, and beautiful treadle and hand designs. Among them is one that will exactly suit your needs, to be had on convenient payments, with a generous allowance for your present machine.

6000 Singer Shops —everywhere—among them the following in New York State.

Albany, N. Y. 123 N. Pearl St.
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Cortland, N. Y. 21 N. Main St.
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Glens Falls, N. Y. 26 South St.
Hornell, N. Y. 53 Canisteo St.
Jamestown, N. Y. 320 Cherry St.
Kingston, N. Y. 290 Fair St.
Malone, N. Y. 185 Main St.
Middletown, N. Y. 34 E. Main St.
Newburgh, N. Y. 38 Colden St.
Niagara Falls, N. Y. 1521 Main St.
Olean, N. Y. 518 W. State St.
Oneonta, N. Y. 43 Chestnut St.
Poughkeepsie, N. Y. 358½ Main St.
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Syracuse, N. Y. 167 E. Onondaga St
Troy, N. Y. 47 Congress St.
Utica, N. Y. 13 Blandina St.
Watertown, N. Y. 126 Arsenal St.

For address of nearest shop, in other localities, write Singer Sewing Machine Co., Singer Bldg., New York City.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES

"Short Cuts to Home Sewing" FREE!

This interesting book is a complete practical guide to the delightful new way to sew. By clear directions and wonderful pictures it shows how to apply bindings, sew on lace, make tucks, ruffles, plaits, how to do two or three operations at once, how to save time and money in a hundred ways on a sewing machine. You can get a copy of "Short Cuts to Home Sewing" free at any Singer Shop or simply send this coupon.

Singer Sewing Machine Co., Inc.
Dept. 45-K, Singer Bldg., New York.

Name .....

Street [or R F D] .....

City .....

County ..... *State* .....

My machine is a ..... *age* .....

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There's a Paramount Picture on Tonight!

Supper's over, the day's work is done, and just ahead is a pleasant evening. A postman left the picture theatre program and there's a Paramount Picture on tonight. That settled it.

The relaxation and the change that come with good entertainment are worth more to any family than twice the time spent any other way—including sleep!

Out to the car, then down the road to the theatre that has the good judgment to show Paramount Pictures and the good sense to send out the news with programs.

Pictures like "The Covered Wagon," "Behind the Front," "The Pony Express," "The Rainmaker," "Desert Gold" have proved the quality of Paramount Pictures to farm people, over and over again.

That's why the program that says "a Paramount Picture" means *we're going* and why the theatre is filled with folks from miles around.

You will enjoy these Paramount Pictures

The Rainmaker
That's My Baby
The New Klondike
Born to the West
Fascinating Youth
A Social Celebrity
It's the Old Army Game
Hands Up
The Runaway
Say It Again
Dancing Mothers
The Blind Goddess
The Palm Beach Girl
The Song and Dance Man

Paramount Pictures

Produced by
FAMOUS PLAYERS-LASKY CORP., Adolph Zukor, Pres., New York City

"If It's a Paramount Picture It's the Best Show in Town"

For Grange Lecturers

With the thought in mind that we may be of assistance to Grange Lecturers in preparing Grange programs we have outlined briefly three debates on the following subjects:

Should Farmers use Saturday afternoon as a half holiday?
Is Prohibition, under present conditions a damage or a benefit?
Is the young farmer who selects farming as a life work making a mistake?

We will mail anyone or all three outlines to any Grange Lecturer or to anyone who will use them on receipt of your request, enclosing 6c the amount of postage required to send them.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST 461 4th Ave., New York City

The A. A. Tribe

Lone Scouts---Boy Scouts

THE A. A. Tribe now numbers 1039 members. This is fine and shows that members are busy telling other fellows about the benefits of Lone Scouting. However, I am continually reminded of the fact that the majority of farm boys of scout age are still outside this great organization. It is up to every Scout to so act that he will be a true "Lone Scout" so that others will be attracted to the organization through you, and to tell other boys about it so that every boy will have a chance to join.

There is another way in which we can greatly improve the A. A. Tribe. We have a large number of members who have never obtained any real benefits. I mean by that they have joined and received their pins but have never passed any degrees. What a help it would be if these scouts would get the real scouting spirit and resolve to pass ALL their degrees this winter.

I have received a number of letters from scouts who do not approve of the frequent omission of the A. A. scout page. I am glad to get these letters because they show that you are reading the page. The omission of the page has been unavoidable, but I hope we will be able to have it in every issue from now on. We have all been busy but winter is coming on now so let's all get busy and make some progress.

I am always sorry that it is not possible to print all the fine letters we receive but space will not permit. Do not get discouraged if you fail a few times. Of course, the fellow that writes the most interesting letter is most likely to get his letter printed. Have something to tell, preferably a story of scout advancement or some experience you have had. Let's have some pictures too.

Woodchuck-Rat Contest Closes November 1

THE Woodchuck-Rat exterminating contest is about over. Judging from the reports that have come in it has interested a lot of scouts. Be sure to send in a complete report as soon as the contest closes. Remember that each report is to be certified and signed by two adults.

Beau Geste

(*Continued from page* 18)

There was no fighting, no sign of Touaregs, no trace of battle or siege. No blackened ruins strewn with mutilated corpses here. The Tri-couleur flew merrily from the flag-staff, and the fort looked absolutely normal—a square grey block of high, thick mud walls, flat castellated roof, flanking towers, and lofty look-out platform. All was well! The honour of the Flag of France had been well defended. I waived my *képi* above my head and shouted aloud in my glee.

Perhaps I began composing my Report then and there, doing modest justice to the readiness, promptitude, and dispatch of my little force, which had maintained the glorious traditions of the Nineteenth African Division; giving due praise to the *sous-officer* commanding Zinderneuf, and not forgetting Paul Revere and his Roland....Meanwhile, they should know that relief was at hand, and that, be the Touaregs near or they far, the danger was over and the Flag safe. I, Henri de Beaujolais of the Spahis, had brought relief. I fired by revolver half a dozen times in the air. And then I was aware of a small but remarkable fact. The high look-out platform at the top of its long ladder was empty.

Strange! Very Strange! Incredibly strange, at the very moment when great marauding bands of Touaregs were known to be about—and one of them had only just been beaten off, and might attack again at any moment. I must offer the *sous-officer* my congratulations upon the excellence of his look-out, as soon as I had embraced and commended him! New as he might be to independent command, this should never have happened. One would have thought he could as soon have forgotten his boots as his sentry on the look-out platform.

No, there must be something wrong, in spite of the peaceful look of things and the safety of the Flag—and I pulled out my field-glasses to see if they would reveal anything missed by the naked eye.

Could the Arabs have captured the place, put the defenders to the sword, put on their uniforms, cleaned up the mess, closed the gates, left the Flag flying, and now be waiting for a relieving force to ride, in trustful innocence and close formation, up to the muzzles of their rifles? Possible—but quite unlike brother Touareg! You know what *his* way is, when he has rushed a post or broken a square. A dirty fighter, if ever there was one! And as I focussed my glasses on the walls, I rejected the idea.

Moreover, yes, there were the good European faces of the men at the embrasures, bronzed and bearded, but unmistakably not Arab....

And yet, that again was strange. At every embrasure of the breast-high parapet round the flat roof stood a soldier, staring out across the desert, and most of them staring along their levelled rifles too; some of them straight at me. Why? There was no enemy about. Why were they not sleeping the sleep of tired victors, while double sentries watched from the high look-out platform? Why no man up there, and yet a man at every embrasure that I could see from where I sat on my camel, a thousand meters distant?

And why did no man move; no man turn to call out to a sergeant that a French officer approached; no man walk to the door leading down from the roof, to inform the Commandant of the fort?

As I lowered my glasses and urged my camel forward, I came to the conclusion that I was expected, and that the officer in charge was indulging in a little natural and excusable *fantaisie,* showing off—what you call 'putting on the dog,' eh?

He was going to let me find everything as the Arabs found it when they made their foolish attack—every man at his post. Yes, that must be it.....Ah, it was! Even as I watched, a couple of shots were fired from the wall. They had seen me..... The fellow, in his joy, was almost shooting *at* me, in fact!

And yet—nobody on the look-out platform. How I would prick that good fellow's little bubble of swank! And I smiled to myself as I rode under the trees of the oasis to approach the gates of the fort.

(*Continued on page* 23)

Lone Scouts

and

Boys who wish to join

Use the coupon below. Get some application blanks, join this boys' organization and tell other boys about it.

Dear Lone Scout Editor:

Send me _____ Lone Scout Membership Application Blanks. I will do my best to boost the L. S. A. by telling other boys about the organization.

Signed _____

P. O. _____ State _____

R. F. D. _____

The Cup That Cheers

Is Most Refreshing and, Used Moderately, Is Harmless to Adults

SOME of us may not consider tea anything to go to war about, even though it did figure prominently in at least one war we might mention! I always get on the warpath, however, when I am served a poor cup of tea—and it is a far commoner occurrence than one would expect from a dish so easy to have right.

Tea, the drink "that cheers but does not inebriate" was originally as novel to Europeans as a baby's first tooth, and now, to hold to the same figure of speech, the tea habit is just about as firmly fixed in Europe's social structure as is an adult's best molar.

Originally Pronounced "Tay"

We smile when the Irishman says "tay" and yet he is simply reproducing in these days of "tea" its very first pronunciation in English speaking countries. It was introduced into England about the middle of the seventeenth century. This means, incidentally, that owners of antique English pottery teapots cannot truthfully claim that they are over three hundred years old. Teapots were not manufactured until the need for them arose. In Pepy's Diary of Sept. 28, 1660, we find this comment: "I did send for a cup of *tee,* a China drink, of which I had never drank before." The Chinese called it *Tcha,* the Turks *Chay* and the French now call it the' (pronounced tay). But "a rose by another name would smell as sweet," and all these names of the most used beverage in the world do not seem to hurt its popularity.

Most folks think Chinese tea the best to be had and the canny Chinese do not care how long they continue to think it. But Chinese, preferring a stronger brew, send to India for their supply.

Tea no matter where grown, may be treated so as to be sold either as green or as black tea. The position of the leaf on the tea plant as it grows determines its grade, and consequently its name. The three young shoots at the tip of each twig produce pekoe, a very mild, delicate tea. The extreme tip is flowery pekoe. The leaves next below pekoe are souchong and those below that are congou.

To produce green tea, the leaves are dried rapidly, while for the black teas the leaves are cured in heaps which allow frementing. It is this fermenting which makes the difference in the effect of the two kinds of tea, the green causing more nervousness than the black.

Some of the best known black teas are English Breakfast, Formosa, Flowery Pekoe, Pekoe, China Black, Oolong and Orange Pekoe. The Oolong teas are partly fermented in drying and are about half way in color between green and black teas.

The usual green teas are China Green, Gunpowder, Hyson and Japan. Teas from Ceylon or India may be either black or green.

A Tea for Every Taste

The taste of the individual has much to do with the kind of tea he prefers. Between the very mild Flowery Pekoe of China and the powerful Assam or Darjiling teas of India lies a wide range of choice. Many teas are a blend of more than one kind. My own taste when consulted calls for Orange Pekoe which seems to be sort of in-between in flavor and strength. For special occasions (for women, of course) I delight in having in reserve a small packet of fancy tea, jasmine or other flower teas. These are made of tea packed with petals of flowers, jasmine, chrysanthemum or olive usually—just enough to give a faint odor of the flower. But just as for coffee, the best tea leaf in the world can be spoiled by poor methods in making the drink.

Tea is injured by boiling, as that shows up all its bad qualities. Tannin, which makes it bitter, is drawn out. Since tannin is the chemical used for tanning leather, it is easy to see what we do in a mild degree to our inside lining, when we drink bitter tea or coffee. Crockery, glass or enamel pots are not effected by tannin and therefore win high favor. They also hold heat longer than metal and thereby score another point.

First of all, the tea leaves must be kept stored tightly covered, as they deteriorate when exposed to the air. Nextly, the water used must be freshly drawn—not left standing overnight or since the last meal—and freshly brought to boiling point—not boiled for 15 minutes before useing. Meanwhile the teapot is scalded and kept hot. If you have two tea pots, it is all the better. Measure the tea into one pot, allowing one teaspoon of dry tea to one cup of water. Pour the boiling water over, and allow to stand (covered) not longer than three minutes. Pour through strainer into the other hot teapot and serve at once. Lacking the second teapot, one can invest ten to twenty-five cents in a tea ball and use it, although the metal may impart a metallic flavor. Never fill a tea ball more than half full as the leaves must unroll if the full flavor is to be obtained. Then after standing three minutes the tea ball may simply be lifted out of the hot water and the tea is made.

Again, lacking a tea ball, a small square of cheese cloth tied with a length of twine has been known to serve the same purpose. In fact, a clever New York woman has achieved wonderful business success by tying her tea for sale in individual squares of cheese cloth, loosely filed. This allows restaurants and cafeterias to serve freshly made tea besides making it possible for the customer to remove the package of tea when the required strength is reached.

When a hostess must make a large quantity of tea, an easy way to make it is to use a wire strainer at least four inches in diameter and of fine enough mesh that the leaves do not go through. Pour boiling water through the leaves in the strainer taking care to bring the water thoroughly in contact with the leaves. A large enamelled or crockery vessel may be used. Cover, let the strainer stay submerged in the water three minutes, remove and serve the tea at once. The tea may be kept hot, but not boiling, over the fire until all is served.

Cream and sugar are widely used as "trimmin's" for the tea, but the Russians taught us how good is a slice of lemon instead of cream. For tea parties, a half slice of orange stuck with a whole clove gives a festive touch for either hot or cold tea. In the south where iced tea is usually served in the summertime, a spray of mint leaves is put into the pitcher of tea besides serving sliced lemon, orange, or even an after dinner mint with it. Iced tea takes up the sugar better, if sugar is first made into a syrup. If this little precaution has not been observed, then use powdered sugar rather than granulated.

Now, after this, if any one serves a poor cup of tea instead of the steaming cup of amber colored deliciousness, we hope she gets what she deserves—a thankless and faultfinding husband.

Boy's Windbreaker

Pattern 2841 *shows just the thing for boys' general wear. Make up in plaid, flannel or in serge, line with good warm lining, and he will call you blessed when winter comes in earnest. It cuts in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16 years. Size 8 requires 1 yard of 54-inch material with 4 yards of binding.* Price 13c.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern numbers and sizes clearly and correctly and enclose with correct remittance in stamps or coin (although coin is sent at own risk). Add 12c to your order for one of our Fall Fashion books. Send all orders to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 461-4th Avenue, New York City.

Meet "Aunt Sammy"

WHO *is* Aunt Sammy? Uncle Sam's wife, of course. Tune in and hear her "Housekeeper's Chat", whether it be about the questions women are asking, what we shall have for dinner, or just backyard gossip.

Aunt Sammy will speak for 15 minutes each day and will devote 5 minutes to each of the above named features. Since Aunt Sammy spends much of her time at the Bureau of Home Economics in Washington, D. C., she must be an authority on such matters and we predict it won't be long before all her nieces will make a regular business of listening to her housewifely wisdom.

She began her broadcasting on Monday, October 4th. Eastern states can hear her at 10 o'clock on Mondays from WGBS in New York City; at 1:00 P. M. on Monday, Wednesday, Friday from WTIC at Hartford, Conn.; at 3:30 P. M. on Monday, Wednesday, Friday, from KIV at Pittsburgh, Pa.; and daily from WRC at Washington, D. C.

If the telephone rings or the turnips boil over while Aunt Sammy is speaking and you miss part of her message, just write to the radio broadcasting station and ask for a mimeograph copy of her talk.

Green Tomato Pickle

Slice one peck green tomatoes, discarding the small slices from stem and blossom ends. Slice one dozen large white onions, add to the tomatoes and let stand over night under a weight. Drain off all juice, add one half cupful salt and let stand for six hours. Drain again, and pack in fruit jars or in a crock in which they are to be stored for winter use. To four cupfuls of vinegar, add six red pepper pods and one cupful mixed whole spices. Heat to boiling point and pour over tomatoes. If they are not entirely covered, heat additional vinegar to boiling point and pour over them. Seal or cover with horse radish leaves and a cloth under the crock cover.—L. M. T.

Extra help for easier washing!

Unusually good soap and plenty of dirt-loosening naptha, working hand-in-hand in Fels-Naptha, give you *extra* washing help you'd hardly expect of any other soap, no matter what its form, or color, or price!

Your dealer has Fels-Naptha—or will get it for you

FREE New Book FACTORY PRICES Direct-to-You Factory Prices

Save 1/3 to 1/2

New FREE book quotes **Reduced Factory Prices.** Introduces sensational **5-Year Guarantee Bond** on Stoves, Ranges, Furnaces. 200 styles and sizes. Beautiful porcelain enamel ranges and combination gas and coal ranges in soft grey and delft blue. Mahogany porcelain enamel heating stoves. Cash or easy terms—as low as $3 down, $3 monthly. 24 hr. shpts. 30 day free trial. 360 day approval test. Satisfaction guaranteed. 26 yrs. in business. 600,000 customers. Write today for your copy of this FREE book.

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Millions end them at once

There is a way to stop a cold, check the fever, open the bowels and tone the system—all at once. Results come in 24 hours. The way is so efficient that we paid $1,000,000 for it. It is so well-proved that millions now employ it. That way is HILL'S—the perfect remedy for colds. Get it now. Take it tonight and the cold will end tomorrow. Don't trust a lesser help.

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ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in this department at the rate of 7 cents a word. The minimum charge per insertion is $1 per week.

Count as one word each initial, abbreviation and whole number, including name and address. Thus "J. B. Jones, 44 E. Main St., Mount Morris, N. Y." counts as eleven words.

Place your wants by following the style of the advertisements on this page.

The More You Tell, The Quicker You Sell

EVERY week the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST reaches *OVER* 140,000 farmers in New York New Jersey, Pennsylvania and adjacent states. Advertising orders must reach our office at 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City, not later than the second Monday previous to date of issue. Cancellation orders must reach us on the same schedule. Because of the low rate to subscribers and their friends, cash or money order must accompany your order.

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS—SELL SPRING STEEL automobile bumpers direct from factory—Half usual price. Sell garages, shops, or owners. Write LIBERTY BUMPER COMPANY, 1426 Inter-Southern Bldg., Louisville, Ky.

CATTLE

REGISTERED GUERNSEY CALVES. STEPHEN KELLOGG, Burdette, N. Y.

CLEAN COWS—I can furnish your wants at very reasonable prices. Ninety percent of my animals are Accredited. Live in a tested area. MILES B. MARSHALL, Morrisville, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Four two-year-old heifers, Registered Holsteins. Several cows and some young stock. Accredited Herd. State what you want. A. V. NEWTON, Salamanca, N. Y.

TEN REGISTERED AYRSHIRE heifers from one to two years old. Two young bulls from A. R. Dams with over 12,000 lbs. as three year olds. Herd accredited. F. G. MEAD & SON, Andover, Allegany Co., N. Y.

COWS when clipped—give More, Richer and Cleaner Milk. Write for our price list or order through your dealer. GILLETTE CLIPPING MACHINE CO., 129-131 W. 31st Street, Dept. A., New York City.

REGISTERED GUERNSEY BULL CALVES. Best of Breeding. Guaranteed to please. $50.00 each. Accredited Herd. ALFADALE FARM, Athens, N. Y.

FOR SALE. Registered and grade Guernseys. 9 cows, 7 heifers, one bull. Accredited herd. CLARE GREGORY, Mt. Vision, New York.

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COONHOUNDS—River Bottom trained Black and tans and blueticks Combination hunters, Champion Rabbit hounds, Foxhounds, reasonable prices, Catalogue, Photos Free, Riverview Kennels. L. J. ADAMS, Ramsey, Ill.

COLLIE DOGS and Puppies, cow drivers. Registered, line bred, 30 years. PAINE'S KENNELS, So. Royalton, Vt.

ENGLISH BEAGLES, 2 males 1 year old, started. 1 female 3 years, extra good worker. J. M. PARDEE, Route 61, North Clymer, New York.

30 DAY SALE, Scotch collie and Welsh shepherd pups. Natural heelers, trained dogs $20.00. MAPLE GROVE FARMS, Pope Mills, N. Y.

REMEMBER VACCINATION means your protection. My English and Welsh Shepherds are vaccinated, proof against distemper. Few choice pups at reduced prices for short time. GEO. BOORMAN, Marathon, New York.

COLLIE PUPPIES FOR SALE. From pedigreed stock, six weeks old black and white, also sable and white. Satisfaction or money back. A. VAN DYKE, Canajoharie, N. Y.

FEMALE RABBIT HOUNDS, partly trained, $15.00, few thoroughly broke. GERHARD JUNG, Colden, N. Y.

FOX TERRIER PUPPIES. Registerable. Also grown stock. CARMEN WELCH, Herrick, Ill.

EGGS—POULTRY—TURKEYS

WYCKOFF COCKERELS hatched from eggs that came direct from the Wyckoff farms, they are large type birds will sell at $3.50 per bird while they last, order direct from this ad. J. N. NACE, Richfield, Pa.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, pure-bred, 18 months old, $15.00. MRS. C. T. SMITH, Croxton, Virginia.

BLACK GIANTS—150 pullets, 25 cockerels 4½ months old at $1.50 each. CHAS. TAYLOR, Liberty, N. Y.

POULTRY SUPPLIES

EGG CASES—Wholesale dealer and shipper of second hand egg cases. Car lots a specialty. LOUIS OLOFSKY, 703 Greene Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FARM IMPLEMENTS

WANTED. Martin Ditcher. State model and condition. H. J. EVANS, Mineola, N. Y.

FARM DITCH DIGGER—Build your own. For particulars write. W. T. GRIFFIN, North East, Pa.

FARMS FOR SALE

INVESTIGATE SOUTH GEORGIA FARMS Write for book on opportunities. Truck, corn, fruit, hogs, cattle dairying. CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, Thomasville, Ga.

FARM 150 acres, 8 room cottage, ample buildings, Cows, Horses, Crops, Equipment, $6500. $1000 down, balance $100 year. MR. DOUGLAS, Herkimer, N. Y., Box 12.

VERY PRODUCTIVE 108 ACRE FARM in grape belt of Finger Lake region. Excellent building and water. Pleasantly located on improved road. Have never experienced loss from frost, flood or hail. Smooth, level fields. Situated west side Keuka Lake, Town of Pulteney. Come and see WILLIAM SMITH, R. No. 2, Hammondsport, N. Y.

FOR SALE. Valuable fruit farm, consisting of 4000 apple trees, 200 peach trees, all late varieties. Near Burlington, N. J. Good schools, churches and roads. Will help finance. Address DR. M. W. NEWCOMB, Brown's Mills, N. J.

FOR SALE—Wayne County farm. 73 acres, 30 fruit, Tractor plows, Sprayer, truck, 1½ to Village Cold storage creamery, Canning factory. $5000 first mortgage—$2500 cash, $2500 second mortgage. BOX 392, c/o AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

FOR SALE, 20 fine farms near city. Easy Terms. Write to W. J. BROCKINGTON, Fayetteville, N. C.

HELP WANTED

WANTED single man on dairy farm. Must be a good milker and general farmer. Modern place and good living conditions. Wages $60 and board. BELLE ELLEN STOCK FARMS, Branchville, N. J.

WANTED—Young married man Oct. 15. General farm. Central New York. Tractor, Milking machine, electricity, running water. Must board one man. Give experience, references, and wage expected. BOX 390, c/o AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

AMERICAN WIDOWER wishes a refined lady for housekeeper and pleasant companion. BOX 391, c/o AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

HONEY

CLAFONY QUALITY BUCKWHEAT HONEY. 5-lbs., $1.10, postpaid third zone; 60-lbs. unprepaid, $6; 120-lbs., $11. CLARENCE FOOTE, Delanson, New York.

MISCELLANEOUS

SPECIAL SALE—Homespun tobacco, Smoking or Chewing. Satisfaction Guaranteed or money refunded, four lbs. $1.00, twelve $2.25. Pipe Free. UNITED FARMERS OF KENTUCKY, Paducah, Ky.

OAT STRAW and all kinds hay, Clover mixed especially. Get delivered prices, Carloads. JAMES E. DANTE, Jr., East Worcester, N. Y.

CASH PAID for Dairymen's League Certificates of indebtedness, all series. L. F. THORNTON. Dimock, Pa.

STOW'S PATENT STOVE BRICK. Fit any range, easily applied. Price, One dollar with order. Castings furnished. Agents wanted. S. J. STOW, New Haven, Ct.

RADIO. Crosley Three Tube, Cheap. GARNET SIMMS, Lake, New York.

GUARANTEED HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing or smoking 5 lbs. $1.25; ten $2.00, cigars $2.00 for 50, pipe free, pay when received. FARMERS UNION, Maxon Mills, Kentucky.

EXTENSION LADDERS—34 to 40 ft., 27c ft. Freight paid. A. L. FERRIS, Interlaken, N. Y.

USE Egyptian Ointment for old sores, burns, cuts and all skin trouble. Absolutely antiseptic. Positively relieves or money refunded. Price $1.00 prepaid. THOMAS B. CAMPBELL, 100 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn, New York.

METAL TAGS for traps. Name and address, three cents each. Indian Bows, five feet, $2.50, with arrows. A. STARR, Bloomsburg, Pa.

SEEDS—NURSERY STOCK

HARDY PERENNIAL FLOWER PLANTS for October and November planting. Foxglove, Hollyhock, Bleeding Heart, Phlox, Canterbury Bells, Hardy Larkspur, and over 80 others. All perfectly hardy, living outdoors during winter,—will bloom next summer. Also Strawberry, Raspberry, Blackberry, Grape, Gooseberry, Currant, Asparagus, Hedge plants; Roses, Shrubs, Pansies, Tulips, Hyacinths. Catalogue free. HARRY E. SQUIRES, Hampton Bays, N. Y.

Some Bygone Farmers I Have Known

(*Continued from page* 1)

come to call "Agricultural Extension Work" and his was a "voice crying in the wilderness."

I think the first time I ever saw him must have been one very cold winter day in 1889. One of the very first Farmers' Institutes ever held in the state met in Library Hall downtown in the city of Ithaca. It was a new venture and there was a most formidable array of speakers, the Colonel among the number. The Cornell Department of Agriculture up on the Hill practically adjourned in honor of the occassion and the student body was advised—perhaps directed, to attend. We did so and boy-like roosted in the gallery whence we could overlook the entire proceedings. There must have been two or three dozen of us and I have no doubt that in our inmost hearts we felt that we were the agricultural hope and salvation of the Empire State. That was almost forty years ago and for all of us a great deal of water has gone under the bridge since then. In those days I was much given to attending agricultural meetings when I could hear of one and so it was that during the next few years I came to have at least a speaking acquaintance with the Colonel.

He did a great deal to popularize the Duroc hog and at one time he bred a large number of them. Pork production had an important place in his Institute teaching and he laid much stress on the principle of growing them on green forage and dairy by-products without too much grain thus avoiding a lardy and unpalatable carcass. "You want to fat 'em lean" was a favorite statement.

There is one retort of the Colonel's which lingered long in the unofficial and unwritten archives of the Farmers' Institute. Launched on his favorite theme he expanded thus: "You should establish pleasant relations with your hogs. Get acquainted with them—they will appreciate it. At feeding time get over the fence and scratch their backs for them. They will enjoy it."

An auditor willing to heckle the speaker a bit inquired, *"Say: Will scratching their backs the way you recommend make them lean?"*

Quick as a flash came the reply. *"It will make them lean toward you"*. When the shouting and the tumult died the Colonel was master of the field. He had at least demonstrated his intimate acquaintance with the personal behavior of hogs.

* * *

His farm known as "Kirby Homestead" lay on a rather unfrequented road a little more than a mile north of the village of Charlton in Saratoga County. It was never a really high class farm, the soil being on the whole rather too light in texture and with some swamp and some rocky areas but in its owner's heyday it was deemed something of a show place.

Colonel Curtis went out of life with tragic suddenness in the midst of the full activities of his career. He was engaged in conducting a Dairy School at Cuba in Allegany County. During the day he lectured and taught as was his wont and that night he died in a hotel bed-room far from home.

Not long after the owners death, Kirby Homestead was sold to strangers. Some years ago when in Charlton I rode out to the farm, a little pilgrimage inspired by the same sentiment that makes us go to stand beside the grave of those we have known. Even then the hand of neglect and decay was every where evident.

And again last week I went once more but for a very different reason because I was to appraise the farm for the Federal Land Bank. As I drove into the yard a broad-faced, bare-footed woman of some eastern European race and who spoke no English was drawing water at the well. The pear orchard which the Colonel planted and of which he used to speak and write is sod-bound and neglected and forlorn. The fields over which the Master used to walk lie fallow and unkempt. The big main barn has burned and the others lean and sag crazily as if the snows of another winter would surely crush them. The house has seen no paint for these many years. I went over every field and through the woodland and as was my duty roamed through the old home and once again came to me the meditation of the Hebrew poet of long ago:

"I passed by the field of the slothful
And by the vineyard of the man void of understanding
And Lo it was all overgrown with thorns
And nettles had covered the face thereof
And the stone wall there of was broken down.
Then I saw and considered it well
I looked upon it and received instruction."

* * *

There was a time when Kirby Homestead offered gracious hospitality and when men who were leaders in agricultural affairs came there for conference and advice. In the decorations on the walls and in the hardwood floors carefully laid in goemetric patterns, there are still indications of a certain refinement and elegance of living but the Master has long departed and not even imagination can bring back the light of other days.

There must be other men (I am sure that H. E. Cook is one) who will remember the Colonel, and as I do, think of him with tenderness.

SEEDS—NURSERY STOCK

RASPBERRY PLANTS; Black, Purple and Red. Fall is the logical time for planting, write for prices. F. G. MANGUS, Pulaski, N. Y.

SHEEP

REGISTERED Delaine yearling rams, also fifty registered Delaine ewes. J. C. WEATHERBY, Trumansburg, N. Y.

LEICESTER, LINCOLN, Southdown, Suffolk, Cotswold, Delaine, Rambouillet. American Merino rams and a few ewes. Have won many premiums. F. S. LEWIS, Ashville, N. Y.

REGISTERED SHOPSHIRE Ram lambs, by 250 lb. imported Ram. Also yearling Ewes. FRED VAN VLEET & SONS, Lodi, N. Y.

RAMBOUILLET, DELAINE, Dorset, Cheviot, Southdown and Cotswold Rams. Our Rams are priced reasonable and guaranteed. D. H. TOWNSEND & SONS, Interlaken, New York.

SHEEP WANTED. 50 to 400 breeding ewes. State cash price. CURRIE SHEEP FARMS, Deansboro, N. Y.

WANTED—LINCOLN RAM. Yearling preferred. Write to HAROLD J. PEASE, Barker, New York.

SWINE

REGISTERED O. I. C. pigs, 6 to 7 weeks old, $11; 8 to 10 weeks old, $13. Best blood lines. Ship on approval. GEO. N. RUPRACHT, Mallory, N. Y.

"SUCCESSOR" BERKSHIRE'S, Choice spring gilts, Fall boar and sow pigs from 650 lb. grand-champion yearling boar, Cholera immune. W. H. ARMSTRONG, Lisbon, N. Y.

WOMEN'S WANTS

PATCHWORK. Send fifteen cents for household package, bright new calicoes and percales. Your money's worth every time. PATCHWORK COMPANY, Meriden, Conn.

BARREL LOTS Slightly Damaged Crockery, Hotel Chinaware, Cookingware, Glassware, etc. Shipped direct from Factory to Consumer. Write for Particulars. E. SWASEY & COMPANY, Portland, Maine.

WOOLENS. Material for ladies' wear direct from factory. Write for samples and mention garment planned. F. A. PACKARD, Box A, Camden, Me.

MEN! WOMEN! EARN $1 AN HOUR AT HOME, Weaving Colonial Rugs, genuine fluff rugs, fancy fabrics, from new and other materials. Home weavers always busy. You learn in 30 minutes. We guarantee it. Looms now at reduced prices. Liberal Pay-As-You-Weave terms. Solve YOUR more-money problem by writing for FREE Loom Book today. UNION LOOM WORKS, 332 Factory St., Boonville, N. Y.

LADIES' LISLE STOCKINGS, 3 pair $1.00, black, beige, grey, champagne, 8½ to 10½. Men's silk and cotton socks 3 pair $1.00. Big line for agents. GEORGE B. TALBOT, Norwood, Mass.

HAIR GOODS, APRONS, dresses. Booklet, MRS. MACK, 15 Mechanic, Canton, N. Y.

Some Good Things Ahead

(*Continued from page 5*)

ness. Very few farm papers render this particular service. Our news work covers both the local news of your own community and the general farm news of both state and nation. In this connection, also, we cooperate with broadcasting station WGY of the General Electric Company at Schenectady to broadcast the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST news service weekly in that station's weekly agricultural program.

E. R. EASTMAN

Perhaps you have noticed in the last year what AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has been trying to do for the farm boy. No influence in America has done more for city children in the last few years than the Boy Scout organization and with the amount of juvenile crime constantly increasing, we all know how much need there is for directing the activities of boys along right lines. It was with this thought in mind that we established our Lone Scout work, which is the division of the Boy Scout organization adapted especially to the needs of farm boys. Over a thousand boys in the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST family are members of our Lone Scout Tribe, and more are coming in every day. Because of the good that we know this work is doing for these boys, and of the added interest it is giving them in the business of farming and country life in general, we expect to continue and increase this project until we hope there will be a great army of youngsters preparing themselves to be better and more useful citizens through Scout work. We urge parents to inform themselves more fully about Lone Scout work and to encourage their boys to take it up.

One of the things that gives our publisher and editorial staff much satisfaction is the fact that we have a great deal of evidence to the effect that wife, mother and sister on the farm read the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST as thoroughly as do the men. Our correspondence shows that the women are studying the markets, following the news and the public questions relating to agriculture more closely than ever before, and we think that this means a lot for progress because after all, the mother's influence is the greatest fundamental factor for good in the home, in the community and in the nation itself. We will continue to edit and publish AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST with the interests of the farm women in mind.

H. L. COSLINE

With this thought in mind, in addition to the articles in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST of interest to both men and women, we shall continue to have a very strong Houshold Department, edited by Mrs. Grace Watkins Huckett, a trained expert in home making and also a practical one living in a country community. To show how much this Department is appreciated, last year we furnished to women as a service and practically at cost, 26,520 patterns. We will continue this service and in the Household Department there will be a series of articles on the history and use of food materials. AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST recipes appearing in our columns are all tried and true because they are tested under farm home conditions. The latest developments in household science, equipment and approved utensils will be discussed. There will be reviews of good books, lists of the best motion pictures, and many contests of special interest to the women folks.

One thing that we must not forget to mention with the good things that we have ahead is the serial story. We can run but one story at a time in our columns, but we try to make this good and spare no expense or study in making the selection and purchase to make the story alone worth more than the price you pay for the magazine. The story that has just started in this issue called "Beau Geste" is, in the opinion of our editorial staff, the greatest novel of a whole generation, and we will almost guarantee if father, mother, brother or sister reads the first chapters of this story he or she will follow it through to the grand climax.

FRED W. OHM

Now this brief review is just a few of the high spots in the plans we have to entertain and help you during the coming months. They will serve to indicate how hard we are all working to give you the kind of farm journal that you want, that will help you in your everyday work, and leave you every time you read it with a little lift in your spirits, a little more hopeful outlook toward life, and all of its problems. You are urged to use our services to find fault with us when you do not like what we do, to excuse the mistakes which, being human, we are sure to make, and to work with us shoulder to shoulder to make the business of farming successful from both the standpoint of dollars and cents and happiness realized.

GRACE WATKINS HUCKETT

Beau Geste

(*Continued from page 20*)

It was the last time I smiled for quite a little while.

Among the palm trees were little pools of dried and blackened blood where men had fallen, or wounded men had been laid, showing that, however intact the garrison of the fort might be, their assailants had paid toll to the good Lebel rifles of my friends.

And then I rode out from the shade of the oasis and up to the gate.

Here half a dozen or so kept watch, looking out over the wall above, as they leant in the embrasures of the parapet. The nearest was a huge fellow, with a great bushy grey mustache, from beneath which protruded a short wooden pipe. His *képi* was cocked rakishly over one eye, as he stared hard at me with the other, half closed and leering, while he kept his rifle pointed straight at my head.

I was glad to feel certain that he at least was no Arab, but a tough old legionary, and rough soldier of fortune. But I thought his joke a poor one and overpersonal, as I looked up into the muzzle of his unwavering rifle.....

'Congratulations, my children,' I cried. *'France and I are proud to salute you,'* and raised my *képi* in homage to their courage and their victory.

Not one of them saluted. Not one of them answered. Not one of them stirred. Neither a finger nor an eyelid moved. I was annoyed. If this was 'making *fantaisie,'* as they call it in the Legion, it was making it at the wrong moment and in the wrong manner.

I then addressed myself particularly to old Grey-Moustache. *'You,'* I said, pointing up straight at his face, *'go at once and tell your Commandant that Major de Beaujolais of the Spahis has arrived from Tokotu with a relieving force—and take that pipe out of your face and step smartly, do you hear?'*

And then, my friend, I grew a little uncomfortable, though the impossible truth did not dawn upon me. Why did the fellow remain like a graven image, silent, motionless, remote—like an Egyption god on a temple wall, looking with stony and unseeing eye into my puny human face?

Where were the usual sounds and stir of an occupied post? Why had no sentry seen me from afar and cried the news aloud? Why had the gate not been opened? Why did these men ignore me as though I were a beetle on the sand? Where was their officer?....

When, as in a dream, I rode right round the place, and beheld more and more of those motionless silent forms, with their fixed, unwinking eyes, I clearly saw that one of them, whose *képi* had fallen from his head, had a hole in the centre of his forehead and was dead—although at his post, with chest and elbows leaning on the parapet, and looking as though about to fire his rifle!

I am rather near-sighted, as you know, but then the truth dawned upon me— they were *all* dead!

(*To Be Continued*)

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Splitting up of fine large farms for more intensive cultivation makes land available—prices astonishingly low.

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Please send me descriptive Booklet. The kind of Farming I am interested in is _____
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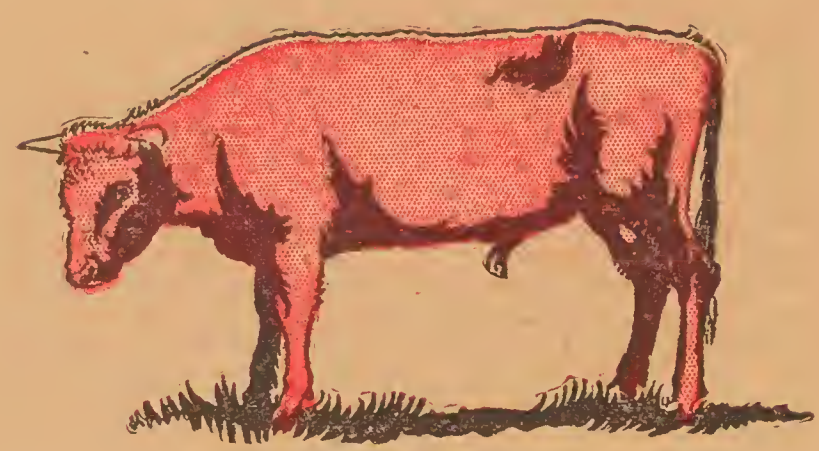
OTTAWA MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Room 801-W Magee Bldg., Pittsbutgh, Pa.

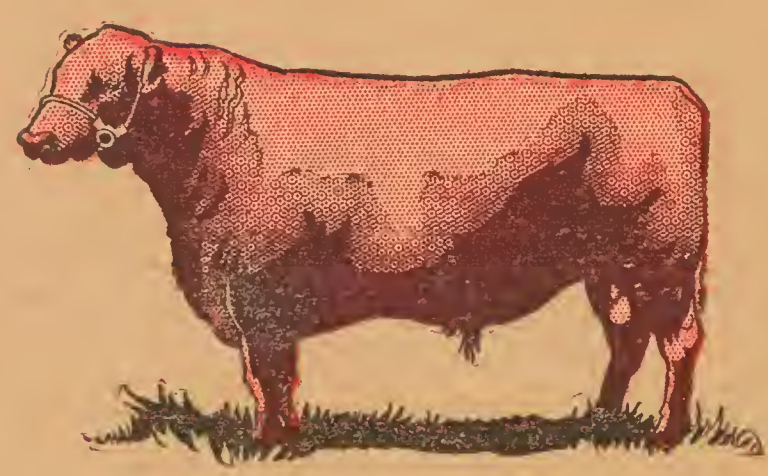
Why their beeves topped the market



Scrub bulls are low profit makers.

31 short-horn baby beeves, averaging 706 pounds, were recently shipped by 3 farmers of Cole County, Missouri. The beeves topped the market at the National Stockyards, Chicago. These farmers have used only the best pure-bred bulls for years. In that way *they have developed good, uniform beef type stock that tops the market every year.*

How this points to Mobiloil economy



It takes pure-bred bulls to produce market-topping beeves.

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NAMES OF PASSENGER CARS	1926		1925		1924		1923	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Buick	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Cadillac	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc	A	A
Chandler	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Chevrolet	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Chrysler 4	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	....	...	...	...
Chrysler 6	A	A	A	A	A	A	...	...
Dodge Brothers	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Essex	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Ford	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Franklin	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
Hudson	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Hupmobile	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Jewett	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Maxwell	...	....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Nash	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Oakland	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A
Oldsmobile (4 & 6)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Overland	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Packard 6	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A	A	A
Packard 8	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Paige	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Reo	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Star	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Studebaker	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Velie	A	Arc.	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc.
Willys-Knight 4	B	Arc.	B	Arc	B	Arc	B	Arc.
Willys-Knight 6	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	...	....	...	....

A cross cut saw does one job, but you need a rip saw for other kinds of work. In your farm engines, you need different grades of Mobiloil for different jobs. Your car needs one grade of Mobiloil, your tractor another; possibly entirely different grades for your truck, stationary and farm-lighting engines.

The Mobiloil Chart at your dealer's tells you, with scientific accuracy, just what grades to use. This Chart has the approval of 609 makers of automobiles and other automotive equipment.

This dealer has Mobiloil in 2 new farm packages—the handy 5-gallon Tipper Box, and the new 10-gallon steel drum with a new type faucet. Ask to see them. You'll find they give you new convenience in handling oil.

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VACUUM OIL COMPANY

FOUNDED IN 1842

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

OCTOBER 23, 1926

Proper Grading and Packing Is Half the Marketing

J.C.Penney Co. A NATION WIDE INSTITUTION DEPARTMENT STORES

Meet Mr. Blank

THE Man behind the Counter of your nearest J. C. Penney Company Store is a man familiar with the merchandise needs of your community. You will find him sincere, courteous, sympathetic—ready to listen to your shopping problems and anxious to solve them if possible.

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The J. C. Penney Company Stores bring to the rural communities of the Nation all the variety of the big city store and quality merchandise at low prices. At these stores is available everything that the man, woman or child needs for work or leisure. There probably is one not far from you.

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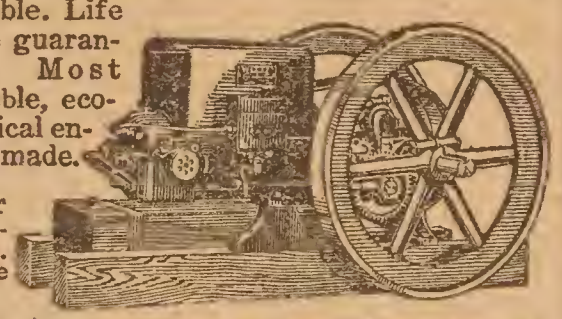
I want to Give YOU this new ENGINE BOOK - FREE

NOW the WITTE ENGINE, 1½ to 30 H. P., 150,000 in daily world wide use, has many new improvements and refinements, and owing to mass production, I am announcing **new Lower Prices, new extra long terms, no interest.** The WITTE develops more than rated power from almost any kind of fuel. Throttling Governor controls power for various loads and enables the use of cheap distillate. Has Valve-in-Head motor. Wico magneto. Semi-Steel construction. Has fewer parts. Free from usual engine trouble. Life time guarantee. Most durable, economical engine made.

$5.00 DOWN BUYS A WITTE



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Runs on Kerosene, Gasoline, Distillate, Gas-Oil or Gas

FREE Simply send name today—no cost—no obligation for this interesting book. Get the facts about engines—even if you have my old catalog—get my new offers; they will save and make you money—good ideas about making $500.00 to $1000.00 a year with your power outfits.

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1—Medium Weight, Yet Durable.
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3—Throttling Governor, giving even speed.
4—A Real Kerosene, Gas-Oil, Gasoline or Distillate Engine.
5—Perfect High-Tension Magneto Ignition.
6—Self-Adjusting Carburetor.

3 HOURS SHIPPING SERVICE

Note These Points

Square, Protected Tank, removable die-cast bearings, and many other refinements. Starts easy in the coldest weather. Special piston construction means more power for less fuel. Speed regulator enables it to be used on lightest jobs as well as on the heaviest work. Takes the place of several engines. *Iron-Clad Life-time Guarantee.*

WITTE ENGINE WORKS

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1807 Empire Building PITTSBURGH, PA.
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POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT

Farmers of the Empire State

The American Constitution AND *National Prohibition*

Are at Stake in the Coming Election

UNITED STATES SENATOR JAMES W. WADSWORTH, widely advertised member of the Committee of Fifty of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment is seeking re-election on a personal platform which AIMS TO OVERTURN THE EIGHTTEENTH AMENDMENT and THREATENS TO SELL OUT THE REPUBLICAN PARTY to the Liquor Interests to further his personal political ambitions.

JUDGE ROBERT F. WAGNER, Democratic candidate, is equally opposed to prohibition and seeks to nullify the Eighteenth Amendment by modifying the Volstead act so as to make its provisions ineffective.

THE ONLY CANDIDATE FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR WHO STANDS BY THE ENTIRE CONSTITUTION

AND IS

PLEDGED TO SUPPORT PRESIDENT COOLIDGE IN EN FORCING THE NATIONAL PROHIBITION AMENDMENT

IS

Hon. Franklin W. Cristman

OF HERKIMER

Independent Republican Candidate

Whose name will appear on the Election ballot

AT THE SIGN OF THE STATUE OF LIBERTY

THE FARMERS OF NEW YORK STATE, as represented by the State Grange, the Farm Bureaus and other farm organizations, are practically unanimous in favor of prohibition. They need no argument on the benefits of prohibition, the question of law enforcement or the issues of Milk vs. Booze and Prosperity under Prohibition.

SENATOR CRISTMAN IS A GRANGER and owns and manages several farm properties. Born on a farm, he knows farmers' problems and has their interests at heart. He is also a prominent lawyer, banker and former member of the State Senate. His candidacy merits the support of every farmer in New York State.

JOIN THE CRISTMAN-FOR-SENATE AGRICULTURAL CLUB in your County! Boost for Cristman in your community and help get every last Cristman voter to the polls on Election day.

THE CAMPAIGN TO ELECT CRISTMAN

Requires immediately an adequate campaign fund to meet the legitimate and necessary expenses of a winning campaign. Readers of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST who wish to aid in electing Senator Cristman are invited to use the blank below and send their largest possible contributions at once to the

INDEPENDENT REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE
Suite 161, Hotel Imperial
New York City.

Date _____

D. W. WILBUR, Treas.
Suite 161, Hotel Imperial,
New York City.

Enclosed find my campaign contribution of $_____ to aid in the election of Senator Cristman.

Name _____

Address _____

Checks should be made payable to D. W. Wilbur, Treasurer. Literature and information concerning the campaign will be gladly furnished free of charge upon request.

A City Boy Who "Took to Farming"

How He Manages a Niagara County Fruit Farm

MR. Herbert Lautz of Newfane, Niagara County, New York, was born and brought up in a large city and in spite of these facts which would naturally tend to influence him to choose a city vocation, he decided that he would become a farmer. In order to prepare himself to do the job he spent four years at the New York State College of Agriculture and worked on a number of farms in order to gain practical experience. Mr. Lautz is the only one of his immediate family who is engaged in farming. He has several brothers who are graduates of the Engineering College of Cornell University and according to Mr. Lautz they look upon his farming venture with some amusement.

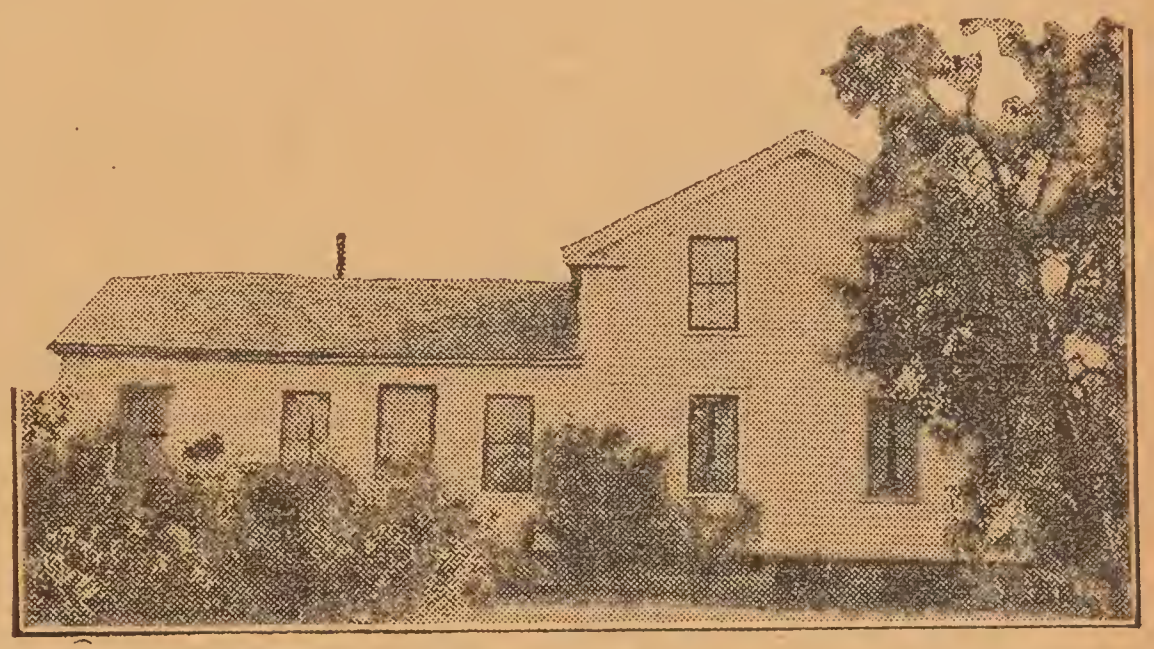
Mr. Herbert Lautz

Mr. Lautz's experience, however, is scarcely that of the "back to the lander", but rather that of the young man who for various reasons, including the desire to find a healthful occupation, chose this particular vocation and then set out with a definite plan of preparing himself for it.

"I have often thought", said he, "that there are three kinds or types of knowledge. For instance, we might think of this in connection with three men who learn to drive cars. One man learns to make it go and stop, but when anything goes wrong, he is lost and is forced to take the car to the garage to have it repaired. The second man knows a little more about the machine. He has learned from experience that there are certain things he can do to remedy certain conditions, but he has little idea as to the reason for them. The third man is a fellow who has studied the machine until he understands how it works and knows the reasons for the troubles he may have and exactly how to remedy them. This is the kind of knowledge that I decided I must have in order to make any kind of success at farming.

"Naturally, I had no experience. Of course, you know that it is necessary to get a considerable amount of practical experience before I could graduate from the College of Agriculture, but this did not trouble me in any way as I felt the need for practical experience and was very glad to get it. I worked on various types of farms during the vacations in the college. One thing I was particularly interested in learning was the type of farming that I would like best and with which I would be most likely to succeed. I worked on a number of fruit farms and finally decided it would be easier for a man with my lack of experience to succeed with fruit than it would be to attempt to operate a dairy or stock farm. I also spent some time on farms in Virginia and Florida, being particularly interested in Florida in the problem of fertilizing and marketing. They have a wonderful climate there in which to grow crops, but they do have a big problem when it comes to market them. While working on the Salisbury farm near Phelps I learned some good lessons in the importance of thoroughness and I have attempted to profit by it in growing fruit of good quality here. I graduated from the State College in

(*Continued on page* 8)



The Lautz Home. Mrs. Lautz is the winner of the Niagara County kitchen improvement contest.

A New Plan to Advertise and Sell Apples

Growers and Buyers Organize to Move Big Crop

FOR years, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has urged apple growers to advertise. We have time and again pointed to the wonderful results which the orange growers of California have attained by organization and advertising. The results have increased the production in oranges many times in the last two years and changed the industry from a failure to a success. But the apple growers have been slow to follow example, with the result that a year of large production like this one has always meant a big loss.

At last, however, the apple producers have been driven to action by the necessity of a large crop and ruinously low prices this year. At a national apple conference held in Chicago in September an association, known as "Apples for Health, Inc.", was organized and incorporated under the laws of Illinois as a non-profit organization to stimulate the demand for apples by a nationwide advertising and publicity campaign. The object of the campaign is to maintain the apple as the king of American fruits by converting the surplus apple crop into profits for the growers and into health and satisfaction for the consumers.

Men of national prominence in the production and marketing of apples were elected as officers and directors in this new association. The President is Mr. Paul Stark, who is also President of the American Pomological Society and Treasurer of the Stark Brothers Nurseries and Orchards Company at Louisiana, Mo. The first Vice-president is the Hon. Harry Byrd, Governor of Virginia, and a large apple grower. Two of the directors are Mr. Edward Mitchell, well known fruit grower at Stuyvesant Falls, New York, and President of the New York Horticultural Society, and Mr. Porter R. Taylor, State Commissioner of Markets at Harrisburg, Pa.

The work is already under way. The writer had his attention forcibly called to the good work of this association the other day by noticing a very fine apple advertising sign in a fruit store in New York City. It is the first time in the history of the industry that all branches seem eager to work together to make an advertising project a success. For real results, however, it will be necessary for the association to have the backing of every producer as outlined by the letters which we print below written by E. W. Mitchell, President of the New York State Horticultural Society and by President Stark of the new organization.

Before we give Mr. Mitchell's letter, we want to go a step farther and outline a plan whereby AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST can help along this necessary job of increasing consumption of apples and also help everyone of our farm families who do not happen to be apple growers. Charity is not the only thing that begins at home. We have often said that the first place where good farm products should be consumed in abundance is in the farm home. Yet there are thousands of farm families who eat very few apples, and the consumption is limited usually to a few wormy and diseased specimens for a few brief weeks in the fall. There was a time when there was a good orchard on nearly every farm that grew good fruit. Most of the old orchards are left, but disease and lack of care have made good fruit in many farm districts the great exception. Many of these farm families would eat apples if they knew how to get them at a reasonable price. Here is a chance to supply your family and particularly your children with good eating apples at reasonable prices and at the same time help out your brother farmers who are in the business of growing commercial fruit. The plan is outlined in the boxed editorial in the middle of this page.

In brief, we suggest that you send us your name and address and the variety and amount of apples that you would like to purchase. At the same time, we invite apple growers to list with us the varieties of apples they have for sale and whether they are packed in baskets, boxes or barrels. We will then print both lists, that is, those who want apples and those who have them for sale, regularly for a few

(*Continued on page* 6)

A Chance To Buy Good Apples

THOUSANDS of farm families in late years go without good eating and cooking apples. Orchards on many farms that once produced fine fruit have either been cleared off or the fruit, due to lack of care and disease, is of little value.

This year the commercial growers have a large crop for sale. It is a good opportunity, then, to try buying good apples from your brother farmers in the fruit districts who have them for sale. In order to help this along, American Agriculturist will conduct free of charge for a few weeks an Apple Exchange. Send us your name and address, and the kind and amount of apples that you wish, and we will publish this information in our Apple Exchange. At the same time, fruit growers with apples for sale are urged to send us their names and addresses with the varieties that they want to sell. We will publish both lists regularly, thus bringing buyers and sellers together to the mutual advantage of each. This service is free in order to help along the good cause. We urge you to make use of it.

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST
Founded 1842

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The AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST accepts only advertising which it believes to be thoroughly honest.

We positively guarantee to our readers fair and honest treatment in dealing with our advertisers.

We guarantee to refund the price of goods purchased by our subscribers from any advertiser who fails to make good when the article purchased is found not to be as advertised.

To benefit by this guarantee subscribers must say: "I saw your ad in the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST" when ordering from our advertisers.

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425 Carroll Street, Elmira, N. Y., or
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VOL. 118 October 23, 1926 No. 17

Political Advertising

THE appearance of the advertising of any political party in these columns does not mean that AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is pledged in any way to that party or to any party or individual candidate. This advertising is accepted at the regular space rates and is paid for by the party or individuals mentioned the same as any other advertising and each political party has the same privilege. Readers are requested to consider all political advertising as impersonal as far as AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is concerned as this paper is absolutely non-partisan. We make this statement in order that there may be no misunderstanding in the matter.

Prices For Cash Crops Not So Good

THE following brief summary from The Agricultural Situation will give you a bird's-eye view of the market situation as it was in early October.

It is now safe to say that the three great feed crops, corn, oats, and hay, will be reasonably ample but they are not large crops. The late rains, while undoubtedly adding to the corn crop, have kept it green so that there is a possibility of considerable soft corn even though frost holds off until late. The dairy regions are favored with an ample crop for silage. The rains were a damage to oats, much grain being ruined in shock and the harvest being generally handicapped. Certain valleys in the Corn Belt have experienced disastrous floods during the past month.

* * *

Of four chief money crops, three—cotton, wheat, and fruit—are apparently large enough to depress prices somewhat, notwithstanding the low yield of spring wheat. Potatoes, on the other hand, are neither a large acreage nor have early diggings turned out very good yields so that prices remain relatively strong.

* * *

The fall in price of cotton coupled with that in fruits and wheat, etc., have brought the general index of purchasing power of farm products down from 93 in August last year to 82 this August. While the whole price level has been falling farm products have fallen faster. Last year it was the unbalance between livestock and feed supplies which most disturbed the farmers' price structure but with this fairly well corrected the great cash crops are now the ones to encounter difficulties. The problem of restoring an equilibrium in exchange relations as between agriculture and the rest of the community is evidently not yet settled.

* * *

Wholesale prices of butter and cheese are still a few cents lower than in 1925. The usual seasonal tendency upward has been followed, however, butter having made a net gain of about 2 cents and cheese 1 cent, during the first 4 weeks of the month. Prices to producers supplying condenseries are lower than a year ago but for city market milk they are slightly higher.

* * *

Plentiful rains which have occurred throughout principal dairy producing sections make the immediate production outlook somewhat different than it was a month ago. The favorable effect is noted in an improved condition of pastures and to some extent by the recent heavier arrivals of butter at important wholesale markets.

A Plan to Help Apple Growers

WHETHER you have apples for sale or not, we call your particular attention to the article on Page 3 of this issue entitled, "Apples for Health". Few farm families outside of the commercial fruit district eat enough apples. The good old home orchards no longer produce good fruit. We urge you to try our plan of increasing the consumption of fruit by dealing directly with your brother farmers who have good apples for sale this year. The service we are offering is free of charge to bring together those who have apples for sale and those who may want to buy them.

Great Dairy Meetings At Middletown and Norwich

IF you are a dairyman and if you live anywhere within driving distance of Norwich or Middletown, you will surely want to attend the big dairy meetings to be held in Middletown on the evening of October 25 and in Norwich on the evening of October 26. These meetings will be addressed by Commissioner Berne A. Pyrke of the State Department of Farms and Markets, by Dr. Louis I. Harris, Commissioner of the New York City Board of Health, and Albert R. Mann, Dean of the New York State College of Agriculture. These men, probably more than any other three individuals of the State, have control of the policies and regulations that affect the vital interests of dairymen. Especially in these times are the regulations governing the production and distribution of milk in the public eye.

We might add that even though the candidates of both political parties of New York State are having much to say about the milk situation, there is no suggestion of politics in the coming dairy meetings at Middletown and Norwich. The meetings were planned before any of the political candidates were nominated and the speakers at the meetings belong to both political parties. The real reason for the meetings is the importance of having a better understanding between the officials of the State who are concerned with the rules and regulations governing the production and marketing of milk on one side and the farmers on the other who are responsible for milk production.

It is likely that the next year will see many important changes in some of these regulations. It is of course highly important that none of these rules be changed to injure the business of producing milk. It is not the intention of the officers to make such injurious changes, but it is important that dairymen keep in touch with these officials that a better understanding may be had by all parties concerned in this great business of milk production and marketing.

Commissioner Harris will probably discuss recent investigations which have led to the disclosure of graft in the Health Department and the adulteration of milk by dealers. He may bring up the problem of the minimum requirement of butterfat in milk and other regulations that have to do with milk production. Commissioner Pyrke has charge of enforcing the agricultural law of the State and in his talk he will discuss some of the progress and problems connected with the campaign to eradicate bovine tuberculosis. Dean Mann, recently returned from two years of agricultural work in Europe, will bring some important information about the problems of European farmers and how they will affect ours, and he will also show how the New York State College of Agriculture is of service to dairymen in production and marketing problems.

Taking it all in all, it is doubtful if there will be any more important meetings than these affecting dairy interests during the entire year. It is therefore important that every farmer (who possibly can) make an effort to be present.

The meeting in the auditorium of the Memorial Grammar School at Middletown, will be called to order at eight o'clock by the Orange County Farm Bureau President. He then will turn the meeting over to the chairman, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., publisher of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

The meeting at Norwich will be called to order at eight o'clock by the Chenango County Farm Bureau President. It will be held either in the City Hall or the high school auditorium.

Some Thoughts on Fall Plowing

WHAT farm boy or man fails to remember with pride the first time he was allowed to take the big team and all by himself, strike out a furrow and guide the team while the plow turned over the good brown earth. Fall plowing is now the principal order of business on many eastern farms. It is not, as might appear to the uninitiated, a monotonous or unpleasant task. There is a pleasant tang to the air these frosty October days and a smell to the upturned sod that cannot be defined, but once known is never forgotten.

"Labor Distribution" is a much used term now. We take it to mean spreading out the year's work so that rush times and slack times are avoided. This is one of the best results attained by plowing now and getting the work done and out of the way. It will allow next spring's work to get off to a good start and crops to be in on time and in good shape.

This is not the only good result, however. We remember, as a boy, harrowing a fall plowed piece of clay loam that had been so weathered by frost and rain that a single harrowing resulted in an almost perfect seed bed. The settling action of the fall rains had also packed the soil so that it had established close connection with the subsoil, resulting in a good supply of moisture for the growing crop.

It is a pleasure to know a man who enjoys his job and takes pride in good work. We have observed that the farmer who "always has his work done" is the one most likely to take pleasure in his work and that getting the plowing done in the fall helps a man to keep ahead of his work all the year.—H. L. C.

Eastman's Chestnuts

EACH week Curry Weatherby, Circulation Manager of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, sends out a little pamphlet called "The Pep-er Pot" to all of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST salesmen whose job it is to extend the influence and help of the "Old Reliable". Mixed up with the good advice and encouragement in the Pep-er Pot there is a bunch of jokes, samples of which I give below. After reading about a half a dozen of these jokes of Curry's, I ask you if any man would not go right out and lick his weight in wild cats. If you want to see him tear his hair, just ask the next AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST salesman who comes along if he reads Curry's jokes in the Pep-er Pot. Some of them go like this:

Lady: "Boy, what would your father say if he knew you were fishing on Sunday?"

Boy: "Ask him, he's right around the bend."

* *

An engineer surveying the right-of-way for the proposed railroad was talking to a farmer. "Yes," he said, "the line will run right through your barnyard."

"Well," answered the farmer, "ye kin do it, if ye want, but I'll be jiggered if I'll git up in the night just to open the gate every time a train comes through."

* *

Fat Lady: "Officer, can you see me safely across the street?"

Officer: "Begorra, lady, Oi can see you a mile away."

Should Young Folks Stay on the Farm?

The Majority Say "Yes" and Give Some Good Reasons

The great majority of letters received answer the question in the affirmative and give some very good reasons for their answers. We must have farmers if the nation is to endure, and if farming is to occupy the place it should occupy the boys and girls who stay should be equal in intelligence and ability to those who go, for there will always be some who go. We enjoyed reading these letters showing that many farmers and farmers wives believe that farming does have a future and that they feel justified in influencing their boys and girls to choose farming as their life work.—The Editors.

* * *

Advantages of Farm Life Increasing

First Prize

YES, by all means! For the next generation will have all the advantages which we have considered as exclusively belonging to the country, plus most of those which have always belonged to the city.

With the radio, automobile, electricity (with all *that* means to the farm), and all the machinery which is constantly being improved, the old-time drudgery of farm life is largely removed, leaving no more than in any other industry. With improved methods of marketing, the financial returns will be sufficient to provide comforts as well as necessities.

With the improved conditions in the country schools there will be no reason for the farmer moving to town to educate his children. In our town, we have effected a consolidation of a former Union Free School district and six common school districts and as this system is perfected, the outlook of the school situation is favorable. And with improved educational facilities the whole tone of farm life will improve. In my experience, the cry of "educating the children away from the farm" has proved false, for the children who have left their fathers' farms were always the ones who had had *no* school advantages *except the district school.*

As long as the world exists, he who "hath eyes to see", will recognize that in the open country "God's in his heaven. All's right with the world." And our children cannot fail to appreciate nature and God if we will but call their attention that way instead of always to the low price of apples or potatoes.—N. W., New York.

* * *

They Should Choose for Themselves

Second Prize

AS I have a boy who has just completed two years of high school in the village (five miles away), the question of his future is one which interests me very keenly. When he used to talk of doing great things in politics, I smiled—never discouragingly, for I believe in letting a child have free rein in his choice with such guidance as experience and observation permit me to give. But I was glad that he was young and that he could change his mind many times. Sure enough he did change his mind and I have found real content in his settled idea that he would take up agriculture. Remember, he fully expects to work his way through college. Think of it! My boy an educated, up-to-date farmer! What more could a mother dream of for her child's station in life? Healthy work, happy work, home work—heavenly work—for what mother lies awake worrying about her boy's soul if he takes up farming?

Lest I seem too narrow in my reply, let me state these broader ideas. The farming business cannot die, for always people must eat. The farming business is being recognized in congress as never before—good times coming. In spite of business panics the farmer always has a full table and a home—he never belongs to the "down and out" class.—Mrs. J. H. M.

* * *

Farming Has A Great Future

Third Prize

I WANT my boys and girls to stick to the farm. I have four children, two boys and two girls. One son has finished high school and has chosen the soil. He likes the farm life and enjoys it. The younger son is planning to take an Agricultural course in some college after finishing high school. I have always tried to encourage them to stick to the farm.

I tell them there is no work more healthy, elevating and uplifting than farm life. In the fields more than anywhere, one can find God and watch the development of Nature. It helps to make them Christian American citizens and see good in everything.

I believe if the boy in his teens is given a plot of land to raise what he likes, to cultivate harvest and sell, and feels the proceeds are all his—that he owns something—more of the boys would stick to the soil. It is just there so many farmers make the mistake with their sons. All boys like to possess things.

There is a great future in store for the farmer with all kinds of machinery for fields and barns, electricity, telephones for the house, which lighten labor, with good roads and automobiles which bring markets and social activities close to the farmer. The great mass of people have to be fed and it is the farmer who does it.

"It isn't the dirt that soils the hands, my lad,
That one should despise,
But the dirt that smears the soul, my lad,
That keeps you from Paradise."

—Mrs. G. R. K., New York.

* * *

The Other Side

SHOULD boys and girls stay on the farm? At the present high cost of all farm equipment and low prices for most of its products I could not advise my boys and girls to follow agriculture as a life work. It seems to me at the present time the only money maker on the farm is the dairy and all farms and localities are not suited to dairying. Furthermore, if this branch of farming is carried on successfully, it means lots of hard work along with the other farm labor. If a young man has a good trade, such as carpenter, bricklayer, plasterer or numerous other vocations, he can earn far more than he can possibly earn on a farm and he works eight hours, while the farmer toils anywhere from ten to sixteen hours a day. And it takes far more capital to own and equip a good farm than it does to learn a good trade.

As for the farm girl, if she marries a man capable of earning a good salary, I would advise her to take the city man, if she wishes to escape a lot of hard work. But if he cannot command good wages, which one must have to live in the city, she had better take a farmer, not because he will have much ready cash, but if they work they can have what they need to eat, for most farmers have a good meal ticket but a small bank account.—J. V., Pa.

* * *

Real Happiness On the Farm

IT is my opinion that a boy who really enjoys the work on a farm and enjoys living in the country will have in the future more opportunity for real happiness in the country on a farm than in the city.

However, conditions must be considered. A boy who has been raised on a farm has advantages over a city boy in this line and would be much easier for him to prepare for farm life for the future than a boy who was raised in the city and was used to city surroundings.

From my own experience, I made more money easier in the city than I ever made on the farm, but as I was raised on a farm I enjoyed farm work and took far more interest in that work than I could ever in city life.

To make a success of any line or trade a man must have an interest. There are many things to interest a boy on a farm. He does not have to stick to one line but may change from one thing to another, as there are many different branches of farming.

A boy has a better chance to save in the country, as there are not as many places near at hand to spend his money.

Of course all boys have to have a certain amount of pleasure and will get it in some form or other. To me there is pleasure in watching the crops grow and perhaps a trip to the movies once a week.—C. A. B., New York.

Tolerance in Unessentials

By Rev. John W. Holland

A LITTLE group of very devout Christian people are having a serious time over the style of clothing that they shall wear. One side claims that buttons are wicked, and that hooks and eyes are ordained of God. The other side is vice versa. The result will doubtless be two churches, each claiming that it alone is right.

This sort of thing has happened among all religious denominations. Many denominations owe their existence to some such whim. Somehow we all get fun out of thinking that others are wrong. It is a trait of human nature, apparently, that the last virtue we ever acquire is to be tolerant of tolerance.

Rev. J. W. Holland

Many fights in religion have been over the smaller things like the cut of a garment, the barbering of beards, the wording of a creed, etc. When will we grow large enough in soul to see that the essential things in religion are unseen and eternal; that "man looketh on the outward appearance, but God looketh on the heart." Christian people are not put here to put each other down because of knowledge or convention or style in worship; but we are put here to excel each other in love.

My Catholic neighbors and I get along well because we love each other. I have some Jewish neighbors whom I love quite as well. I rather imagine that God loves them all as well as he loves me. He who loves best is best; he who doesn't love is bad, no matter what he says he believes. There will never be Christian unity without unity of love. We should try to excel each other in Faith and Good Deeds, and not to point to the excellency of our own faith as a condemnation of our neighbor's shortcomings.

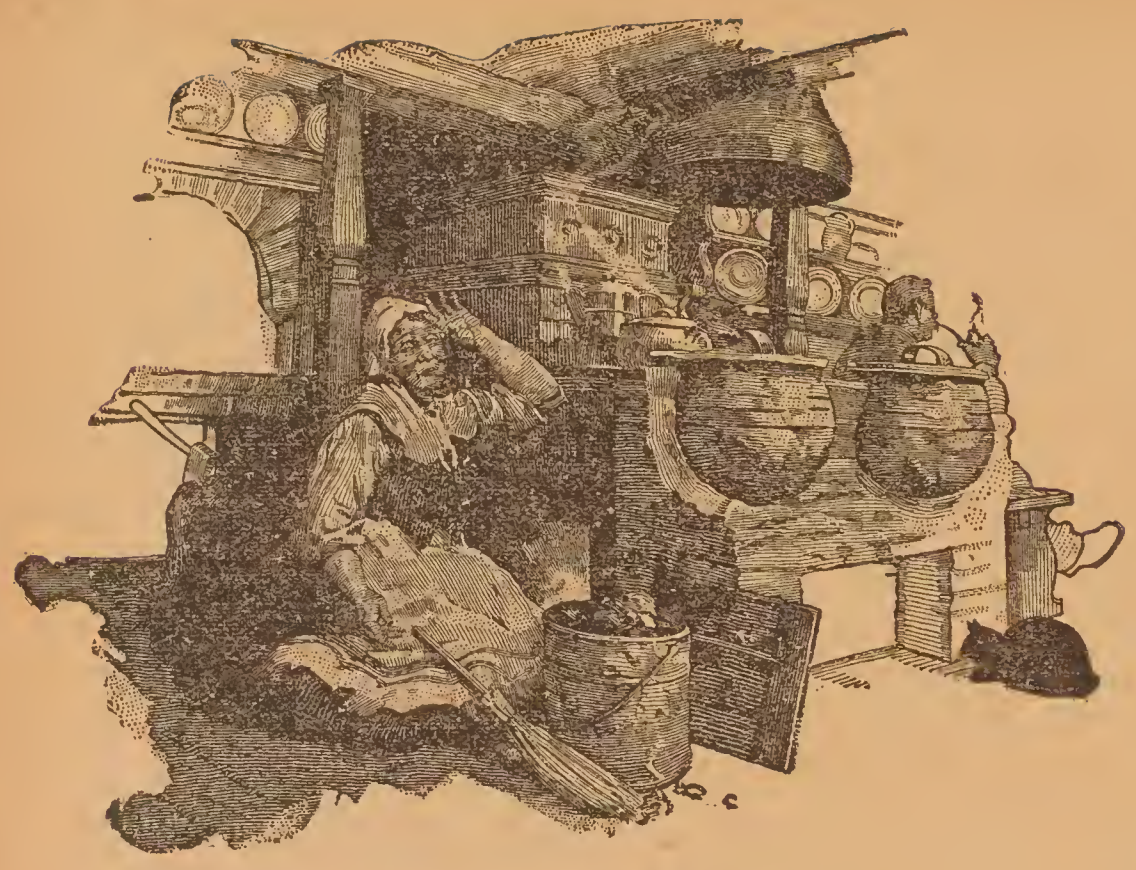
I believe in the creeds that make for golden deeds to serve the needs of others. The Apostle says that we should provoke one another to good works. Unfortunately, our provokers work in the opposite direction. The hearts of those who love and serve may hold opposite opinions, without being in opposition to each other.

There were six blind men who went to see an elephant. One of them approached the beast, and touched his great side, and said the elephant was like a wall. Another caught hold of one of his legs, and swore that the elephant was like a tree. Another caught his tail, and was willing to stake his life that the elephant was like a rope. Another got hold of his ear, and said the elephant was like a fan, and so one. The poet, writing about this said:

"And so these men of Hindustan debated loud and long
Though each was partly right, they all were in the wrong."

Kindness and charitableness toward the faults of others characterized the life of the Master. Some day His followers will be enough like Him to love and serve and trust and help each other, and cease bickering and quarreling over human differences.

Let every one do all he can to help bring in this Golden Era of Good Feeling and Understanding.



Fuel

When she came to her husband's house she smiled at the great stove. "Holds a good fire," they said—little did they know what that meant.

She knows now that more than coal has gone up in its flames. Her strength has gone; her youth.

For thousands of American farm women, electricity cooks, cleans, washes, irons—serves unsparingly. Such women keep their strength.

In the American home, as in industry, General Electric has been a pioneer in the business of saving human energy. Motors which perform the drudgery of housework quickly and well—the iceless refrigerator—refreshing fans—cheer-giving light—are benefits which have found their way into thousands of farm homes, where the G-E monogram has won respect and confidence.

GENERAL ELECTRIC

8 weeks then BIG WAGES

In eight short weeks I train you for one of the 70,000 jobs open everywhere. Why work for boy's wages? No schooling required; no book study. No unions to join; no apprenticeship. Get my amazing offer. Become an expert

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WAGES $75 to $150 Weekly

Big firms want McSweeny trained men. My graduates are earning up to $10,000 a year and more. Learn with real tools on real equipment.

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Plant This Fall Get Fruit a Year Earlier

You will give your trees a big start by planting this fall. And you will get more and better fruit from Kelly trees.

Kelly's will produce the exact variety you ordered—that's assured by both the certified lead seal of Dr. Shaw of the Massachusetts Fruit Growers' Association and our own guarantee.

Ask your neighbors about Kelly trees. Write for our Catalog and Fall price list today. We have no agents—you deal direct with us.

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Established 1880

KELLYS' Certified True-to-Name Fruit Trees

Now, Only $39

Puts the OTTAWA Working For You

Let Me Send You the Greatest LOG SAW Offer

—I ever made. One man saws 15 cords a day—easy. Falls trees, saws limbs. Make big money. Use 4 H-P. Engine for other work. Saws faster than 10 men. Shipped from Factory or nearest of 10 Branch Houses. Cash—Easy Terms. Write for 30-Day Trial Offer and big FREE book.

OTTAWA MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Room 801-W Magee Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa

Around the Fireplace

A Western New York Farm and Home Talk

By M. C. BURRITT

As I have previously remarked the key to the week's work and future plans at this time of the year is the weather. Therefore, especially since the editor has said we can talk about it if we want to, we might as well get this factor off our minds although we won't be able to get it out of our lives this fall in western New York. We have had a very bad week, October 4-9. Early in the week we had a 48-hour rain which saturated the ground and left more water standing on the land than any rain since early spring. Just at the end of the week after several dark cloudy cold days we are having another heavy rain.

M. C. Burritt.

It is a repetition of last fall and has already caused heavy losses. The bean crop is probably lost again. Tomatoes have rotted badly. The corn which is only about half cut will have to stand and no doubt be frosted. Wheat is injured by standing water. And the work of hauling apples out of the orchards is doubled. This with the depressed apple market means a very bad season for western New York fruit farmers especially.

Early Apples About Done

The fruit market continues dull and draggy. The early varieties appear to be pretty well cleaned up. Many have been wasted, very few if any have gone into storage and those sold have brought from sixty to seventy-five cents per bushel packed A grade 2½ inches up. There is practically no market for barrelled Twenty Ounce, only a few cars having been shipped and the bulk of this variety gone to the canning factories. Just now Greenings are being picked. The market for this variety is unusually depressed. Where it usually sells readily at from $3.50 to $4.00 for the best grade $2.25 and $2.50 is the ruling price, with an occasional $3.00 paid for choice lots for speculative storage. Busheled Greenings sell for from 65 cents to eighty-five cents with an occasional dollar. The majority are storing Greenings although many have been sold in bulk cars or to canning factories at 65 to 80 cents a hundred weight. Storage men complain that space is hard to sell and that their storages will not be half filled. To me the outlook for storing good western New York Greenings, Kings, Baldwins and other medium or late season varieties, seems quite favorable.

The peach season is about over. The market has not improved much. The crop brought from fifty cents to one dollar per bushel. Comparatively few peaches have been stored. They are now selling out of storage at about one dollar a bushel. Thousands of bushels have been wasted and are on the ground because of poor markets and bad weather. The local Buffalo and Rochester markets broke under the flood of offerings to as low as ten cents a basket and twenty-five cents a bushel.

Home Canning

The home canning season is about over. For weeks now housewives have been putting away on cellar shelves cans of choice fruit. They have not lacked for material. Unfortunately, however, an abundance of cheap fruit is only a small part of the cost of canned fruit. The cans, the sugar and lots of hard work are all as necessary as the fruit. For these choice appetizing additions to our winter rations we have chiefly the good-will and industry of our women folk to thank.

The early darkness and the consequently longer evenings have brought us again to one of the pleasant things of the year—evenings before the snapping wood fire in the fire place reading together. Here we soon forget rain and mud and low prices which depress us during the day, as we read the exciting Leather Stocking tales to the boys or after they have gone to bed bring back to our minds the events and experiences of men of other days. Just now we are finding much pleasure in reading again the "Autobiography of Andrew D. White". His comments on the men and happenings of his times are both interesting and informing. I believe that we farmers do not read enough of this sort of thing. Good books not only inform our minds and enlarge our outlooks but they take our attention from the daily grind of work, rest us and refresh our points-of-view.—M. C. Burritt.

A New Plan to Advertise and Sell Apples

(*Continued from page* 3)

weeks in American Agriculturist under the title, "Our Apple Exchange." There will be no charge for this service and you are urged to avail yourself of it.

Now read the letters from Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Stark, and let all apple growers get behind their suggestions to boost their own business.

Letter from Mr. Mitchell

For several years it has been increasingly difficult to get satisfactory prices for our apples. It is very important that we discover the causes and find a remedy for this condition of our industry.

Some causes are (1) over production, (2) poor distribution, (3) keep competition with other sections and other fruits, (4) cost of marketing the high prices that limit consumption. We must realize the fact that improved transportation and storage facilities have made our markets available to all producing sections, and that the welfare of the whole apple industry is essential to our own state or local welfare.

Here are some things we can do that I am sure will show a net profit.

Reduce production by cutting down trees of unprofitable varieties, by thinning out fruit so that less poor fruit is produced, by sending everything under A grade 2¼. to a by-product factory or by throwing it away. Good apples alone will bring more than good and bad together. If we give the trade poor fruit, we have given them the necessary tool to ruin our business. Poor apples disgust the consumer. For our own protection we should never let such reach the trade.

Distribution can be widened and sales increased if we will all work harder to develop our own local markets and give more attention to increasing sales in the smaller towns and cities.

Competition with other sections and other fruits can best be met by making every package of New York state apples so good that the dealer and the consumer will come back for more. Advertising, distribution, and sales effort are all thrown away unless every New York state apple that reaches the consumer is a good apple.

Cost of marketing can be reduced if we stop wasting money and effort on poor grades and poor packs, and if we use more care in distribution. The practice of dumping our goods on the big city markets without regard to their supply or prices breaks the market all over the country for a long period of time.

Advertising, one of the great developments of the age, has worked miracles with other commodities. The apple is about the only fruit that is not generally advertised. There is every reason to believe that a well directed advertising campaign of sufficient magnitude and world wide will increase consumption and be a big help in moving the large crop we have on hand.

Fortunately two avenues are open to us. We can give apples, and help in every way the National Apple Week of the International Apple Shippers' Association. This campaign helps sell our goods. We are very foolish not to get on the band wagon and put it across.

The American Pomological Society has led in the forming of a corporation "Apples For Health," which is a non-profit corporation to advertise apples nationally. They are asking every grower to give ½c a bushel and the dealers to give 50c a car load on all the apples they ship, to form a fund to be used in advertising apples. Surely that sum is a small enough levy even in a year of low prices. If advertising does any good at all,—(and there is no question in the minds of educated men that advertising does pay)—surely it will raise the general price of apples more than ½c a bushel.

This is the best opportunity that has ever been offered the growers of New York state to get in on a national advertising campaign. Under the leadership of Paul Stark it is bound to be a success.

Sincerely,
E. W. MITCHELL, President.

Letter from Mr. Stark

How The Publicity Fund Is To Be Raised

The funds for the publicity campaign—which is to advertise apples to the nation—is to be raised from the apples themselves. All apple growers are asked to authorize their apple dealers or cold storage men through whom they market their fruit to deduct ½ cent per bushel from the proceeds of their apples, and to remit that amount to the

(*Continued on page* 11)

FEDERAL LAND BANK
OF SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

This Bank furnishes First Mortgage loans at 5 1-2 per cent interest on long term plan to farm owners in States of MAINE, NEW HAMPSHIRE, VERMONT, MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE ISLAND, CONNECTICUT, NEW YORK, NEW JERSEY.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT AT CLOSE OF BUSINESS SEPTEMBER 30, 1926

ASSETS

Mortage Loans: This represents 15,600 loans made through 140 National Farm Loan Associations of the first Federal Land Bank District:		
Maine	$ 7,739,150	
New Hampshire	1,255,475	
Vermont	3,667,500	
Massachusetts	4,407,105	
Rhode Island	422,550	
Connecticut	4,713,850	
New York	22,675,040	
New Jersey	4,679,550	
Total	$49,560,220	
Loans paid in full by borrowers	4,170,465	
Mortgage Loans—Net		$45,389,755.00
United States Bonds and Certificates of Indebtedness owned		712,586.98
Federal Farm Loan Bonds on hand, unsold		135,585.00
Certificates of Deposit (Members of Federal Reserve System)		1,500,000.00
Notes Receivable and Acceptances		112,232.09
Cash on hand and on deposit in other banks		406,363.55
Interest and principal payments due on loans made to borrowers		50,147.91
Advances for taxes, insurance, etc., and to National Farm Loan Associations		19,402.21
Interest earned to Sept. 30th but not yet paid		17,823.70
Interest earned on mortgages up to Sept. 30th but not yet due		807,612.88
Banking House		296,016.84
Furniture and Fixtures		25,223.34
Total Assets		$49,472,749.50

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock:		
Amount originally subscribed by United States Government	$ 739,925	
Amount since retired	360,215	
Amount now held	$ 379,710	
Amount owned by the borrowers through National Farm Loan Associations	$2,264,805	
Total Capital Stock		$ 2,644,515.00
Reserves:		
Amount represents the percentage of net earnings set aside as required by the Federal Farm Loan Act, etc.		301,000.00
Reserve for Farm Loan Bond coupons, due but not yet presented		50,514.57
Reserve for unpaid dividends		10,709.39
Undivided Profits:		
Which have not been carried to reserves or paid out in the form of dividends		151,666.03
Federal Farm Loan Bonds:		
Money received from the sale of these bonds was used in making new loans		42,809,000.00
Repayments on Mortgage Loans		2,667,013.95
Prepaid Installments:		
By borrowers before due date		131,669.88
Amount due borrowers on loans in process of closing		15,266.04
Due National Farm Loan Associations		1,159.97
Held for Fire Loss Adjustment and Partial Releases:		
Amount paid by Insurance Companies and held pending adjustment, and also various amounts held pending completion of partial releases, etc		69,440.39
Accrued Interest:		
Interest on outstanding bonds not yet due		620,794.28
Total Liabilities		$49,472,749.50

**—Entire investment in any lands acquired by foreclosure is immediately charged against undivided profits until such lands are sold*

FEDERAL INTERMEDIATE CREDIT BANK

This Bank loans direct to Co-operative Marketing Associations on warehouse receipts for agricultural commodities or rediscounts for other banks individual farmer's notes.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT AT CLOSE OF BUSINESS SEPTEMBER 30, 1926

ASSETS

Direct Loans	$3,350,000.00
Rediscounts	493,739.75
Certificates of Deposits	1,854,766.91
Bank Acceptances	689,334.62
U. S. Government Bonds	102,625.01
Furniture and Fixtures	1.00
Deposits with Banks	59,059.94
Accrued Interest on U. S. Bonds	1,380.21
Capital Stock Callable from U. S. Treasury	3,000,000.00
Total Assets	$9,550,907.44

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock Subscribed	$5,000,000.00
$2,000,000 Issued	
$3,000,000 Unissued	
Surplus Earned	95,551.02
Undivided Profits	75,658.20
Reserved for Matured Interest on Debentures Unpaid	3,150.00
Interest Collected Not Earned	56,810.28
Debentures Outstanding, Net	4,240,000.00
Accrued Interest on Outstanding Debentures, Net	79,737.94
Total Liabilities	$9.550,907.44

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B. G. McINTIRE, Vice-President
ERWIN H. FORBUSH, Secretary
JOHN J. MERRIMAN, Treasurer
HERBERT MYRICK, Director at Large
CHARLES R. TREAT, Division 2
GEORGE F. WARREN, Division 3
HARRY E. POLLARD, Vice-President and Manager, Federal Intermediate Credit Bank
WILLIAM H. BROWNING, JR., Registrar

More Profit In Feeding

By Balancing Home Grown Feeds With

Corn Gluten Feed
23% Protein
Makes Every Ration Better

Your pastures are dry. Winter feeding time is here. Buy your Corn Gluten Feed now—to balance your home-grown feeds and increase the protein.

It is not what the animal EATS, but what it DIGESTS that makes meat or milk. You can make the ration more digestible by feeding Corn Gluten Feed.

In each 100-pound bag of Corn Gluten Feed you get five to twenty-five pounds more digestible material than you get in the other protein concentrates commonly used.

So when you feed a ration containing Corn Gluten Feed you make more money because the cow digests more, therefore she does not need as much feed to make a gallon of milk.

Dairy cows winter better on a Corn Gluten Feed ration. They maintain full production and a fine condition.

Order your winter supply of Corn Gluten Feed at once. If your dealer does not sell it, any manufacturer will supply you.

Write at once for free copy of Bulletin containing good rations for cattle, dairy cows, hogs, sheep and poultry.

Ask for Bulletin 5-E
Associated Corn Products Manufacturers
Feed Research Department
208 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.
No. 57

Butter Is Still Made

In Parts of Delaware and Chenango Counties

By H. H. LYON

THERE is still an occasional butter factory in this milk shipping territory. They are now almost a curiosity. I called at one yesterday and bought some thirty pounds of butter for it is rather better butter than we can get at our stores. The stores sell a Western butter usually and from one of the centralizers. I admit that they have better butter than was the case a couple of years ago. I attribute this to the chain stores that have recently reached so many villages.

These butter factories are off the railroad and the hard surfaced roads have not yet reached them. Such roads are to be built and I wonder what about making butter then. These factories are operated by dealers in New York. The price paid to farmers for the milk is three and a half cents above the average price of 92 score butter—allowing twelve per cent over-run. The skim milk goes for pot cheese. "We crowd the fluid price pretty close most of the time," said the manager. They wouldn't get the milk away from the shippers though if inspection were as close as for fluid milk and delivery had to be made every day in winter. One farmer delivers every other day in summer but he uses ice freely.

Many Farms Not Worked

The factory I visited is in Broome County, but I went into Delaware again. Hills are higher and valleys narrower and milk is hauled a long way to reach the shipping station in some instances. Then many of the farms are going out of commission. Guess they never should have been cleared in some cases. Several farms on one road are entirely out of business as farms, and almost in sight is another road where six farms lie in a string without an occupant. Buildings not so bad either in this case. Some are good. If one wants a farm and can stand isolation for a part of the time these are cheap.

What about reforesting? Many of them need it but who is going to do it. Old folks cannot afford it unless under exceptional circumstances. Young folks can't either unless they have more money than is common with farmers. Counties may do some of it, the state a little and other municipalities may be interested sometime. It wouldn't be so bad to make butter in some of those localities away from the railroad.

How One Man Manages

One dairyman along the way is making butter on the farm and selling it in town. He says that for much of the year he gets about as good returns as he would have from the milk station. Some months a little more and others less. Probably he wouldn't do it if he had a good and cheap way to get the milk to the station. His roads are none too good, the distance is considerable and no hauler drives his way. Carrying the milk part way and then paying for hauling the remainder of the distance makes the cost considerable. By feeding the milk and selling calves and hogs he thinks he gets better results than he could get by shipping. If his family were less strong both in numbers and physically there would come another problem to solve. At present prices making butter is not so bad for quite a few dairymen.

It is astonishing how many farmers are interested in selling a little timber. We had supposed that lumbering is something of the past except for an occasional lot. It seems now as though half of the farmers have something to sell and they want the money. Ash has been selling well for a couple of years and now cherry and oak are called for. In addition hard maple is suddenly called into use. This looks like the big item for the next couple of years about here. Does that mean that the sugar maple will go out to such an extent that maple syrup cannot be supplied to meet demands? At first I felt afraid of this result but only the big maples that are fully ripe are being bought and it is claimed that the sales of logs will make little difference with the supply of syrup.

While out in the three counties of Broome, Delaware and Chenango I was astonished at the amount of grass uncut by the 25th of September. Then I was again astonished that so much is still being cut. Some will not be cut this year although the hay crop is not a full one. I wouldn't wonder if hay might be in strong demand locally before next spring. Corn shows pretty well but is so late that it is going into the silo without many grown ears. Frosts have not troubled much yet but farmers do not dare delay filling silos much longer. They have to fill when the gang comes along to fill. Have to change work with each other to get them filled. Many think that we are to have a warm fall. It wouldn't be strange but who can tell? Crops generally are not so bad but hardly up to the usual.

Many farmers are working away from home and earning some money. Village folks criticise but they don't understand the circumstances. The country is fully supplied with food material of all sorts and if a little less is grown and the farmer gets a little more money, all right.

A City Boy Who Took to Farming

(*Continued from page 3*)

1913 but did not buy this farm until 1917.

"This farm consists of 115 acres of which 45 is in fruits and 40 in crops. We grow Greenings, Russets and Jonathans as well as some pears, peaches, cherries and plums. I do not attempt to market anything retail although quite a number of farmers in this locality do that. I belong to a local cooperative fruit association which operates a packing house and most of the apples are sold through this association. This cooperative at one time was a member of the Western New York Fruit Growers, but after considering the matter, we felt that our problems here were somewhat different from the majority of the locals and so we withdrew from it."

The last two or three years has been rather unsatisfactory for fruit growers and a number of men have changed their business somewhat in order to increase their produce. Mr. Lautz is quite a believer in the plan of doing what the other fellow does not do. Although Niagara County is not much of a commercial potato growing county, he considered that last year would be a good time to grow some potatoes and succeeded so well in his plan that he had two thousand bushels to sell last fall, most of which were sold right on the farm. He also grew several acres of cabbage last year which might be term-

LIVESTOCK BREEDERS

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MILKING SHORTHORNS
BERKSHIRE HOGS — PERCHERON HORSES

Duke of Glenside
(*Photo by Strohmeyer*)

A bull from this long established, accredited herd will implant disease resistant qualities in your stock, and produce cows that yield milk of a quality to satisfy public demand. Average of all tests made at farm, 9562 lbs. milk, testing 4.1% fat. Records made on two daily milkings without forced feeding. Get of Duke of Glenside undefeated 1924-25 leading shows. The premier breed for the farmer, returning a beef check as well as a milk check.

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E. L. BUTTON, Mgr. - LE ROY, N. Y.

For Sale Pure-bred GUERNSEY COWS and BULL CALVES
Good Breeding and Reasonable Prices.
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TAYLOR FARM JERSEYS
We are offering 20 heifers ranging from 3 months to 20 months old. Nearly all are from Register of Merit dams, and several are already bred to a beautiful son of the White Cid. They are priced for quick sale. 'Phone or write for more complete description.
THE TAYLOR FARM
Delaware Co. Stamford, New York

GUERNSEY BULL CALF
$100
Sire T. R. ULTRA LADDIE a wonderful son of Florham Laddie out of a 620 Lb. Class E daughter of Ultra May King. Dam of calf is a good typy A.R. cow of Ne Plus Ultra breeding. Herd Accredited..
Chas. A. Slater, FORGE HILL FARM
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MILKING SHORTHORNS
Breeding Stock for Sale
The Bar None Ranch herd of this ideal milk and beef breed is founded on the most popular blood lines. Our stock is bred for type and production combined, and has been highly successful in the show ring and at the pail.
The breed that brings two checks instead of one—the milk check and the beef check.
COME AND SEE THE HERD
BAR NONE RANCH
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Wauban Farms Jerseys
The Home of
GOLDEN FERN'S NOBLES—GOLDEN FERNS
Offers for sale bull calves of a caliber that will interest the constructive breeder. The kind that will improve both type and production.
Herd Is Accredited.
RAY L. WILLIAMS, - - MGR.
Ashfield, Mass.

SPECIAL BABY BULLS AT $50 EACH
30 to 50 day Gt. Grandsons of Oxford You'll Do, out of some of my best cows. Will ship C. O. D. on approval.
HERD ACCREDITED WATCH THIS SPACE
HEDGES HOMESTEAD STOCK FARM
East Durham, N. Y. C. H. Jennings, Owner

ALLEGANY-STEUBEN AYRSHIRE CLUB
Seventh Annual Consignment Sale
Hornell, New York
Wednesday, October 27
50—Ayrshires—50
Consisting of extra good cows and heifers to freshen near sale time and five young bulls. All from accredited herds and warranted sound in every way. Best of breeding, conformation and performance at your own price! This Club has won an enviable reputation for square dealing and it will pay you to attend this sale.
Write for catalogue.
IRVING M. JONES
Box 795, Alfred, N. Y.

SHEEP BREEDERS

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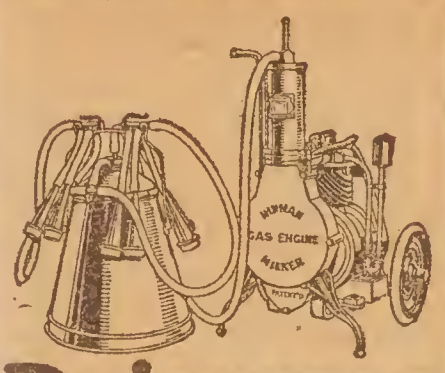

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Safe delivery guaranteed—No charge for shipping crates—Ref. Tanner's Nat'l Bank.

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FEEDING PIGS FOR SALE Yorkshire Chester cross or Yorkshire and Berkshire cross, all large growthy pigs weaned and eating pigs 7 to 8 weeks old, $4.00 each; 8 to 9 weeks old, $4.50 each. Send in and get from 2 to 50 pigs. Also pure bred Chester White Barrows, Boars or Sows, 6 weeks old, $6.00 each. Pure Bred Yorkshire Barrows, Boars or Sows, 6 weeks old, $6.00 each. I will ship C. O. D. to you on approval. If pigs are not satisfactory at your depot, have pigs returned at my expense. Safe delivery guaranteed. No charge for shipping crates. WALTER LUX, 388 Salem St., Woburn, Mass. Tel. 0086.

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Will ship from 2 to 50 to you on approval

CLOVER HILL FARM, R. F. D. Box 48, WOBURN, MASS.

ed somewhat of a gambler's crop inasmuch as the price is likely to vary considerably from year to year. This was a Danish cabbage grown for the winter market.

Mr. Lautz has kept complete cost accounts in cooperation with the State College every year since he has been on this farm. I was told by Mr. Muckle, County Farm Bureau Manager that in tabulating the results from all the farms which have kept accounts with the State College, it was found that for several years Mr. Lautz has been one of the ten who has secured the best results from their farms.

"I know of no other way to find out exactly where I stand", said Mr. Lautz. "I also get help from the college and Farm Bureau in other ways. I always plan to attend Farmer's Week at the State College and always have a few problems to discuss personally with men there. For instance, last year we had a little trouble with cottony cushion scale as well as a few other diseases and insects. Of course, I enjoyed the trips which are some what of a vacation as well as offering an opportunity to renew old acquaintances. I also feel that it is a profitable trip for me to take.

Hens a Side Line

Mr. Lautz has a flock of 400 white leghorn hens which he manages in a way which conflicts very little with his other work. Spring is a busy time on a fruit farm and also on a poultry farm if chicks are raised. For the past two years Mr. Lautz has avoided raising chicks and has renewed his flock by buying yearling hens in the fall. He finds that he can buy them for about $1.00 each from men who have raised pullets and must make room for them in the fall. By using his knowledge of culling to select the best ones he is able to put them in the house in the fall and to get them into laying condition within a reasonable short time. Several years ago he started using lights, not as a means of getting more eggs, but to enable him to work in the fields in the fall until dark. This was before the subject of lighting had received much consideration. His hens laid well that winter, but he did not connect the cause and result until he attended Farmer's week that winter and listened to a discussion of the first experiments on lighting hens which were being conducted there at that time. With the exception of hens, the live stock has a minor place on the farm. Some cows have been kept to consume the roughage and to furnish manure, but the tendency has been to cut down on the number of these. The fertility has been kept up by means of manure from whatever stock is kept and from the hens, by some clover crops in the orchard and by the use of some commercial fertilizer. The potatoes grown last year which have already been mentioned had an application of 800 pounds per acre of a 4:12:4 fertilizer and were sprayed five times with Bordeaux mixture.

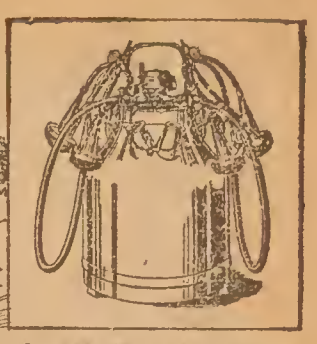
Kitchen Improvement Contest

Mr. Lautz is married and has two children. I was much interested to learn that Mrs. Lautz is the winner of the Niagara County Kitchen Improvement Contest. A number of counties in the State have been holding these contests and the winners in each county will enter a State contest for prizes offered by the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. Mrs. Lautz and the children were away when I visited the farm, but Mr. Lautz showed me the kitchen and told me something of the way in which it was before it was remodeled. The present arrangement results in a very handy kitchen to work in, at least so far as man can judge, but perhaps there are some things which Mrs. Lautz would like a litle different, but it shows a little of the study of things as they are making the most of them. Mr. Lautz did not say how much part he had in the plans, but judging from his evident interest and the fact that the barns are arranged in a way to save labor, I judge that he no doubt had a part in planning the kitchen arrangement.

In spite of Mr. Lautz's success which evidenced by the results of his records and

(*Continued on page* 18)

A Pasture Scene Sketched From a Photograph Taken on the Farm of M. E. Timmerman & Son, Fort Plain, N. Y.



It Milks the Cows Clean

Here Is Proof that "It Milks the Cows Clean"

"In 1905 we installed our Burrell Milkers, and for 21 years they have done all our milking. The four cows in the foreground of the picture [above] have been milked with a Burrell Milker for more than 14 years. Most of our herd is of at least a third or fourth generation of cows that have never been milked by hand."—*M. E. Timmerman & Son.*

Many dairymen who have had no experience with a Burrell Milker cannot believe that *it milks the cows clean.* But here is proof. And there are hundreds upon hundreds of other dairymen who have had experiences similar to that of the Messrs. Timmerman.

It Milks the Cows Clean

What is meant by the statement, *"It Milks the Cows Clean"?* Just exactly what the words mean in their usual sense. The only reason why the question is ever asked is simply because dairymen who have had no experience with a Burrell Milker cannot believe *it milks the cows clean!* But the proof is in the performance, records of which stack upon each other by the hundreds. When there are generations upon generations of cows that have never been milked by hand, there is no question as to the fact that the Burrell *milks the cows clean.*

Here Are the 4 Reasons

(1) The *Air-Cushion Teat Cup,* which supports and compresses the teats by air alone; (2) the *Automatic Controller,* which regulates the suction to suit exactly each individual cow; (3) the *Sanitary Moisture Trap,* which entirely prevents contamination of the milk from the pipe line; (4) the *Positive Relief Pulsator,* which gives complete rest between pulsations and assures natural circulation—these are the four reasons why the Burrell *milks the cows clean.* Each is explained in the Burrell catalog, a copy of which every dairyman should have.

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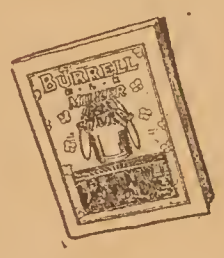

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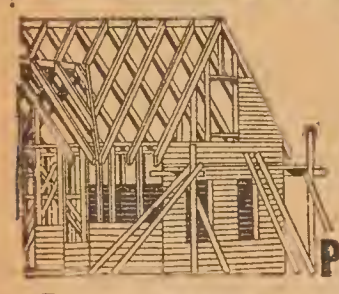

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Since any hustler should duplicate last year's returns; the fine new cement-basement barn is worth half price asked, besides horse barn, large new hen house, ice house; hay barns; only 1½ miles creamery, mail delivered in fertile eastern N. Y.; 75 acres crop land, abundantly watered pasture, estimated 1000 cords wood, 500,000 ft. valuable timber, sugar bush & orchard different fruits; house contains 8 rooms, good condition, slate roof, running water, pleasantly located. If taken now, only $5000 with 4 horses, 19 cattle, 300 chickens, equipment, 18 acres corn, oats, 5 ac. potatoes & buckwheat besides hay, etc. HOWARD CLINE, Strout Agency, 255 Fourth Ave., New York City.

$1000 Gets 100-Acre Farm $200 Monthly Income, 11 Cows

Bull, heifers, sow, 140 poultry, furniture, new corn planter, vehicles, machinery, hay, grain, potatoes, winter's vegetables all included with this great bargain; house overlooks river & valley, 9 rooms, very attractive, big cemented basement barn, silo, milk house, garage, numerous other bldgs.; 60 acres almost level for bumper crops, good pasturage, 15-acre woodlot, 200 sugar maples, nice fruit orchard, only 1½ miles village, markets at door. $4500 takes it, to settle quickly, only $1000 required. Picture & details in new Illus. Catalog Supplement, Copy Free. STROUT AGENCY, 255-R, 4th Ave., New York City.

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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

MILK PRICES

THE following are the October prices for milk in the basic zone of 201-210 miles from New York City.

Dairymen's League and Non Pool prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield prices are based on milk testing 3%.

Class		Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers	Non Pool Co-op.
1	Fluid Milk	$3.10	$2.95	$3.10
2	Fluid Cream		2.15	2.35
2 A	Fluid Cream	2.21		
2 B	Ice Cream	2.46		
2 C	Soft Cheese	2.41		
3	Evap., Cond., Milk Powder, Hard Cheese	2.15	1.95	2.15
4	Butter and American cheese	Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American cheese.		

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average.

Interstate Producers

The Interstate Milk Producers Association (Philadelphia Price Plan), announce the receiving station prices or the price to the farmer in the 201 to 210-mile zone from Philadelphia for 3% milk is $2.54. In the 101 to 110 mile-zone, the price is $2.64. The prices went into effect October 1.

September Prices Announced

The Dairymen's League announces the following September prices for 3.5% milk:

Gross	$2.624
Expenses	.064
Net Pool Price	2.56
Certificate of Indebtedness	.10
Net Cash Price to Farmers	$2.46

The net cash price to farmers for 3.5% milk is $2.46. On the 3% basis this is equal to $2.26.

This is the highest September price in the history of the pool. It is 20 cents higher than August and 14½ cents higher than the 1925 September price. It is 51½ cents above the September 1924 price.

Sheffield Prices

The cash price to Sheffield producers for 3% milk in the 201-210 mile zone, for September 1926 is ..... $2.535 per hundred

This is equivalent to.. $2.735 for 3.5% milk

The Sheffield price shows an increase of $.165 over the August price.

NO CHANGE IN BUTTER

CREAMERY SALTED	Oct. 11	Oct. 5	Oct. 13 1925
Higher than extra	47 -47½	47 -47½	51½-52
Extra (92 sc)	46½-	46½-	51 -
84-91 score	38 -46	38 -46	44½-50½
Lower G'd's	36½-37½	36½-37½	43 -44

There has been no change in the butter market since our last report. The percentage of extra fancy butter arriving has not been as heavy as of late but then again a large element in the trade is chiefly operating on held goods. This shift to storage stock is naturally limiting the activities on the market but it is not felt so much since supplies of the better marks are a little more limited.

On Monday, the 11th there was considerable buying activity in anticipation of the holiday on the 12th but there was nothing to warrant any changes in the line of values. According to the Producers' Price Current, advices from producing sections are almost unanimous that the make is running behind last year. In a few instances the output is heavier but by far the majority show a shorter make. In general trade has been fairly good at least good enough to maintain the market, consumptive demand being very good, in spite of the fact that retail prices have been advanced slightly. New York has experienced several days of rather chilly weather and this has had a beneficial effect. On the whole operators are inclined to look upon the situation from the conservative standpoint and are satisfied with keeping the market in a healthy tone.

CHEESE PRICES STRENGTHEN

STATE FLATS	Oct. 11	Oct. 5	Oct. 13 1925
Fresh fancy	25½-	24 -25½	25½-26½
Fresh av'ge	22½-23½	22½-23	25 -
Held fancy	25 -26	24½-26	26 -27
Held av'ge	——	——	25 -25½

Although top prices on various qualities of cheese have not materially changed since last week, nevertheless the range of prices has been considerably reduced. Trading has been satisfactory but the market is still lagging behind markets in the producing sections. For instance the market in the West is stronger than it is here. New York prices have been slow to advance to a parity with the present western quotations. Production in Wisconsin and upper New York State is running behind the 1925 figures. Cold storage holdings are considerably below 1925. These factors taken together would naturally indicate a strong market but the New York market seems to be reluctant to "go along". Under the circumstances with the consumptive feeling up to that of last year, we should see better prices than a year ago.

NEARBY EGGS HIGHER

NEARBY WHITE	Oct. 11	Oct. 5	Oct. 13 1925
Selected Extras	73-75	62-65	76-77
Av'ge Extras	70-72	59-61	74-75
Extra Firsts	62-67	52-57	68-72
Firsts	50-58	45-49	57-62
Gathered	50-65	36-55	45-72
Pullets	36-46	34-41	38-56
BROWNS			
Fancy	53-59	51-56	55-64

The egg market has been very strong of late and prices have shot skyward in harmony with a stronger condition in the market. Shippers who are in the best position now are those who are shipping fancy selected stock for the shortage on these descriptions is acute and the market is all in their favor. On Monday, the 11th the acute scarity of fancy fresh white eggs was further aggravated not only by light receipts but by the fact that buyers were anticipating needs for the Columbus Day holiday on the 12th. Throughout the market, there was a general complaint of not filling orders due to short supplies.

POULTRY MARKET SLOW

FOWLS	Oct. 11	Oct. 5	Oct. 13 1925
Colored	27-30	30-33	27-32
Leghorns	20-24	20-24	20-24
CHICKENS			
Colored	24-26	22-29	28-30
Leghorns	22-24	20-23	27-28

The live poultry market is rather slow of late and the market shows a weakening tendency. A lot depends on the amount of stock that comes by freight. With the Columbus Day holiday keeping the market closed, it may throw heavy receipts over the latter part of the week ending the 16th so that we may see a heavy carry over and continued weakness.

About the only class of birds that is selling includes heavy fancy colored fowls and these may bring as much as 30 to 31c. However, the percentage of these fancy birds is extremely small, most of the arrivals including Leghorn fowls and these are generally selling in the range of 22 to 24c. Express receipts are however light, including generally nothing but Leghorns.

Express chicks are also showing a very weak sentiment except where the birds are small and approach broiler size. A good premium is usually experienced on these small marks. Average sized colored chickens however, are bringing from 24 to 26c.

Long Island spring ducks have generally been selling around 31c per pound with the market holding firm.

FEEDS AND GRAINS

FUTURES (*At Chicago*)	Oct. 11	Oct. 5	Last Year
Wheat	1.38⅞	1.38⅞	1.44¾
Corn	.78⅞	.80½	.76¾
Oats	.44⅜	.43⅞	.39⅞
CASH GRAINS (*At New York*)			
Wheat No. 2 Red	1.46½	1.47⅞	1.65
Corn, No. 2 Yel.	.94⅜	.95⅞	1.00¾
Oats No. 2	53½	.53½	.48½
FEEDS (*At Buffalo*)	Oct. 9	Oct. 2	Last Year
Grd. Oats	32.50	32.50	28.00
Sp'g Bran	25.50	25.50	25.00
H'd Bran	26.00	28.00	30.00
Stand'd Mids	26.50	26.50	27.00
Soft W. Mids	33.00	33.50	35.00
Flour Mids	32.00	32.00	35.50
Red Dog	38.00	38.00	43.00
Wh. Hominy	33.00	34.00	31.00
Yel. Hominy	32.00	34.00	30.50
Corn Meal	32.50	33.50	35.00
Gluten Feed	33.75	35.75	41.25
Gluten Meal	45.75	47.75	49.25
36% C. S. Meal	28.00	30.50	38.50
41% C. S. Meal	30.50	33.00	41.50
43% C. S. Meal	32.00	34.50	43.00
34% O. P. Linseed Meal	45.00	44.50	43.00

Above feed quotations taken from weekly grain and feed letter issued weekly by New York State Dept. of Farms and Markets.

POTATO MARKET BOOMING

The potato market might be compared to the Florida land boom. At least that was the situation on the 13th following the Columbus Day holiday, prices generally increased from 50 to 75c per bushel over the holiday and if the chilly weather that prevails in New York continues, it is reasonable to expect that we are going to see the advance continuing for a while.

There is no mistaking the potato market is strong. We know that the crop is not much heavier than it was a year ago and we also know that some of the heavy producing sections, such as Long Island, have disposed of over half their crop. In fact, it is generally conceded that Long Island growers have marketed about two-thirds of their crop. Consequently it is comparatively easy to see how things will develop. On the 13th Long Islands were bringing from $5 to $5.25 per 150-pound sack delivered while Maines were bringing $4.75 on the same size package.

States have started rolling and on the 13th were generally quoted at $4 per 150-pound sack. As the Long Island market begins to tighten up we are going to see States work into a better position. The experience of those who profited on a holding deal last year, will be well for others to look into.

On October 13, 1925, prices were slightly behind those of the present situation. Last year at this time Long Islands were bringing $4.75 to $5 and Maines from $4 to $4.25. In other words the market this year is about 50 cents higher than the market last year which might be interpreted that following this present boom we may see a temporary slacking.

Other Produce

The cabbage market is moving along in fairly uniform manner. For the 13th domestic cabbage was bringing approximately $7 per ton F.O.B. while the market on Danish was approximately $12. The cabbage market seems to be fairly well supplied and a lot of it is moving to market however, prices are too low to ship to make it a paying proposition this year, at least, at this time. Those who have storage facilities may find a "hold" will pay them. However, no man should attempt this unless he has good facilities and has good stock to put away.

NO CHANGE IN BEANS

There has been no change in the bean market since our last report. Values are just the same as they were with the following prices existing: Peas $5.50 to $6; marrows $6.50 to $7; red kidneys $8.25 to $8.75, white kidneys $7.25 to $7.75.

The high cauliflower market that we had a week ago has been responsible for very heavy shipments and prices have tumbled considerably. There was one time during the first week in October when we had that warm spell that values were shot all to pieces and some fine flowers were sold at sacrifice prices.

On the 11th the best Catskill was selling from $2 to $2.25 although a lot of stock sold as low as $1. The best that Long Islands could do was $2 with some poor stock selling as low as 75c. A year ago cauliflower was selling over a range that was from 50c to $1 higher.

APPLES STAY THE SAME

The apple market still continues as we reported it last week with the exception of fancy McIntosh which are selling slightly better with prices about 25c a basket higher. There has been a little better sentiment however, because of the improvement in the weather conditions.

HAY SUPPLIES HEAVY

The New York market has been liberally supplied with hay but in spite of the heavy receipts the market holds firm. There is a lot of good hay arriving on the market but trade is active and supplies are being easily absorbed. The finest lines of timothy have been selling from $26 to $28 depending on the size of the bales with No. 2 usually from $23 to $26 although occasionally a lot will just fall short of No. 1 and bring a fraction better.

Junior Breeders of New Jersey Show at the Trenton Fair

ONE of the exhibits which attracted much attention at the Trenton Fair was a show of animals belonging to the New Jersey Junior Breeders' Association. These animals were all secured through the Frelinghuysen Loan Fund, administered by the State Board of Agriculture. These purebred animals won prizes for their owners amounting to nearly $1,000 and in addition captured many prizes in the open classes.

Special sweepstakes prizes of $25 each for the best cow and calf of the Guernsey, Jersey and Holstein breeds were awarded to Mabel Lippincott, of Moorestown; Austin Runkle, of Lambertville, and Howard J. Stelle, of Dutch Neck, respectively. In the swine competition, Alfred Brearley, of Trenton, R. F. D., won the $25 sweepstakes for the best sow with litter, of any breed. Walter Runge, of Madison, was the winner of the same amount for the best pen of poultry of any breed. Other winners of Frelinghuysen Fund prizes in the various classes were:

DAIRY SHOW

Mercer County: Howard J. Stelle, Sylvan Carson, Alvin Smith, Chester Tindall, James Pickering, Janet Blackwell, Alvin Croshaw, Walter L. Murphy, Vinson Baldwin, Lester Feller, Lillian Murphy, Herbert Conover, Wm. Campbell, Erma Johnson, Edward Baker, Leon Brady, Catherine Hausser, and Tunis Conover.

Middlesex County: Florence Griggs, Edward Sawyer, Edward Zimblckl, Helen Mershon, Robert Sawyer, Stanley Griggs, Irving Bennett, Frank Skok, Rudolph Perrine, Elijah Kennedy, and John Perrine.

Burlington County: Mabel Lippincott, Ella H. Lippincott, Ruth Lippincott, Albert Clevenger, Richard Lippincott, and Edwin Forsythe.

Hunterdon County: Austin Runkle, C. William Hamilton, Robert Hamilton, Israel Phillips.

Monmouth County: John W. Havens, Baird Hammond, Carlton Lawrence, and Marjorie Farry.

Morris County: Leland Chamberlin, and Helen Stickle.

Salem County: Clifford Henkens, and Pauline Moore.

Warren County: Riegel Brothers.

SWINE SHOW

Mercer County: Alfred Brearley, Aubrey Lawyer, David Bliss, Charles Ireland, F. Milton Murray, Wallace Sherman, Jesse Carpenter, Sylvan Carson, Marion Croshaw, Allan Croshaw, Ople Baldwin, Genevieve Giblan, Ernest Landwehr.

Salem County: Belford Moore, J. Wayne Hannah, Robert M. Smick.

POULTRY SHOW

Mercer County: Douglas Hewitson, Henry Baker.

Middlesex County: Margaret Kendall, Matthew Darago, George Freeman, Judson Hagerty, Wilbur Williams, Anna Patterson, Thelma Hagerty, Vincent Darago.

Monmouth County: Claude Kohler, George Brandt, Robert Hillman, Nathan Koenig, Ferdinand Graves, Robert Harman.

Morris County: Walter Runge.

Burlington County: Milton Hornor.

Thousands To Attend Dairy Meetings

INDICATIONS are now that several thousand farmers in Orange and Chenango Counties and vicinities will attend the great dairy meetings to be held in Middletown on the evening of October 25 and in Norwich on October 26. The meetings will be addressed by Commissioner Berne A. Pyrke of the State Department of Farms and Markets, Commissioner Louis I. Harris of the New York City Board of Health, and Dean Albert R. Mann of the New York State College of Agriculture. It is seldom that farmers have the opportunity to exchange their views with so many high agricultural officials at the same time. Therefore, dairymen are making their plans to attend these meetings in large numbers.

During the days between the meetings, important conferences will be held by the leading dairymen and the officials, and it is expected that the party will visit several milk plants and farms in order to get the information regarding milk production problems first hand. On Oct. 27 the party will visit the great state meeting of dairymen at Utica. Full details in regard to these meetings will be found on the editorial page and in previous issues of American Agriculturist. Or, they may be obtained also from the County Farm Bureau Agents, C. C. Davis at Middletown and K. D. Scott of Norwich, who are charged with the local details of organizing the meetings in their respective counties.

Emmadine Farms Wins at Dairy Show

EMMADINE Farms won first prize at the National Dairy Show in the class for production by one cow. This farm had two entries, both of them daughters of Mixter Faither, grand champion at the Crescent Sesquicentennial Exposition. The same farm won second place for herds of five young animals.

New York State also won first prize in the class for state herds, Ohio being the only other state to enter this class.

A New Plan to Advertise and Sell Apples

(*Continued from page 6*)

Treasurer of "Apples For Health, Inc." (Where the grower sells direct to consumer, local market, etc., he is to remit direct to the Treasurer). It is important that the need for this advertising fund be fully explained, not only at meetings but by personal calls. The growers merely authorize their dealers to deduct the amount when the fruit is sold. One half cent a bushel is so small a fraction of the amount which this campaign will add to the selling price per bushel of apples that the growers will not feel the slight investment and there should be no difficulty in demonstrating to them the splendid and certain returns.

Apple dealers have already indicated their desire to add to this sum a contribution of 50 cents a car as an evidence of their own interest in the success of this campaign, for whatever increases the demand for apples is of direct benefit to them. Here again, the contribution of 50 cents per car is a small investment for big returns.

The Allied Industries, who sell supplies to the growers, have, in most part, already pledged themselves to contribute their proportionate part toward the campaign. Talk to your dealers, cold storage men, and all others interested and ask them to cooperate personally and financially in this campaign.

Membership For ALL—YOUR Co-operation Needed AT ONCE!

All persons who are either directly or indirectly interested in the growing, marketing, distribution or sale of apple products *are to be enrolled as members of "Apples for Health, Inc." at a nominal membership fee of $2.00 per year.* This does not take the place of other contributions. The $2.00 membership is merely to make all of them individual participants in the work of the organization.

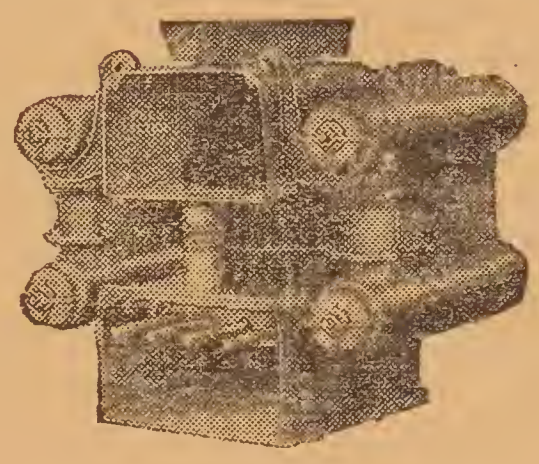
We urge upon you strongly to enroll as many as possible of your neighbors—including your mercantile and banking friends who are, of course, interested in Apple Prosperity—so as to make our organization truly a broad and national one.

It cannot be repeated too often that this is an *emergency* in the apple business and demands *emergency attention.* Please urge the importance of immediate action upon all members and neighbors and see that no one is overlooked in the campaign to obtain a comprehensive and complete participation of the entire apple industry in your territory. Please send us names of all whom you believe will be interested.

DON'T WAIT—SEND $2.00 for each person to be enrolled as a member! Make checks payable to "Apples For Health, Inc.," and mail to Lawrence Whiting, Treas., Apples For Health, Inc., Boulevard Bridge Bank, Chicago.

$70.00 to $500.00

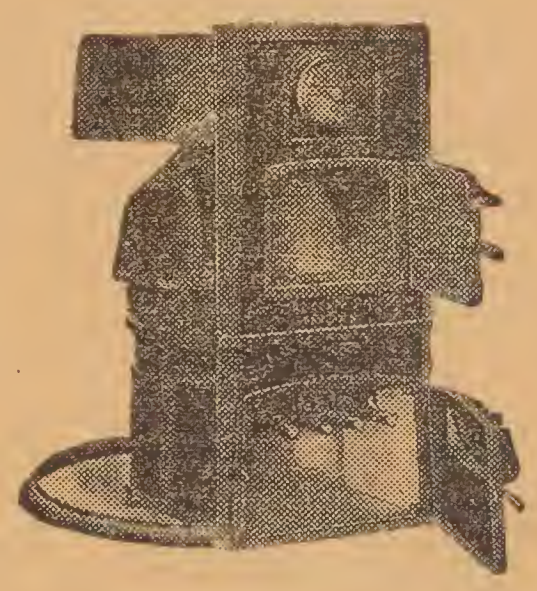
Nearly 60 Years Experience in Manufacturing Heating Equipment



We manufacture all kinds, grades and sizes of furnaces, Pipeless, Three Pipe, Gravity Warm Air, Forced Warm Air and the famous Andes Re-Conditioning System, in many sizes and styles, from $70.00 up to $500.00.

Let us make your heating plans as well. We maintain one of the best engineering departments in the country in charge of experienced men. Plans are free if Andes furnaces are used. We know all of the many ways in which furnaces can be installed. We know what can be done and how, and what cannot. We have heated hundreds of thousands of homes of all kinds and sizes over the country. We have made the heating plans for churches, stores, factories, garages, theatres, lodges. No job is so big that we cannot plan it properly for you and furnish the heating equipment and none is too small to get our best attention. Good plans are as important as good heaters for no furnace will heat properly if not correctly installed.

We have had a splendid reputation for nearly 60 years as manufacturers of the highest quality cooking stoves and heating equipment. Even the $70.00 Furnace contains the best of material and workmanship. You will find us absolutely reliable and ready to stand back of any of our goods. In asking for catalogues and circulars, please state kind of building, whether electricity is available and whether you are interested in the quality, medium or cheaper grades of heaters.



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GENEVA, N. Y.

Est. 1868

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Auto-Oiled means that the gears run in oil and every part subject to friction is constantly flooded with oil. The gear case is filled with oil and holds a supply sufficient to keep every bearing perfectly oiled for a year or more.

The improved Auto-Oiled Aermotor, is a wonderfully efficient windmill. If you buy any windmill which has not stood the test of time you are taking a long chance. But you do not have to experiment. There is nothing better than the Auto-Oiled Aermotor which has demonstrated its merits wherever windmills are used.

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New York Chicago San Francisco

THE man who likes plenty of volume for easy listening usually has to drive the last tube of his set beyond its limit to get the music loud enough. And then it is no longer music. The RCA power Radiotrons are specially made to stand the strain in the last audio stage. They can handle plenty of volume without blasts or rattles, and therefore mean finer, clearer tone.

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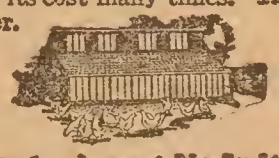
(EST. 1916—PATENTED)

ADMITS ULTRA-VIOLET RAYS

Brings Winter Eggs

Now it is easy to get lots of eggs all winter. Just build this GLASS CLOTH scratch shed onto your poultry house to admit the vitalizing ultra-violet rays of the sun. (Plain glass stops them.) These rays bring amazing winter egg yields. The shed is cheap and easy to make. Gives twice the room. Allows hens to scratch and work up vitality. High winter egg prices repay its cost many times. Try it. It is a money maker.



Patented---Accept No Imitations

Genuine, durable GLASS CLOTH is made only by Turner Bros. under exclusive patents. No other concern can copy our process. No other has the same weather resisting formula. Avoid imitations. Real GLASS CLOTH is a strong fabric specially treated to make it transparent, waterproof and weatherproof. Originated in 1916 and proven by ten years success. You will know it by its quality. So much cheaper than glass it has won wide popularity all over the United States and Europe. Recommended by leading experts to make hens lay and for good results with baby chicks and with hot bed plants.

Make Your Home Winter-Tight

Simply tack GLASS CLOTH over your screens to make fine storm doors and windows. Admits abundant light. Brings comfort. Shuts out cold. Saves fuel and doctor bills. Ideal for enclosing porches and sleeping porches. Like adding new rooms at small cost. Violet rays are healthful for you.

Ideal for Hot Beds

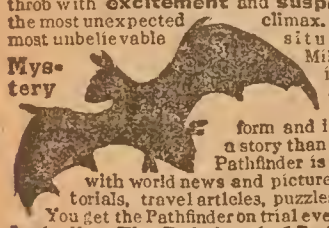
Plants started in hot beds covered with GLASS CLOTH are hardier, grow much faster and transplant better. Ultra-violet rays make plants develop fast. Head start brings crops to maturity weeks earlier. GLASS CLOTH sheds soft, warm light to all parts of the frame.

SPECIAL TRIAL OFFER Send $5.00 for big roll 45 ft. long and 36 in. wide, postpaid. (Will cover scratch shed 9x15 ft.) If, after ten days use, you do not find it better than glass or any substitute, return it and we will refund your money. Common sense instructions, "Feeding for Eggs," with each order. Catalog illustrating uses on request. (Many dealers sell Glass Cloth.)

Turner Bros. Dept 012 Bladen, Nebr. Wellington, Ohio

Everybody wants "THE BAT"

the world's greatest mystery story and now for the first time you don't have to pay $2.00 for the book. You can read it **Free** in the **Pathfinder**, the old reliable home weekly published at the Nation's Capital. From the beginning **The Bat** just makes you throb with **excitement** and **suspense**; at the end you get the most unexpected climax. It is full of **thrills**, almost unbelievable situations and revelations. Millions of people have seen it on the stage or screen and have sat spellbound. Now you get it in serial form and it's even more thrilling as a story than as a play or movie. The Pathfinder is loaded down every week with world news and pictures, stories, informing editorials, travel articles, puzzles, humor and miscellany. You get the Pathfinder on trial every week, **13 big issues including The Bat**, for only **15 cts.**—a bigger bargain than a new Ford at half price. The Bat begins Oct. 30. Send order now (with 15 cts. in coin or stamps) for the Pathfinder 13 weeks. **The Pathfinder**, 142 **Langdon Sta., Washington, D. C.**



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GLEN ROCK NURSERY & STOCK FARM, Ridgewood, N. J.

LARGE STOCK Fine Poultry, Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Guineas, Bantams, Collies, Hares, Day Chicks. Eggs, low Catalog. PIONEER FARMS, TELFORD, PA.

When writing to advertisers be sure to mention the American Agriculturist

An Easy Way to Detect Noisy "B" Batteries

By Brainard Foote

IN reality, very little of the noise which commonly interferes with clear radio reception is traceable to defects in the "B" batteries unless batteries of inferior grade are employed.

However—when batteries grow old the cell walls become eaten away—decomposed—by the internal acids of alkalis and it is then that irregularities in the voltage manifest themselves in the set by scraping sounds.

Once in a while a fairly new battery will cause such trouble and in this case the fault lies in a poorly soldered or broken connecting wire between the cells. One may suspect the batteries or a dozen other parts of the equipment—even blaming the whole business on static.

It is really an easy matter to find out whether any of the "B" batteries are giving trouble because of wavering voltage. The very easiest plan, but not always the most successful, is to touch the two phone cords of a pair of headphones across the 45 volt contacts of the battery. A loud click will be heard as this is done but after that there should be silence. As the cord is removed, another click is heard. If, however, you hear rasping sounds while the cord is connected, the battery is defective.

Which Battery

Each battery should be tested this way. Should one cause a noise, test across the 22½ volt sections and then between 22½ and 45 volts, as half the battery may be O.K. still. Remember that if you hear any noise at all the set will amplify to tremendous proportions such a disturbance—ESPECIALLY if the defective unit lies in the portion of the "B" battery tapped off for the detector voltage.

Using Tree Tops for Radio Aerials

TREES offer excellent fastening points for radio aerials. Their drawbacks ought to be understood, however, in the interests of efficiency. A tree, particularly in summer when it is running sap, acts as a pretty good aerial of itself and absorbs no little radio energy. Hence the insulator at the end of the aerial ought to be fifteen to forty feet from the trees so that the aerial wire itself does not come in close to the tree. It is better to select a tree farther off and have a longer "guy-wire" so that the aerial proper will be out in the open as much as possible.

If the aerial is much higher than the tree, the wire can come closer without so much loss. A good aerial pole can be fastened up in the tree very easily, but one person can hardly erect it himself and two or three should help. Obtain a long pole or pipe to lash to the main vertical branch so that its top is ten feet or more above the highest leaves. Two 16 foot lengths of 2 x 3 or 2 x 4 lumber, without too many knots, can be clamped, bolted or nailed together to form a good tall pole for this purpose.

Two sets of guy wires are needed—one about half-way between the top and bottom of the pole and the other at the top. Fasten the guy-wires or ropes to stout branches of the SAME tree far out from the center. As the tree rocks in the wind, the entire mast and guy-wires will rock with it and the pole will not be pulled over as it might be were an attempt made to fasten the guy wire to another tree or to the ground. To maintain the tension uniform on the aerial wire, two plans present themselves. One is to insert a long door-spring between the end of the aerial and the guy wire or rope running to the top of the mast. Another equally successful plan consists in running the rope through a pulley at the top of the mast and down to a window-weight which will hang and will rise and fall as the tree moves the mast. In either case, it is highly important to attach a pulley to the top of the mast very firmly before it is erected and not to LOSE THE ROPE as the pole goes up.

WITTE Log Saw

Wico Magneto

COMPLETE outfits, everything you need when you go into timber. No extras to buy. Saws 15 to 25 cords a day. Cheapest to operate—runs all day at cost of 2c an hour per H-P. Burns any fuel with big surplus of power for any work. USE IT FOR OTHER WORK. Completely equipped with WICO magneto, speed and power regulator, throttling governor and 2 fly-wheels so can be used for any other jobs—pumping water, grinding grain, etc.—an all-purpose outfit that will work every day in the year. Only 3 minutes to change from log saw to tree saw—10 seconds to clamp to tree. Fastest felling ever known. Fells trees from any position.

Lifetime Guarantee

FREE BOOK Simply send name today for NEW catalog, lower prices special offers, and how to make money with these rigs. Tells all about engines, sawing outfits and pumpers.

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ROOMS $2.00 & upwards

Plenty of WATER IN THE South

WHY suffer the expense and annoyance of hauling water in the summer and shoveling snow in the winter? Let us tell you, without obligation, how other northern farmers are prospering in the territory shown on the above map, and how you can live better, be happier and save money in the Southland. For complete information and descriptive booklet, write G. A. Park, General Immigration & Industrial Agent, Louisville & Nashville R. R., Dept. AA-2, Louisville, Ky.

L&N

Hens Will Eat More

And Lay Better Where Lights Are Used

By L. H. HISCOCK

IT hardly seems necessary to go into the matter of illumination in the hen house because the subject has been handled so many different times. And yet, at the same times, it may be just as well to mention a few of the important points about this subject.

The purpose of illumination is not so much the actual increase in egg production as it is the pushing of production forward into the period of ordinary poor production, and thus making the distribution of eggs more uniform over the whole laying year. That light agrees with a hen is now an established fact, but to understand this perfect harmony, one must go back to the original chickens which came from India. Here the days and nights are of about equal length the year round, and the first chickens were bred and re-bred, one thing remained unchanged—a crop which could only hold so much food. Hence, when you took the hen and put her up against our long winter nights, the food in her crop gave out long before morning, or if she had any left, it was only enough to nourish her body; she simply could not eat enough to make eggs, too.

L. H. Hiscock

Illumination, therefore, helps her out, gives her a chance to get a longer day, and to eat enough to supply her own bodily needs and to lay eggs as well. The use of light can be over-done when too many working hours are used. It seems pretty well agreed that a hen should not receive more than a fourteen hour day—that is daylight plus enough artificial light to make a total of fourteen hours. The actual time of supplying this light seems immaterial; night, morning, or a combination of both, any and all give a good result from the standpoint of eggs.

In using lights upon the pullets, these birds should be divided and treated according to their age and development. For instance, do not turn lights on a flock of pullets where a few are laying and the remainder of the flock are not nearly matured. Take your oldest pullets, and give them light in one pen. As soon as the next flock reaches the laying period, you can give them light, and so on. You cannot make a worse mistake than trying to force small and immature pullets with artificial light. Use it on mature pullets, nothing else.

The best way to start is with half an hour a day. If you can get a good egg production with a ten hour day, there is no sense of wasting light or forcing your pullets by giving them twelve or fourteen hours. The fact that they do well on ten hours shows that they are probably good birds and that you are handling them well. In short you will find in the end that a mediocre pullet will probably require a longer day to produce eggs in than will a good pullet.

In regard to the old birds, the first thing to do with them is to give them a good rest. They must have this. After they have recovered from the moult and are well feathered out, you may find it advisable to give them an hour or two of light to start them laying. I shall say more about this particular type of bird a little later on this fall.

* * *

When they are threshing out the grain, it is a good plan to put away some of this good, dry straw for use as floor litter in the chicken houses. Wheat straw makes the best litter for a hen-house, although oat and barley straw serve the purpose to good advantage. The main thing in using any litter is to keep the birds active during the confining winter months.

Where floors tend to be a little damp, a good coating of hay-seed put down before the straw is spread, may be a life saver. It will certainly tend to add life to the litter. If hay-seed is not available, ordinary baled shavings make a good substitute. I am not trying to defend the damp floor in a hen-house; they are always objectionable, always a source of danger to the flock, but during certain winter conditions where houses are subject to especially cold weather, frost is very apt to collect over a period of two or three days. When a warm spell sets in the floor generally becomes wet and slippery. The under covering of shavings or hay-seed does a great deal to absorb this extra moisture until the house has a chance to dry out.

In this connection it is a very good plan to watch for these things that tend to help wet a floor. Water fountains form one big factor in the destroying of floor litter. Use fountains that are covered so that the birds cannot fall in. On cold days watch out for the collection of ice on the stands and tables; if it is removed before it thaws it will add a few more days to the life of your floor. Also avoid overcrowding your pens. Four square feet of floor space is a good allowance for a bird. When you jam them in, they cannot help but ruin the best of straw in a short time.

Another factor in this destruction is the normal nightly droppings from roosting hens. Put flooring or platforms under your roosts. They will help to keep your house in better shape, and if the droppings are removed every day or two, their removal will do a great deal toward prolonging the life of your floor litter.

It Pays to Keep Eggs Clean

CLEAN eggs bring the best market prices. If washed their keeping quality and appearance is injured, and much time is required to wash the eggs from even a flock of 100 hens,—if they lay.

Eggs can be kept clean by using care. Water buckets should be arranged so they will not be spilled. Particularly with pullets, care should be used to see that they do not form the habit of roosting in the nests. It will probably be necessary to either have the nests so they can be closed at night or see that the pullets go on the roosts until they form the habit. The nests should be kept clean and the eggs gathered frequently. Sufficient roost space should be provided so that they will not be crowded.

The dropping boards should be cleaned often enough so that the droppings do not become wet. Litter should be changed as often as necessary in order to keep the hens feet clean. If the house is dry it should not be necessary to change it over two or three times during the winter.

A Good Hen "Gone Wrong"

While culling our flock recently, I found one bird that on first glance looked like a heavy producer. On looking her over more carefully, I decided she was not laying and culled her. She was a big hen with good body capacity and a fine big comb but her legs were yellow. Can you account for this?

THE hen was no doubt a good producer once but had gone wrong in some way. If you had looked closely you would have probably found that her comb was purple rather than a healthy red. Such instances frequently happen and constitute one reason why the hens should be handled individually. Such a hen may have a tumor of some sort in the abdominal cavity. The best way is to sell them and so realize some return as she will never be profitable again and would no doubt die in time and be a total loss.

G.L.F. Poultry Feeds *are not* *Proprietary Feeds

IT MAKES no difference to the G. L. F. what goes into G. L. F. poultry feeds provided the ingredients give the poultryman results, *economically*. There are no trade secrets about G. L. F. feeds. The formulas are public. The terms "proprietary feeds" and "mixed feeds" as commonly used by poultrymen cannot, therefore, be applied to G. L. F. poultry feeds.

The G. L. F. is an organization of farmers set up to save mixing feeds on the farm. It has no by-products to dispose of, no particular ingredient to market. This organization regards with an impartial eye all the available ingredients and turns to the Colleges of Agriculture to find out which may best be mixed together for results: in a laying mash, for the breeding flock, for young chicks.

This is why the best poultrymen who have been home mixing according to college formulas find they can shift to G. L. F. poultry formulas abruptly without any ill effects to their flock. Hundreds are doing it.

The G. L. F. poultry formulas were established by a Poultry Feed Conference Board composed of representatives of Cornell, New Jersey Experiment Station, and Penn State. Changes occur only as recommended by this board. The board met in Ithaca on October 2 and made certain recommendations regarding formulas. These will be put into effect and announced on November 1. One purpose only guided the Board: to get results for the poultryman, economically. The same purpose guides the G. L. F. because it is farmer-owned, operated without profit, and its success depends on its usefulness to its patrons.

The G.L.F.

Cooperative G. L. F. Exchange, Inc.
Ithaca, New York

*According to the dictionary "proprietary" means subject to exclusive ownership. A proprietary feed, therefore, is just the opposite of a public formula feed.

"Beau Geste"—*By P. C. Wren*

AFTER a dusty meal, impatiently swallowed by Major de Beaujolais, that gentleman resumed his story, with serious earnestness and some gesticulation, while, on the opposite side of the carriage, George Lawrence lay upon his back, his clasped hands beneath his head, idly watching the smoke that curled up from his cheroot. But he was paying closer attention to the Frenchman's tale.

"But of course, it soon occurred to me," continued that gentleman, "that someone must be alive....Shots had been fired to welcome me..Those corpses had not of *themselves* taken up those incredibly lifelike attitudes. Whoever had propped them up and arranged them and their rifles in position, must be alive.

Besides, what about the wounded? There is always a far bigger percentage of wounded than of killed in any engagement. Yes, there must be survivors, possibly all more or less wounded.

But surely *one* of them might have kept a look-out. Probably the Commandant and all the non-commissioned officers were killed.

Even then, though, one would have expected the senior man to have taken that much ordinary military precaution!....

Well, I would soon solve the problem, for my troop was approaching, my trumpeter with them. I was glad to note that my Seargeant-Major had evidently had a similar idea to mine, for, on coming in sight of the fort, he had opened out and skirmished up in extended order—in spite of the bravely-flying Flag.

When my men arrived, I had the 'rouse,' the 'alarm,' the Regimental Call, sounded by the trumpeter—fully expecting, after each blast, that the gates would be open, or at least that someone would come running up from below on to the roof.

Not a sound nor a movement!....Again and again; call after call....Not a sound nor a movement!

'Perhaps the last one or two are badly wounded,' though I. 'There may not be a man able to crawl from his bed. The fellow who propped those corpses up may have been shot in the act, and be lying up there, or on his cot,' and I bade the trumpeter cease. Sending for the *Chef*, as we call the Sergeant-Major, I ordered him to knot camelcords, sashes, girths, reins, anything, make a rope, and set an active fellow to climb from the back of a camel, into an embrasure, and give me a hoist up.

'It is a trap, *mon Commandant,*' said he 'Do not walk into it. Let me go.' Brave words—but he looked queer, and I knew that though he feared nothing living, he was afraid.

'We will neither of us go,' said I. 'We will have the courage to remain in our proper place, with our men. It may be a trap, though I doubt it. We will send a man in, and if it is a trap, we shall know—and without losing an officer unnecessarily. If it is not a trap, the gates will be opened in two minutes.'

'The Dead are watching and listening,' said the *Chef*, glancing up, and he crossed himself, averting his eyes.

'Send me that drunken Rastignac,' said I, and the Sergeant-Major rode away.

'May I go, *mon Commandant?*' said the trumpeter, saluting.

'Silence,' said I. My nerves were getting a little on edge, under that silent, mocking scrutiny of the watching Dead. When the Sergeant-Major returned with a rope, and the rascal Rastignac—whose proper place was in the *Joyeux*, the terrible Penal Battalions of convicted criminals—I ordered him to climb from his camel on to the roof.

'Not I, *mon Officer,*' replied he promptly. 'Let me go to Hell dead, not living. I don't mind joining corpses *as* a corpse. You can shoot me.'

'That can I, of a surety,' I agreed, and drew my revolver. 'Ride your camel under that projecting waterspout,' said I. 'Stand on its back, and spring to the spout. Climb into the embrasure, and then go down and open the gates.'

'Not I, *mon Officer,*' said Rastignac again. I raised my revolver, and the Sergeant-Major snatched the man's rifle.

'Have you *le cafard?*' I asked, referring to the desert-madness that, bred of monotony, boredom, misery, and hardships, attacks European soldiers in these outposts—especially absinthe-drinkers—and makes them do strange things, varying from mutiny, murder, and suicide to dancing about naked, or thinking they are lizards or emperors or clock-pendulums.

'I have a dislike for intruding upon a dead Company that stands to arms and keeps watch,' replied the fellow.

'For the last time—*go,*' said I, aiming between his eyes.

'Go yourself, *Monsieur le Majeur,*' replied Rastignac, and I pulled the trigger ....Was I right, my friend?"

"Dunno," replied Lawrence, yawning.

"There was a click, and Rastignac smiled. I had emptied my revolver when approaching the fort, as I have told you.

'You can live—to be court-martialled said I. 'You will be well placed among the *Joyeux.*'

'Better among those than the Watchers above, *mon Officer,*' said my beauty, and I bade the Sergeant-Major take his bayonet and put him under arrest.

'You may show this coward the way,' said I to the trumpeter, and, in a minute, that one had sprung at the spout, clutched it, and was scrambling on to the wall. He was brave.

'We will proceed as though the place were held by an enemy—until the gates are opened,' said I to the Sergeant-Major, and we rode back to the troop and handed Rastignac over to the Corporal, who clearly welcomed him in the rôle of prisoner.

We watched and waited. Two minutes passed; five; six; *seven.* What could it mean? *Was* it a trap after all?

'*That* one won't return!' said Rastignac loudly, and gave an eerie jarring laugh. The Corporal smote him on the mouth, and I heard him growl, 'What about a little *crapaudine* and a mouthful of sand my friend?....You speak again!'....

At the end of ten minutes, I beckoned the Sergeant-Major. I could stand the strain no longer.

'I am going in,' said I. 'I cannot send another man, although I ought to do so. Take command....If you do not see me within ten minutes, and nothing happens, assault the place. Burn down the gates and let a party climb the walls, while another charges in. Keep a half-troop under the Corporal, in reserve.' Was I right, George?"

"Dunno," replied George Lawrence.

'I remember thinking, as I rode back, what a pernicious fool I should look, if under the eyes of all—the living and the dead—I failed to accomplish that, by no means easy, scramble, and had ignominiously to admit my inability to climb up where the trumpeter had gon. It is sad when one's vile body falls below the standard set by the aspiring soul, when the strength of the muscles is inadequate to the courage of the heart....

However, all went well, and, after an undignified dangling from the spout, and wild groping with the raised foot, I got a leg over the ledge, scrambled up and and crawled into an embrasure.

And there I stood astounded and dumbfounded, unable to believe my eyes.

There, as in life, stood the garrison, their backs to me, their faces to the foe whom they had driven off, their feet in dried pools of their own blood—watching, watching.....And soon I forgot what might be awaiting me below, I forgot my vanished trumpeter, I. forgot my troop waiting without—*for there was something else.*

Lying on his back, his sightless eyes outstaring the sun—lay the Commandant, and through his heart, *a bayonet,* one of our long, thin French sword-bayonets with its single-curved hilt! No—he had not been shot, he was absolutely untouched elsewhere, and there he lay with a French bayonet through his heart. What do you say to that, my friend?"

"Suicide," replied Lawrence.

"And so did I, until I realised that he had a loaded revolver in one hand, one chamber fired, and a crushed letter in the other! *Does* a man drive a bayonet through his heart, and then take a revolver in one hand and a sheet of paper in the other? I think not.

Have you ever seen a man drive a bayonet through his heart, my friend? Believe me, he does not fumble for letters, nor draw a revolver and fire it, after he has done *that.* No. He gasps, stares, staggers. He grips the handle and the *forte* of the blade with both hands, totters stretches convulsively, and collapses, crashing to the ground....In any case, does a man commit suicide with a bayonet when he has a loaded revolver?.... Suicide? *Pouf.*

Was it any wonder my jaw dropped and I forgot all else, as I started and stared... A French fort in the Sahara, beseiged by Arabs. Every man killed at his post. The Arabs beaten off. The fort inviolate, untrodden by Arab foot. The gates closed. Within—the dead, and one of them slain by a French bayonet while he held a loaded revolver in his hand!.....

But *was* the fort inviolate and untrodden by Arab foot? If so, what had become of my trumpeter? Might not the Arabs be hidding below, waiting their opportunity to catch the relieving force unawares? Might not the rooms, offices, sheds, be packed with them?

Absurdly improbable—and why should they have slain the Commandant with a French bayonet? Would they not have hacked him to pieces with sword and spear, and have mutilated and decapitated every corpse in the place? Was it like the wild Touareg to lay so clever a trap with the propped-up bodies, that a relieving force might fall into their hands as well? Never. Had the Arabs entered here, the place would have been a looted, blackened ruin, defiled, disgusting, strewn with pieces of what had been men. No, this was not Arab work.

These Watchers, I felt certain, had been compelled by this dead man, who lay before me, to continue as defenders of the fort after their deaths....He was evidently a *man.* A bold, resourceful, undaunted hero, sardonic, of a macabre humour, as the Legion always is.

As each man fell, throughout that long and awful day he had propped him up, wounded or dead, set the rifle in its place, fired it, and bluffed the Arabs that every wall fully manned. He must, at least, have run from point to point, firing a rifle from behind its dead defender. Every now and then he must have blown the alarm that the bugler would never blow again, in the hope that it would guide and hasten the relieving force and impress the Arabs with the fear that the avengers must be near.

No wonder the Arabs never charged that fort, from each of whose walls a rifle cracked continuously, and from whose every embrasure watched a fearless man whom they could not kill—or whose place seemed to be taken, at once, by another, if they did kill him....

All this passed through my mind in a few seconds—and as I realised what he had done and how he had died in the hour of victory, *murdered,* my throat swelled though my blood boiled—and I ventured to give myself the proud privilege of kneeling beside him and pinning my own Croix upon his breast—though I could scarcely see to do so. I thought of how France should ring with the news of his heroism, resource, and last glorious fight, and how every Frenchman should clamour for the blood of his murdered.

Only a poor *sous-officier* of the Legion. But a hero for France to honour....And I would avenge him!

Such were my thoughts, my friend, as I realised the truth—what are yours?"

"Time for a spot of dinner," said George Lawrence, starting up.

* * *

Next morning, as the two lay awake on their dusty bedding, begrimed, tousled, pyjama-clad, awaiting the next stop, bath, and breakfast, de Beaujolais lit a cigarette, turned on his side, and fixed his friend with the earnest troubled gaze of his bright brown eye.

"Well, George, *who killed him*—and why?"

"Someone 'threatened his life with a railway-share."

"Be serious, little George. I want your help. I *must* get to the bottom of this. Where did I leave off?"

"God knows. I was asleep."

"Ah! I was on the roof, pinning my Croix on the breast of the bravest man I have ever met. Your General Gordon in miniature! This obscure and humble soul had kept his country's Flag flying, as that great man did at Khartoum, and like him, he had been relieved too late. But yes, and there it flapped above my head and recalled me to myself.

I rose, drew my revolver, loaded it, and walked to the door. As I looked at each of the Watchers in turn. No. Each man had his bayonet, of course. I had not really supposed that one of them had stabbed his officer and then gone back to his post and died on his feet! He would have fallen—or possibly have hung limply through the embrasure. I raised my weapon and descended the stairs—expecting I know not what, in that sinister stillness—that had swallowed up my trumpeter. And what do you think, I found there, my friend?"

"Dunno," said George Lawrence.

"*Nothing.* No one and nothing. Not even the man who had fired the two shots of welcome!....As I had felt sure, really, all along, no Arab had entered the fort. That leapt to the eye at once. The place was as tight shut as this fist of mine—and as empty of Arab traces. The *caserne* was as orderly and tidy as when the men left it and stood to arms—the table-apparatus in the hanging cupboards, the cleaning-bags at the heads of the beds, the bedding folded and straight. There had evidently been room-inspection just before the sentry on the look-out platform had cried, *'Aux armes! Aux armes! Les Arabes!'* and all had rushed to their posts.

No, not a thing was missing or awry. The whole place might just have been made ready for an outgoing garrison, to be taken over by the incoming garrison.

(*Continued on page* 17)

What Has Happened in the Story Thus Far:

MR. George Lawrence, an Englishman who is leaving Africa on a furlough finds an old friend on the road—Major Henri de Beaujolais—a Frenchman and a former schoolmate, now a French officer in Africa. On the train, de Beaujolais relates to Lawrence a most astounding tale of mystery.

One day an Arab arrived at Tokotu, where de Beaujolais was stationed, bringing the news that a large force of Arabs had attacked the outlying fort of Zinderneuf. de Beaujolais at once set out with an advance party, on camels, ordering the balance of his force to follow on mules.

Arriving at Zinderneuf, the Major heard no firing of guns and saw no Arabs. The French flag was flying from the fort, but no one came out to meet him and his party. Through his field glasses de Beaujolais saw armed men at the loopholes, but no sign of activity. As he approached the fort two shots were fired but the gates were not opened and as he inspected the soldiers at the loopholes more closely he suddenly realized that they were all dead.

Mohawk Indian Village

Scouting at the Eastern States Exposition

By FRED MUNICH

THE Mohawk Village at the Eastern States Exposition is conducted by the Boy Scouts of America. Here are gathered together sixty scouts to represent scouting and to demonstrate to the public what scouting is. These scouts are selected by an elimination process by the local councils, working with National Headquarters. The picked scouts from the ten states gathered together at the exposition, lived together in tepees and tents and demonstrated scouting to the public; and were taught by the instructors in woodcraft and camping that National Headquarters has gathered together here. All these men are chosen because of their special fitness and experience in outdoor life.

There were nine tepees and nine wall tents in the village this year. A Log Cabin was constructed this year by the scouts, with the help and guidance of Harry Jordan, a Maine guide, who also gave instruction to the scouts in making of snow shoes, baskets, archery, Indian Dancing and woodcraft.

Capt. Coe and his crew of Sea Scouts from Jersey City traveled all night in a truck arriving at the Mohawk Indian Village about breakfast time Sunday and he immediately started building a ship, and he had it so far completed by night that it was fit to sleep in at dark. Only the mast of last year's ship was standing when the Sea Scouts arrived. This year's ship was much larger and better than last year's.

Star Jones, the well known Indian impersonator, left the vaudeville stage Saturday night, traveled all night and arrived at the Mohawk Indian Village in the morning when he set up his Indian Tepee (which again took the Silver Cup in the tepee contest). Mr. Star Jones is the Scout Master of the only troop in the world consisting of actors only.

Another tepee had historical interest and was the one occupied by Harry Jordan. This tepee attended the Jamboree at Copenhagen in 1924 and had the distinction of housing the King of Denmark for a brief period.

The Mohawk Indian Village conducted a number of Merit badge booths in the Vail building, which also housed the 4H club work.

Upon entering the Vail building the Sea Scout Booths at once attracted your attention. There were two booths devoted to Sea Scouting. In addition to the Sea Scouting, two large booths were devoted to the special model boat building and Seamanship instruction. Throughout the week three classes were held each day, at which any local or out of town scout who desired to learn this interesting art could obtain instruction. The scouts taking this course paid for the material only; the instruction and use of tools being provided free.

The Scouts were directed by an experienced boat builder, connected with National Scout Headquarters, Captain Saunders.

Archery Booth

The archery booth taught scouts how to make their own archery equipment such as bows, arrows, arm guards, quivers, finger tips, and other Indian equipment.

One of the features of Mr. Ralph Jacobs booth was a Bear skin, shot by his son with a bow and arrows, in company with Harry Jordan, a Maine guide. With the skin is the bow and one of the arrows which took effect on the Bear. Other displays were suggestions in handicraft for scouts to carry out for themselves. These were made from bone, wood, leather, and metal. Instruction was given every day in the booth and it was so arranged that it could be utilized without a lot of factory equipment—just ordinary home tools.

The botany and astronomy exhibits were composed of charts; wholesome and poisonous mushrooms — preserved in alcohol; and some live fungi.

This exhibit showed how to locate the major constellations and showed the general movement of the stars and planets. A number of photos of the eclipse of the sun, taken by scouts, were shown.

In Botany a number of drawings showed the different parts of a flower with the names, and showed how a flower grows. The pressed flowers showed how the various families of flowers differ. These exhibits were put on by the North Hudson Council.

East Orange Council, N. J., had a surveying and mining booth handling these two subjects, run by A. R. Gremse, of Troop 13. Minerals of interest on display were Magnetite, the only mineral which attracts a compass needle; Mercury, the only liquid mineral; Franklinite, found in only one place in the world, Franklin Furnace, N. J.; and other interesting minerals.

Another display showed Gypsum in all the processes from the raw to the finished stages. This was presented by the Ebsary Gypsum Co., of Newark, N. J. An unclassified display was also shown.

In Surveying, there were two charts showing features of topography, as rivers, lakes, elevations, etc. There was a plane table and a home made transit on display. Wall charts and topographical maps filled the walls of the booth. There were field work notes and drawings on exhibition. Daily instruction was given to scouts.

A wall tent in the corner of the general exhibits booth attracted attention and diagonally opposite on the floor of the booth was a large display of insect life neatly arranged and very attractive.

A number of model rafts and models of different types of fires were shown in the booth. A number of hand made, miniature doors, with different types of latches were shown. This booth also came under the direction of Mr. Carr.

Lone and Rural Scout Exhibits

The Lone Scout exhibit was in a large booth between Boys' Life and the 4H cooking club, so we had a fine location, and we had a large wall at the back of the booth. On the wall I placed posters about the Lone and Rural Scouts. In the center of the wall I had the Lone Scout medals and below them the Lone Scout degree books. The A.L.S.A.P.S. were displayed on a chart and various other posters explained some of the Lone Scout work.

On the front rail I had a plaster cast of the Lone Scout medals, made and colored by Frederick R. Kruelle, Editor of *"National Scout"*. This took first prize in the individual exhibits in plaster work. There were also some plaster casts which I made, of animal tracts, and a few Lone Scout Medals. These helped attract people to the booth. I had an exhibit of knots from some scout in Temple, Pa., who did not put his name on the package he sent them in. I also had a small wood collection of my own, which took second place in the Individual wood exhibits.

Bulletins for free distribution and membership application blanks were on the front of the table in the booth, A.L.S.A.P.S. were displayed on the table

(*Continued on page* 18)

Lone Scouts of the A. A. Tribe

WE are printing on this page Fred Munich's report of his trip to the Eastern States Exposition. As you know, Fred was selected to represent council two and the A. A. Tribe at the Mohawk Indian Village there.

Every Lone Scout will read this and we suggest that you call the attention of others to this interesting account. We also suggest that now is the time to plan to win this trip for yourself next year. What Scout would not like to have his expenses paid to the Mohawk Village?

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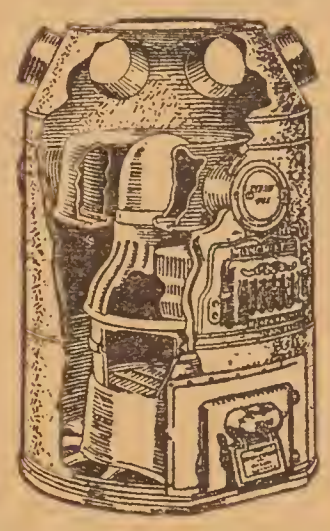

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FOR goodtimes the fairies, the witches and the imps are already bestirring themselves getting ready for Hallowe'en. And it is amazing how much fun can be arranged at very little expense. Pumpkins waiting to take on their Jack-o'Lantern expressions, a few cents' worth of orange and black crepe paper, some black cloth, a few old sheets and pillow cases, an active imagination and you have the makin's of costumes for the family.

A good part of the fun can be planned to be put through in the cellar—bobbing for apples, the fortune teller's tent, and perhaps a winding, dim passageway where a bell jangles, a chain rattles, or a few groans be heard. A cellar with an outside door as well as one leading to the inside of the house is ideal.

Invite the guests to enter by way of the cellar where they may be admitted one or two at a time by a witch who extends a clammy, ice-filled rubber glove in greeting and who, in a sepulchral tone, sends the visitors on to the next stunt.

The witch fortune teller can make her tent a real cave in effect and produce real thrills by drawing from a mysterious kettle with clanking lid funny little packages containing verses or sentences predicting all sorts of impossible things. A stuffed black cat, a fiery effect achieved by a flashlight behind red tissue paper under the kettle, a grinning skull-and-bones effect in front of a light globe or lantern—and the witch's work is easy.

Before the guests weary of the "spookiness" of the cellar they should be ushered upstairs for other games and, finally, refreshments. For children, the best refreshments are sandwiches, cookies or little cakes, fruit, cocoa or a fruit drink. The proverbial doughnuts and coffee should be for grown-ups only—and in moderation even for them.

Lolly-pops add to the general jollification. Here are some lively games which will help to make merriment.

The Hindo Magician

Identical slips of paper are given each player, and each then writes on his piece a short sentence of about four words. The magician collects the carefully folded slips, which no one has seen but the person writing them, and gives them to someone. This person gives one to the magician, who presses it, still folded, against his forehead, with his eyes closed. After a moment's silence, he says any sentence at random, and asks who wrote it. An accomplice, who did not write a sentence (a fact which he carefully conceals), acknowledges it. The magician then looks at the paper ostensibly to verify it, but really to read it. A new slip is then handed him, which he places against his forehead, as before but reads the sentence on the previous paper. A guest, not in the secret, has to admit writing it, and this continues till all the papers are read.

Jump the Shot

Players of this game who are apt to be youngsters, though older people may play it, stand in a circle, with one in the center who is the "swinger". A bean bag is tied to the end of a long rope, and the one in the center swings this around on the floor so that it comes just in line with the feet of the players. As the bag approaches any player, he jumps into the air to avoid it. If he is hit, he must drop out of the game. The player who stays in longest wins, and becomes swinger next time. Warn the swinger not to raise the bag from the floor, or someone might be hurt.

Sticky Snowballs

This is a race to see who can be the first of four or five, or however many arrangements are made for, to get three bites from a candy snowball hung from the ceiling or an open doorway. These snowballs are made from apples which have been coated with white syrup, dipped in powdered sugar, and then coated again with white syrup. To make the game more interesting and difficult, the apples may be suspended by rubber strings. Each contestant is assigned to one snowball, and it is his until he gets the three bites.

Onions for Health

THE following onion recipes by "Flora" will be a real fund of pleasure now that all well-regulated farm cellars have their winter's supply safely tucked in. All these recipes have been tested by the 3-A testing service. You find in italics the comments of the tester.

Onions Au Gratin

Peel 4 large onions and after boiling until tender in salted water, drain, and place in a baking dish. Melt a dessertspoonful of butter in a saucepan and mix with it a tablespoonful of flour. Gradually add half a pint of milk and stir till the sauce boils. Season and add a squeeze of lemon juice. Pour over the onions, sprinkle with two tablespoons of grated cheese and finally with two tablespoons of breadcrumbs. Put a few dots of butter here and there on top and bake in moderate oven till nicely browned.

A very delicious dish of scalloped onions may be adapted from the above recipe by omitting the cheese and using instead more buttered crumbs. A layer of onions, a layer of white sauce and a layer of crumbs should be put into a buttered baking dish, and then this process repeated with a layer of crumbs on top, which should brown nicely in the oven.

Onion Forcemeat Balls

Chop a couple of onions finely. Put in basin with 3 ounces of breadcrumbs, 1 ounce of chopped suet, or butter, and seasoning of mixed herbs, pepper and salt. A teaspoon of chopped parsley is an improvement. Bind together with an egg. With well floured hands form into small balls. Fry in hot fat, drain, and serve with bacon, or with any kind of meat. These balls make an excellent accompaniment to roast pork.

Satisfactory results may be obtained by sautéing in a small amount of fat instead of frying, since frying *means a kettle of hot fat.*

Stuffed Onions

Take the desired number of large onions, peel and boil in salted water for an hour. Take out carefully and cut a slice from the top of each for a lid. Scoop out some of the center and fill with cold minced and seasoned meat, or sausage meat, then replace the lids. Place in roasting pan, dredge with flour and place pieces of dripping on top and around them. Bake fully 20 minutes until browned, basting now and then. Serve with good brown gravy. They may be gently stewed instead of baked.

If you have cold meats which need to be used up, this offers a handy suggestion for doing so, substituting cold meat for the sausage.

Onion Sauce

Peel two large onions, pour boiling water over them, drain, and put in a pan with boiling salted water. Boil one hour, then chop onions finely. Put one tablespoon of butter in a saucepan and when melted mix in a tablespoon of flour. Gradually add half a cup of milk, stirring all the time, stirring in a half cup of the onion stock, the chopped onions, and seasoning to taste.

This onion sauce could readily be diluted with hot milk and made into a tasty onion soup.

Baked Onions

Peel the onions, pop into boiling salted water and boil for 10 minutes. Drain, dry and cook them around the roast beef, mutton or veal. Baste now and then. They will take from one hour to one hour and a half, depending on size. They should be whole and of a pretty brown color. Serve in hot vegetable dish, sprinkled with pepper and salt.

The delicious brownness of baked onions is too often missed when one has the habit of boiling only. Try baking onions and see what you have missed.

Make Winter Wash Days Easier

Winter wash days need no longer bring the hardship, exposure and excessive amount of work that many farm women have known them to be. Your "Farm Service" Hardware Man has found many things that take away the old drudgery. With power washing machines, dryers, water heaters and newly designed and better qualities of metalware, convenient ironing boards and other such equipment, the long hard day's job can be turned into a few hours of easy work. To bring this new standard of comfort and convenience into your home does not require a large expenditure, for these things are now made in such great quantities that the price comes well within the reach of all.

Your "Farm Service" Hardware Man can tell you all about different kinds of modern equipment for laundry work and how to select the most practical things for your own use. He is always glad to render this service, in fact it is a pleasure for him to do so, because the "Farm Service" Hardware Stores are all working toward the one big idea—that of making farm work, both in the house and out, easier, happier and more profitable.

Your "Farm Service" Hardware Men.

Pictures That Please

Enliven and Add Interest if Well Placed in a Room

NO picture should be hung unless the wall space is improved by its presence. This is a safe rule for the home owner to follow in choosing and hanging pictures.

The size and shape of the place where the picture is to be hung and the theme of the picture itself should determine its choice. Color too is important since some colors may prove difficult to harmonize with the rest of the room. Certain vivid blues are especially difficult, as far as room furnishings are concerned.

The picture frame should be neither so heavy nor so ornate as to outshine the picture. A fairly good rule for framing is to have the frame the shade of the darkest color in the picture. Usually a very plain molding, width depending upon the size of the picture, is best.

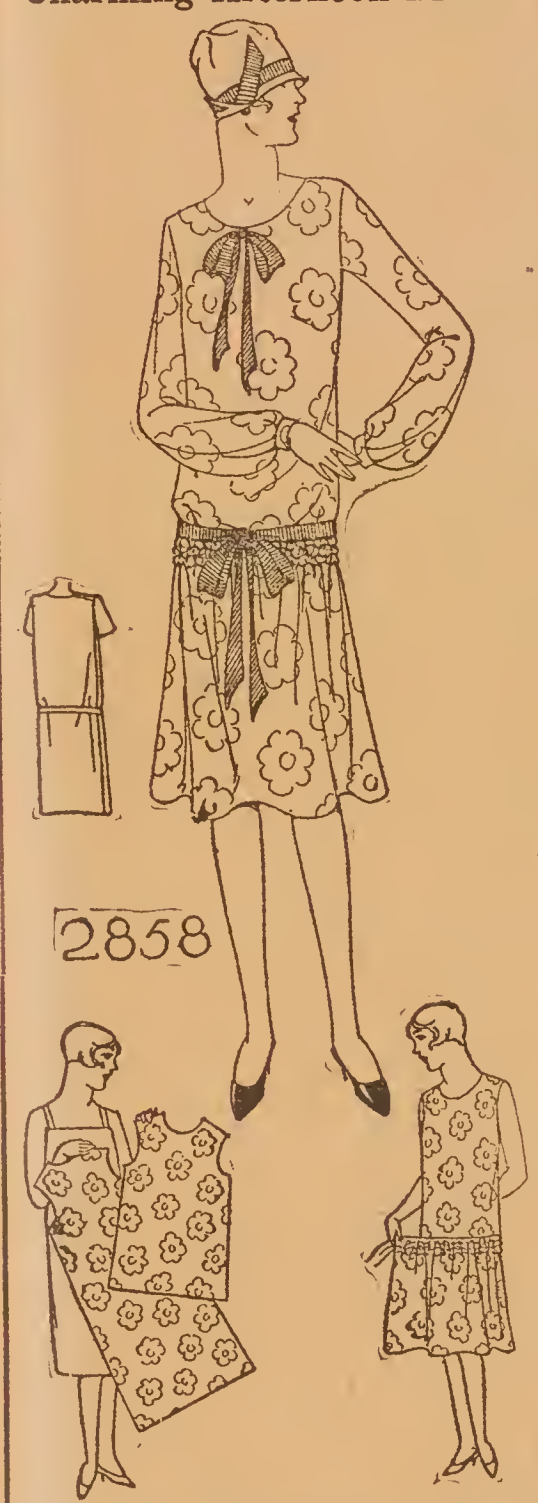
There are so many fine copies of pictures long recognized to have real merit that one can always be sure of getting something really good by sticking to those. However, any picture should be chosen for much the same reason as one selects a friend, because it has some particular charm of its own.

There is a story that each of four sons from an inland town ran away to sea. Their father was wondering one day where they got the idea since they had never been near the sea. An artist pointed to a beautiful sea picture on the wall of the man's home and said "There's the reason right there". If pictures have that much influence over the lives within a home, it would seem to make a careful choice all the more necessary.

The room in which a picture is to be used largely determines the kind of picture to be hung there. Photographs of family or friends, unless real works of art, do not belong in the living room, but in the den or bedroom. Landscapes, sea-scapes, copies of the old masters' portraits, or perhaps a hunting picture are suitable for the living room.

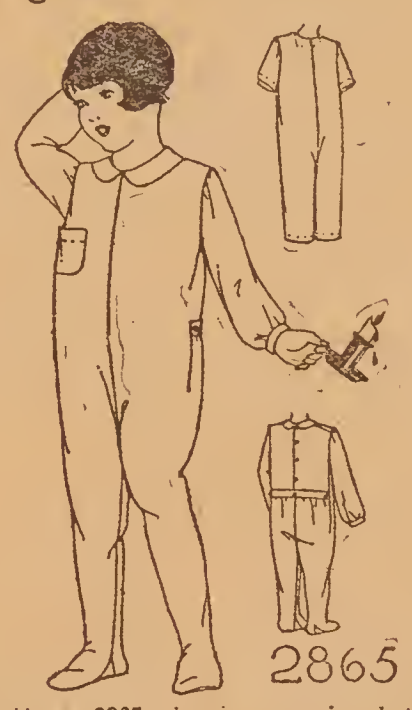
A bit of fine tapestry on the wall often gives the touch of color a room needs. For library walls or bookshelves, busts of the poets or authors may be used with telling effect. But whatever is used in the line of decoration should be there because it fits in exactly. Have the courage to store things away if the room looks better without them.

Charming Afternoon Frock



Pattern 2858 *has the Season's smartest touches, besides being very easy to make, as shown in the small sketches. Groups of shirring and the bloused effect are very popular just now. The oval neck has no collar, and a grosgrain ribbon gives the finishing touch at the waist. Figured georgette, satin back crepe, or chiffon velvet would make up beautifully by this pattern. It cuts in sizes* 16, 18 *years,* 36, 38, 40, 42 *and* 44 *inches bust measure. The* 36-*inch size requires* 2⅞ *yards of* 40-*inch material with* 3¾ *yards of ribbon.* Price 13c.

Nightie For Little Folks



Pattern 2865 *shows a cunning but comfortable sleeping garment for children. It may be cut with round or square neckline, with long or short sleeves. It comes in sizes* 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 *and* 12 *years. It requires* 2¾ *yards of* 36-*inch material for the eight year old child.* Price 13c.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern numbers and sizes clearly and correctly and enclose with correct remittance in stamps and coin (although coin is sent at own risk). Add 12c for one of our Fall Fashion books and send to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 461-4th Avenue, New York City.

Beau Geste

(*Continued from page* 14)

No Arab had scaled those walls nor wriggled through the keyhole of the gate. The stores were untouched—the rice, the biscuits, bread, coffee, wine, nothing was missing...."

"Except a rifle," grunted Lawrence.

"My friend you've said it! Where was the rifle belonging to the bayonet that was driven through the heart of the murdered officer up above? That was precisely the question that my crazed mind was asking itself as I realised that the fort had never been entered.

Had a corpse bayoneted that *sous-officier,* returned to its post, and flung the rifle to the horizon? Scarcely.

Had an Arab—expert in throwing knife or bayonet as in throwing the *matrak*—possessed himself of a French bayonet, after some desert-massacre of one of our tiny expeditionary columns? And had he got near enough to the fort to throw it? And had it by chance, or skill of the thrower, penetrated the heart of the Commandant of the garrison?"

"Possibly," said Lawrence.

"So I thought for a moment," replied de Beaujolais, "though why a man armed with a breech-loading rifle, should leave the cover of his sand-hill, trench, or palm tree, and go about throwing bayonets, I don't know. And then I remembered that the bayonet went through the breast of the *sous-officer* in a slightly *upward* direction from front to back. Could a bayonet be thrown thus into the middle of a wide roof?"

"Sold again," murmured Lawrence.

"No, I had to abandon that idea. As untenable as the returning-corpse theory. And I was driven, against common sense, to conclude that the officer had been bayoneted by one of his own men, the sole survivor, who had then detached the rifle from the bayonet and fled from the fort. But why? *Why?* If such was the explanation of the officer's death—why on earth had not the murderer shot him *and calmly awaited the arrival of the relieving force?*

(*To Be Continued*)

Household Hints

Do you know

When peeling apples, if you wish them to retain their color, have a pan of cold water in which a few drops of lemon juice is added near you and drop the quarters in it until you are ready to cook.

and that

Lettuce washed thoroughly in cold water and placed in a granite pan with a tight cover or in a paper bag with the top folded over tightly will remain fresh for a day or two in a cool place.—I. B.

Extra help in your washing machine:

Unusually good soap and plenty of dirt-loosening naptha, working together in Fels-Naptha, make clothes clean more quickly, more easily than you'd ever expect with any other soap in any form!

Your dealer has Fels-Naptha—or will get it for you

Cuticura Soap
Pure and Wholesome
Keeps The Skin Clear
Soap, Ointment, Talcum sold everywhere.

DAVIS IS PURE AND SURE

DAVIS COSTS LESS

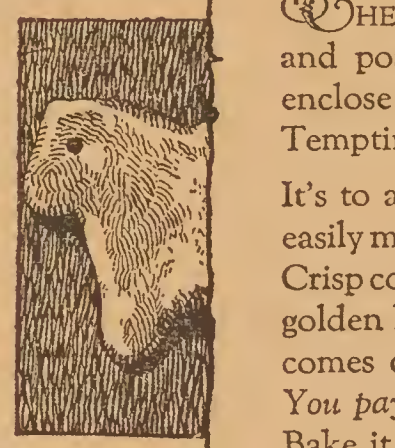
AND YOU USE LESS

Cookie-cutting animals
Bright and shiny new,
Make tasty treats for children
With the set we'll send to you.

THE only cost is 15c for packing and postage. With each set we will enclose free the new Davis "Book of Tempting Recipes." Use coupon below.

It's to acquaint you with the treats so easily made with Davis Baking Powder. Crisp cookies, light-as-a-feather biscuits, golden brown waffles—*all* your baking comes out right when you use Davis. *You pay less for Davis and you use less.* Bake it BEST with Davis.

Only one set of Cookie Cutters can be sent to a family. This offer expires July 1st, 1927.



RIGHT EVERY TIME

EASY TO USE

Bake it BEST with
DAVIS BAKING POWDER
OK for 48 years

R. B. DAVIS CO.
Dept. M-10
Hoboken, N. J.

Please send Cookie Cutters and "Tempting Recipes." I enclose 15c to cover mailing costs.

Name.....

Address.....

PRINT plainly! State.....

Read These Classified Ads

Classified Advertising Rates

ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in this department at the rate of 7 cents a word. The minimum charge per insertion is $1 per week.

Count as one word each initial, abbreviation and whole number, including name and address. Thus "J. B. Jones, 44 E. Main St., Mount Morris, N. Y." counts as eleven words.

Place your wants by following the style of the advertisements on this page.

The More You Tell, The Quicker You Sell

EVERY week the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST reaches *OVER* 140,000 farmers in New York New Jersey, Pennsylvania and adjacent states. Advertising orders must reach our office at 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City, not later than the second Monday previous to date of issue. Cancellation orders must reach us on the same schedule. Because of the low rate to subscribers and their friends, cash or money order must accompany your order.

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS—NEW PLAN, makes it easy to earn $50.00 to $100.00 weekly, selling shirts direct to wearer. No capital or experience needed. Represent a real manufacturer. Write now for FREE SAMPLES. MADISON SHIRTS, 566 Broadway, New York.

AGENTS. WRITE FOR FREE CATALOG. 100 Sure Sellers. House Dresses, Hosiery, Underwear, Shirts, Blankets, Flannels, Novelties, Etc. ECONOMY SALES CO., Dept. 521, Boston, Mass.

CATTLE

CLEAN COWS—I can furnish your wants at very reasonable prices. Ninety percent of my animals are Accredited. Live in a tested area. MILES B. MARSHALL, Morrisville, N. Y.

REGISTERED GUERNSEY BULL CALVES. Best of Breeding. Guaranteed to please. $50.00 each. Accredited Herd. ALFADALE FARM, Athens, N. Y.

ALLEGANY-STEUBEN AYRSHIRE CLUB Seventh Annual Consignment Sale, Hornell, New York, Wednesday, October 27, 1925. Fifty Registered Ayrshires, consisting of forty-five good straight cows from accredited herds. All will freshen near sale time. Also, five young bulls. Best in health, breeding and performance at your own price. Write for catalogue. IRVING M. JONES, Box 195, Alfred, N. Y.

FOR SALE—FIVE PUREBRED JERSEY BULL CALVES. Two months to one year old, from R. of M. dams. Also Cows, Heifers, or Heifer Calves sold singly or in car load lots. Sophie Tormentor Breeding Accredited Herd. "RICHFIELD FARMS", George T. Rich, Hobart, New York.

FOR SALE—PURE BRED HOLSTEIN Bull and heifer calves from high producing dams. Sire 19 dams average over 30 lbs. accredited herd. KARL S. HARTSHORN, Lebanon, N. Y.

SIX REGISTERED ABERDEEN-ANGUS cows with heifer calves by side, sired by Enus 6th. Write or come and see them. J. S. DOWNIE, Oneonta, N. Y.

AYRSHIRE CALVES, either sex. Last chance to get calves sired by that grand old bull, Crystal Star Bloomer. Accredited herd. PARAMOUNT FARM, Richford, N. Y.

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULL, three months old, $50. Certificates accepted. JOSLIN BROS., Chemung, New York.

FOR SALE Pure Bred Guernsey Bull Calves. H. G. HETZLER, Livonia, New York.

AYRSHIRE CATTLE—Yearling bulls—Bull calves. ARTHUR RYDER, Barnerville, N. Y.

DOGS AND PET STOCK

FOR SALE RABBITS—Blue Flemish Giant, New Zealand Reds, two to five months old. Pedigreed. H. I. ZOLLER, Fort Plain, N. Y.

COLLIE DOGS and Puppies, cow drivers. Registered, line bred, 30 years. PAINE'S KENNELS, So. Royalton, Vt.

30 DAY SALE, Scotch collie and Welsh shepherd pups. Natural heelers, trained dogs $20.00. MAPLE GROVE FARMS, Pope Mills, N. Y.

REMEMBER VACCINATION means your protection. My English and Welsh Shepherds are vaccinated, proof against distemper. Few choice pups at reduced prices for short time. GEO. BOORMAN, Marathon, New York.

FOX TERRIER PUPPIES. Registerable. Also grown stock. CARMEN WELCH, Herrick, Ill.

EGGS—POULTRY—TURKEYS

WYCKOFF COCKERELS hatched from eggs that came direct from the Wyckoff farms, they are large type birds will sell at $3.50 per bird while they last, order direct from this ad. J. N. NACE, Richfield, Pa.

FOR SALE Columbian Wyandottes cockerels $2.50 each, farm raised. Also pedigreed white Collie pups. Write to JOHN SANTEE, Freeport, Ohio.

POULTRY SUPPLIES

EGG CASES—Wholesale dealer and shipper of second hand egg cases. Car lots a specialty. LOUIS OLOFSKY, 703 Greene Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FARM IMPLEMENTS

WHY DO THE REAR WHEELS of the Fordson spin when the Ferguson Plow hits a stump? Ask your nearest Ford dealer for the answer.

FARMS FOR SALE

IN THE SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY of California farming is now a paying business, feeding millions of people in towns. Dairying, hogs, poultry and fruit should yield a good income. A small one-family farm, with little hired labor, insures success. You can work outdoors all the year. Best crops to plant are well proved. Selling is done co-operatively in established markets. Newcomers welcome. The Santa Fe Railway has no land to sell, but offers a free service in helping you get right location. Write for illustrated San Joaquin folder and get The Earth free for six months. C. L. SEAGRAVES, General Colonization Agent, Santa Fe Railway, 813 Railway Exchange, Chicago.

UNUSUALLY FERTILE, low-priced Sumter County, Georgia lands. 12 months growing season, County operated trucks to every consolidated school, paved roads, friendly neighbors; railroad facilities put County within few hours expressage of six million people. Fine for general farming, especially trucking, dairying, poultry raising, open grazing all year. Average temperature 65.5 degrees, annual rainfall 48.57 inches. AMERICUS AND SUMTER COUNTY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, 201 Chamber of Commerce Building, Americus, Georgia.

INVESTIGATE SOUTH GEORGIA FARMS Write for book on opportunities. Truck, corn, fruit, hogs, cattle dairying. CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, Thomasville, Ga.

FOR SALE. Valuable fruit farm, consisting of 4000 apple trees, 200 peach trees, all late varieties. Near Burlington, N. J. Good schools, churches and roads. Will help finance. Address DR. M. W. NEWCOMB, Brown's Mills, N. J.

HELP WANTED

AMERICAN WIDOWER wishes a refined lady for housekeeper and pleasant companion. BOX 391, c|o AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

WANTED A MARRIED MAN on large dairy farm. Can use a party with extra milkers. Some poultry as a side line. Good heated house, prerequisites and $80 a month. BOX 394 c|o AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

WANTED A SINGLE MAN on a dairy farm. Must be a good painter and carpenter and a general handy man. Wages $60 a month with board and room. BOX 393, c|o AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

WANTED MIDDLE-AGED MARRIED MAN, dairy farm, good feeder, clean milker. State wages expected with privileges. DR. MARTIN, Clarence Center, New York.

HONEY

CLAFONY QUALITY BUCKWHEAT HONEY. 5-lbs., $1.10, postpaid third zone; 60-lbs. unprepaid, $6; 120-lbs., $11. CLARENCE FOOTE, Delanson, New York.

MISCELLANEOUS

SPECIAL SALE—Homespun tobacco, Smoking or Chewing. Satisfaction Guaranteed or money refunded, four lbs. $1.00, twelve $2.25. Pipe Free. UNITED FARMERS OF KENTUCKY, Paducah, Ky.

OAT STRAW and all kinds hay, Clover mixed especially. Get delivered prices, Carloads. JAMES E. DANTE, Jr., East Worcester, N. Y.

CASH PAID for Dairymen's League Certificates of indebtedness, all series. L. F. THORNTON, Dimock, Pa.

STOW'S PATENT STOVE BRICK. Fit any range, easily applied. Price, One dollar with order. Castings furnished. Agents wanted. S. J. STOW, New Haven, Ct.

GUARANTEED HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing or smoking 5 lbs. $1.25; ten $2.00, cigars $2.00 for 50, pipe free, pay when received. FARMERS UNION, Maxon Mills, Kentucky.

HIDES, PELTS, WOOL, RAW FURS, TALLOW—we buy at best cash price. Write for prices and tags. We sell sole leather, meat scrap and salt. S. H. LIVINGSTON, Successor to Keystone Hide Co., Lancaster, Pa.

ACETYLENE SUPPLIES—All kinds, Globes, lighters, burners, sad-irons, hot-plates, etc. Carbide low price. Trade in your old Generator for a "Standard Gas well". Liberal allowance. Circular free. CHAS. A. BROWN, Mannsville, N. Y.

USE EGYPTIAN OINTMENT for old sores, burns, cuts and all skin trouble. Absolutely antiseptic. Positively relieves or money refunded. Price $1.00 prepaid. THOMAS B. CAMPBELL, 200 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn, New York.

RADIO at half price. Bargain. GARNET SIMMS, Lake, N. Y.

A Mohawk Indian Village

(*Continued from page* 15)

and Farm Journals, carrying Lone Scout News.

I wrote up all the booths for the newspapers and I wrote up the Mohawk Indian Village several times.

I enjoyed every minute I was at the exposition and hope that I may attend it again next year.

Carl Willer, of Brooklyn Council, N. Y., was in charge of the mineral exhibit booth, which contained an exhibit of minerals as the main feature. This exhibit was divided into 3 parts, the first of which contained minerals collected entirely by scouts of the Brooklyn Scout camps, and contained a lot of iron ore from local mines near the camps. (Incidentally as I was at Camp Cropsey I know the mines, having been through them several times, They produced lots of iron ore during the Revolution, but have not been used in over 120 years.) (Carl was the Camp Bugler and took first place in the bugling contest and won a silver bugle donated by the Rex Craft Bugle Co., Official BSA Bugle manufacturers.)

Conrad C. Pressey of Rome, N. Y., had a large booth filled with bows and arrows and the equipment and material for making many more. Instructions were given to the scouts every day. (The Archery booths were always filled with scouts, as were the model boat building, and the Leather working booths.) A number of Archeological Bows and Arrows were on exhibit at the booth, that came from British Guiana, and South America, and they were over 300 years old. These were loaned by the American Museum of Natural History of N. Y., through Mr. Carr.

This was a general nature exhibit and showed snakes from all over the United States. Rattlesnakes and a Copper Head were there also, to lend excitement. A number of mounted Birds and Animals were also shown. This exhibit was supervised by Mr. Carr, and every day he took out the rattlers, to show people they are not aggressive unless disturbed.

In this booth was a general collection of wood, labelled and cut to show the grain. (First prize, individual wood exhibit.) Another feature there was an exhibit of leaves with writeups, of their latin names, habitat, height, range, and use. This was made by the author, and took first place in the individual leaf exhibit entries.

The leather working exhibit was put on by S. Michael, J. McConnell, and J. Clarke, of Warren, Pa. Demonstrations and instructions were given the first half of the week by these scouts. The middle of the week a leather working expert, and a member of the scout troop who attended the Jamboree in Copenhagen, came to the Mohawk Indian Village, and he took charge of the booth the last half of the week. Moccasins, quivers, knife guards, and hundreds of other things were made there. I made a nice pair of Indian moccasins for myself.

The camp officers were:—Remington Schuyler, Chief Officer; Mr. Hendrickson, Camp Director; Mr. Oxenham, Business Manager and James Butt, Cook.

MISCELLANEOUS

UNPOLISHED OR NATURAL BROWN Table rice. Fancy whole grain. 100 pounds in double sacks, $7.00 here. J. ED CABANISS, Box 555, Katy, Texas.

EXPERT WATCH AND CLOCK REPAIRING. Write for FREE illustrated folder explaining details and low prices. G. D. SHRAWDER, Richfield, Pa.

SEEDS—NURSERY STOCK

HARDY PERENNIAL FLOWER PLANTS for October and November planting. Foxglove, Hollyhock, Bleeding Heart, Phlox, Canterbury Bells, Hardy Larkspur, and over 80 others. All perfectly hardy, living outdoors during winter,—will bloom next summer. Also Strawberry, Raspberry, Blackberry, Grape, Gooseberry, Currant, Asparagus, Hedge plants; Roses, Shrubs, Pansies, Tulips, Hyacinths. Catalogue free. HARRY E. SQUIRES, Hampton Bays, N. Y.

RASPBERRY PLANTS; Black, Purple and Red. Fall is the logical time for planting, write for prices. F. G. MANGUS, Pulaski, N. Y.

SHEEP

REGISTERED Delaine yearling rams, also fifty registered Delaine ewes. J. C. WEATHERBY, Trumansburg, N. Y.

LEICESTER, LINCOLN, Southdown, Suffolk, Cotswold, Delaine, Rambouillet, American Merino rams and a few ewes. Have won many premiums. F. S. LEWIS, Ashville, N. Y.

RAMBOUILLET, DELAINE, Dorset, Cheviot, Southdown and Cotswold Rams. Our Rams are priced reasonable and guaranteed. D. H. TOWNSEND & SONS, Interlaken, New York.

FAIRHOLME HAMPSHIREDOWNS. Rams and Ewes. Always the same good quality. EARL D. BROWN, Ilion, N. Y., R. No. 2.

HAMPSHIRE RAMS AND EWES all ages at reasonable prices. "Bonny Leas" 2 year stud ram. CHAS. E. HASLETT, Hall, N. Y.

SHROPSHIRE RAMS and ewes. ARTHUR RYDER, Barnerville, N. Y.

50 GRADE EWES FOR SALE. Come and see them. You will like them. FISHKILL FARMS, Hopewell Junction, Dutchess County, N. Y.

WANTED—50 Young registered Shropshire breeding ewes. Quote lowest cash price in letter. Box XYZ, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

SWINE

REGISTERED O. I. C. pigs, 6 to 7 weeks old, $11; 8 to 10 weeks old, $13. Best blood lines. Ship on approval. GEO. N. RUPRACHT, Mallory, N. Y.

WOMEN'S WANTS

PATCHWORK. Send fifteen cents for household package, bright new calicoes and percales. Your money's worth every time. PATCHWORK COMPANY, Meriden, Conn.

BARREL LOTS Slightly Damaged Crockery, Hotel Chinaware, Cookingware, Glassware, etc. Shipped direct from Factory to Consumer. Write for Particulars. E. SWASEY & COMPANY, Portland, Maine.

LADIES' LISLE STOCKINGS, 3 pair $1.00, black, beige, grey, champagne, 8½ to 10½. Men's silk and cotton socks 3 pair $1.00. Big line for agents. GEORGE B. TALBOT, Norwood, Mass.

HAIR GOODS, APRONS, dresses. Booklet, MRS. MACK, 15 Mechanic, Canton, N. Y.

A City Boy Who Took to Farming

(*Continued from page* 9)

the testimony of the County Farm Bureau Manager and farmers in the neighborhood, I should judge that he is not altogether satisfied with the returns from farming.

"I enjoy farming," he said, "I like to work and always plan to hold up my end with my two hired men. However, I am not wedded to farming and would not want to say that I will always stick to it. There is no doubt in my mind but that a young man can make more mony at the present time in some other business. My accounts show that I am doing as well as the average and perhaps better, but present farm conditions do not result in terms that pay a man for the training and knowledge he needs in order to be a farmer. However, there are many advantages in the farm life and we hope that conditions will become better."

I was particularly interested in these comments of Mr. Lautz. We have all heard a considerable amount of dissatisfaction from farmers who are not making satisfactory returns and one might naturally assume that the man who is doing far better than the average would be fairly well satisfied with the returns. After considering the matter I can not help thinking that it would be beneficial to farming if more men had the kind of dissatisfaction which Mr. Lautz evidences. In the first place it leads a man to study his own business and to attempt to increase returns. Mr. Muckle told me that Mr. Lautz is a man who is always ready to try to improve practises that offer any chance of improving his business. In the second place such dissatisfaction will inevitably result in influencing some men to go into other lines of business when conditions do not result in good returns from farming. This will be a good thing for agriculture unless it causes the best farmers to leave. I can not help feeling that the community will be the loser if Mr. Lautz finally decides to engage in some other business.

Service Bureau

How A. A. Helps in Time of Need

CERTAIN enemies of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, jealous of the great service A. A. is rendering its readers in furnishing the travel accident insurance protection, are publishing propaganda to the effect that this travel accident policy is not endorsed by the Journalistic profession. But actions and results mean more than cleverly phrased insinuations.

On this page is a summary of indemnities paid to our subscribers during the month of September. Since the first of the year our subscribers have collected between $18,000 and $20,000. Bear in mind that this money has come to those who have been injured and everything helps when help is most needed. As to the endorsement of the journalistic profession we have just received a letter to the effect that the *Chicago Daily News*, one of the outstanding dailies of the central west has just made a contract for the use of the North American Accident Insurance Company's policy after a very thorough and long drawn out investigation of all policies put out for newspaper use. The following is a list of all newspapers now using the North American Accident Insurance policy.

INSURANCE PAID DURING SEPTEMBER

Maybe you have a friend in this list who has been helped by our insurance service.

James Procter, Corry, Pa.	$30.00
C. E. Clark, Weston, N. Y.	20.00
P. H. Williams, Meadville, Pa.	130.00
Dean R. McCall, LeRoy, N. Y.	30.00
E. Butzer, Hollands, N. Y.	82.86
Claude Harris, Weedsport, N. Y.	50.00
Bessie Dancer, Creamridge, N. J.	24.28
Clifford Tuttle Estate, Hornell, N. Y.	1000.00
L. VanClief, Seneca Falls, N. Y.	110.00
James Nagy, New Brunswick, N. J.	20.00
A. Greenburg, Kerhonkson, N. Y.	20.00
Howard S. Kluck, Lodi, N. Y.	42.86
G. H. Converse, Woodville, N. Y.	40.00
William Velson, Fishkill, N. Y.	30.00
Anna Thornton, Popes Mills, N. Y.	1.43
Gladys M. Gillies, Angelica, N. Y.	40.00
William Abrams, New Berlin, N. Y.	50.00
Judson Westaway, Canton, N. Y.	20.00
F. M. Dickey, Quincy, Mass.	25.00
John Twomey, Barker, N. Y.	47.14
Marvin Darling, Walton, N. Y.	58.57
Floyd Coffin Estate, Newport, N. Y.	1000.00
Bertha Miller, Little Valley, N. Y.	20.00
Ralph Reynolds, Delhi, N. Y.	10.00
Harry H. Hogle, Ticonderoga, N. Y.	47.14
Mrs. Guy Smith, Warsaw, N. Y.	130.00
	$3079.28

Birmingham Age Herald, Birmingham, Ala.
Ajo Copper News, Ajo, Ariz.
Bisbee Review, Bisbee, Ariz.
Miami Evening Bulletin, Miami, Ariz.
Tombstone Epitaph, Tombstone, Ariz.
Arizona Daily Star, Tuscon, Ariz.
The Winslow Mail, Winslow, Ariz.
The Pueblo Chieftain, Pueblo, Colo.
The Montrose Daily Press, Montrose, Colo.
Waterbury Republican, Waterbury, Conn.
The Bengalese, Washington, D. C.
Delaware State News, Dover, Del.
Bradenton Journal Herald, Bradenton, Fla.
Clearwater Morning Herald, Clearwater, Fla.
Daytona Beach Journal, Daytona Beach, Fla.
Jacksonville Journal, Jacksonville, Fla.
Palm Beach Post, West Palm Beach, Fla.
The Atlanta Constitution, Atlanta, Ga.
The Columbus Ledger, Columbus, Ga.
The Chicago Daily News, Chicago, Ill.
Danville Commercial News, Danville, Ill.
Dixon Evening Telegraph, Dixon, Ill.
The Community Newspapers, Inc., Galesburg, Ill.
Hoopeston Chronicle Herald, Hoopeston, Ill.
Kankakee Daily News, Kankakee, Ill.
The Paris Beacon, Paris, Ill.
The Rockford Daily Republic, Rockford, Ill.
Taylorville Daily Courier, Taylorville, Ill.
Alexander Daily News, Alexander, Ind.
Anderson Herald, Anderson, Ind.
The Clinton Journal, Clinton, Ind.
Gary Post Intelligencer, Gary, Ind.
The Greencastle Herald, Greencastle, Ind.
The Hancock Democrat, Greenfield, Ind.
The Kokomo Dispatch, Kokomo, Ind.
La Porte Herald-Argus, La Porte, Ind.
Logansport Morning Press, Logansport, Ind.
The Madison Courier, Madison, Ind.
The Marion Chronicle, Marion, Ind.
Michigan City Evening Dispatch, Michigan City, Ind.
Muncie Evening Press, Muncie, Ind.
The Newcastle Courier, Newcastle, Ind.
The Peru Journal, Peru, Ind.
South Bend Tribune, South Bend, Ind.
The Terre Haute Post, Terre Haute, Ind.
The Vincennes Sun, Vincennes, Ind.
The Ames Daily Tribune, Ames, Iowa.
The Burlington Hawk Eye, Burlington, Iowa.
The Carroll Herald, Carroll, Iowa.
Cedar Rapids Gazette, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
Charles City Daily Press, Charles City, Iowa.
Dubuque Times Journal, Dubuque, Iowa.
Ottumwa Daily Courier, Ottumwa, Iowa.
The Rockwell City Advocate, Rockwell City, Iowa.
Oswego Independent, Oswego, Kans.
Wichita Eagle, Wichita, Kans.
The Log Cabin, Cynthiana, Ky.
Henderson Morning Gleaner, Henderson, Ky.
The Bourbon News, Paris, Ky.
The Shelby News, Shelbyville, Ky.
New Orleans States, New Orleans, La.
Shreveport Times, Shreveport, La.
Lewiston Journal, Lewiston, Maine.
The Baltimore American, Baltimore, Md.
The Easton Gazette, Easton, Md.
Boston American, Boston, Mass.
Holyoke Telegram, Holyoke, Mass.
Worcester Telegram Gazette, Worcester, Mass.
Albion Evening Recorder, Albion, Mich.
The Allegan News, Allegan, Mich.
The Alpena News, Alpena, Mich.
Arenac County Independent, Standish, Mich.
Battle Creek Enquirer News, Battle Creek, Mich.
Benton Harbor News Palladium, Benton Harbor, Mich.
Bronson Journal, Bronson, Mich.
The Charlevoix Courier, Charlevoix, Mich.
Clinton County Republican News, St. Johns, Mich.
The Clinton Local, Clinton, Mich.
Charlotte Tribune, Charlotte, Mich.
The Chelsea Standard, Chelsea, Mich.
Concord and Parma News, Parma, Mich.
The Croswell Jeffersonian, Croswell, Mich.
The Eaton Rapids Review, Eaton Rapids, Mich.
Ferndale Gazette, Ferndale, Mich.
The Fowlerville Review, Fowlerville, Mich.
The Fremont Times Indicator, Fremont, Mich.
The Galesburg Argus, Galesburg, Mich.
Gladwin County Record, Gladwin, Mich.
Grand Haven Daily Tribune, Grand Haven, Mich.
The Hart Journal, Hart, Mich.
Gratiot County Herald, Ithaca, Mich.
The Holly Herald, Holly, Mich.
The Livingston Republican, Holwell, Mich.
The Ingham County News, Mason, Mich.
The Jackson Tribune, Jackson, Mich.
The Laingsburg Press, Laingsburg, Mich.
Lapeer County Press, Lapeer, Mich.
The Ligonier Leader, Ligonier, Ind.
The Manchester Enterprise, Manchester, Mich.
The Midland Sun, Midland, Mich.
The Milan Leader, Milan, Mich.
Niles Daily Star, Niles, Mich.
The Ogemaw County Herald, West Branch, Mich.
The Otsego Union, Otsego, Mich.
The Owosso Argus Press, Owosso, Mich.
Petoskey Evening News, Petoskey, Mich.
Quincy Herald, Quincy, Mich.
Royal Oak Tribune, Royal Oak, Mich.
The Saline Observer, Saline, Mich.
South Haven Daily Tribune, South Haven, Mich.
The Tecumseh Herald, Tecumseh, Mich.
Tuscola Co. Advertiser, Caro, Mich.
Wayne Weekly, Wayne, Mich.
The Ironton News, Ironton, Minn.
Minneapolis Daily Star, Minneapolis, Minn.
Farmstead, Stock & Home Co., Minneapolis, Minn.
The Jasper County News, Bay Springs, Miss.
Clarion Ledger Co., Jackson, Miss.
Montana Record Herald, Helena, Mont.
Camden Daily Courier, Camden, N. J.
The Jerseyman, Morristown, N. J.
Newark Star Eagle, Newark, N. J.
Passaic Daily News, Passaic, N. J.
New Mexico State Tribune, Albuquerque, N. M.
Albany Evening News, Albany, N. Y.
Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Chatham Courier, Chatham, N. Y.
The Glens Falls Daily Times, Glens Falls, N. Y.
Gloversville Morning Herald, Gloversville, N. Y.
Erie County Independent, Hamburg, N. Y.
Hudson Daily Star, Hudson, N. Y.
Wayne Democratic Press, Lyons, N. Y.
Middletown Times-Press, Middletown, N. Y.
American Agriculturist, New York City.
Olean Times, Olean, N. Y.
Peerless Printing Co., Penn Yan, N. Y.
Plattsburgh Daily Republican, Plattsburgh, N. Y.
Rochester Journal American, Rochester, N. Y.
Watertown Standard, Watertown, N. Y.
The Wellsville Daily Reporter, Wellsville, N. Y.
The Beacon Journal, Akron, Ohio.
The Daily Jeffersonian, Cambridge, Ohio.
The Cedarville Herald, Cedarville Ohio.
The Labor Review, Dayton, Ohio.
The Findlay Daily Courier, Findlay, Ohio.
The Hamilton Daily News, Hamilton, Ohio.
The Hillsboro News-Herald, Hillsboro, Ohio.
The Lima News, Lima, Ohio.
Logan Democrat Sentinel, Logan, Ohio.
The Medina Sentinel, Medina, Ohio.
Perry County Tribune, New Lexington, Ohio.
New Philadelphia Daily Times, New Philadelphia, Ohio.
The Pomeroy Democrat, Pomeroy, Ohio.
The Sidney Daily Journal, Sidney, Ohio.
The Somerset Press, Somerset, Ohio.
Springfield Daily Sun, Springfield, Ohio.
The Sylvania Sentinel, Sylvania, Ohio.
The Toronto Tribune, Toronto, Ohio.
The Evening Chronicle, Uhrichsville, Ohio.
The Yellow Springs News, Yellow Springs, Ohio.
The Youngstown Vindicator, Youngstown, Ohio.
Zanesville Pub. Co., Zanesville, Ohio.
The Bend Bulletin, Bend, Ore.
Eugene Register, Eugene, Ore.
Southwestern Oregon Daily News, Marshfield, Ore.
Telephone Register, McMinnville, Ore.
Monmouth Herald, Monmouth, Ore.
Oregon City Morning Enterprise, Oregon City, Ore.
Polk County Itemizer, Dallas, Ore.
Southeast Portland News, Portland, Ore.
Bedford Gazette, Bedford, Pa.
Braddock Daily News-Herald, Braddock, Pa.
Du Bois Daily Express, Du Bois, Pa.
Lebanon Evening Report, Lebanon, Pa.
Lehighton Evening Leader, Lehighton, Pa.
North Side Ledger, Pittsburgh, Pa.
The Philadelphia Record, Philadelphia, Pa.
Warren Times, Warren, Pa.
The Williamsport Gazette and Bulletin, Williamsport, Pa.
The Providence News, Providence, R. I.
Anderson Independent & Tribune, Anderson, S. C.
Charleston News and Courier, Charleston, S. C.
The Hartsville Messenger, Hartsville, S. C.
The Index Journal Co., Greenwood, S. C.
Spartanburg Herald Journal Co., Spartanburg, S. C.
The Dallas Dispatch, Dallas, Texas.
The El Paso Post, El Paso, Texas.
Houston Chronicle, Houston, Tex.
Logan Journal, Logan, Utah.
The Kelsonian Tribune, Kelso, Wash.
Seattle Post-Intelligencer, Seattle, Wash.
Spokane Daily Chronicle, Spokane, Wash.
The Tacoma Times, Tacoma, Wash.
Vancouver Evening Columbian, Vancouver, Wash.
Walla Walla Union, Walla Walla, Wash.
The Wenatchee Daily World, Wenatchee, Wash.
Clarksburg Telegram, Clarksburg, W. Va.
The West Virginian, Fairmont, W. Va.
Huntington Herald Dispatch, Huntington, W. Va.
The Morgantown Post, Morgantown, W. Va.
The Parkersburg News, Parkersburg, W. Va.
The Wheeling Intelligencer, Wheeling, W. Va.
De Pere Journal Democrat, De Pere, Wis.
The Kenosha Evening News, Kenosha, Wis.
The Wilwaukee Sentinel, Milwaukee, Wis.
Wisconsin Agriculturist, Racine, Wis.
Racine Journal News, Racine, Wis.
Stevens Point Daily Journal, Stevens Point, Wis.
The Waupun Leader and News, Waupun, Wis.

SERVICE BUREAU ADJUSTS CLAIMS

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST *assists in straightening out difficulties that subscribers have with commercial houses, commission merchants, mail order houses, express and railroad companies. Below is a list of claims adjusted during September.*

Miss E. Mumaw, Rochester Mills, Pa.	$16.15
H. S. Taft, Livonia, N. Y.	9.35
Mrs. Ruby Miller, Harpersfield, N. Y.	15.45
M. A. Leonard, Franklinville, N. Y.	15.47
F. A. Smith, Richville, N. Y.	19.40
George Shalna, Poolville, N. Y.	18.27
Miss Mabel Lester, Antwerp, N. Y.	17.59
Clyde L. Galpin, Owego, N. Y.	9.60
W. C. Sworts, Dundee, N. Y.	12.34
C. L. Jones, Pocomoke City, Maryland	5.40
L. McNulty, Norwich, N. Y.	42.08
F. M. Jennings, Mayville, N. Y.	8.00
George Harris, Meshoppen, Pa.	13.62
Mrs. T. Schwab, Kerhonkson, N. Y.	2.08
Fred L. Porter, Penn Yan, N. Y.	72.85
E. L. Northrop, Delhi, N. Y.	35.00
Mrs. Lloyd G. Fox, Avoca, N. Y.	8.96
E. H. Downs, Millsboro, Delaware	41.92
Fred Metzger, Callicoon Center, N. Y.	9.90
August Lider, Tower City, Pa.	28.44
E. M. Hunt, W. Oneonta, N. Y.	9.60
J. D. Babbitt, Belmont, N. Y.	14.15
W. L. Hollenbeck, Towanda, Pa.	122.53
Harry Floyd, Adirondack, N. Y.	47.00
E. D. Lent, Ulster, Pa.	14.22
George R. Smith, Ulster, Pa.	47.00
F. G. West, Forest Hill, Maryland	10.55
J. F. Williams, Downsville, N. Y.	35.00
J. W. Belshline, Stillwater, Pa.	6.46
Amos Shelper, Big Run, Pa.	3.75
	$712.13

"I thank you for your prompt attention in sending my accident claim of $20, and I wish to say I am perfectly satisfied with the adjustment in my case. I have nearly recovered from my accident and I am able to do most of my work at present. I have always found my dealings with AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST prompt and square in all matters."—Leon Thomas, Canton, Pa.

* * *

"We want to thank you many times for your service in collecting a bill of $71.25 from the baby chick hatchery. You got it so promptly too. I will always speak a good word for your paper and your Service Bureau.

* * *

"I received the check from the mail order company in settlement of the account which you helped to call to their attention. They claim the letters must have been lost in the mail, but that seems rather far-fetched, considering the fact that there were three or more of them. Thank you for your kind assistance."

* * *

"I received a check of $97.46 in settlement of my claim. I have been trying to get this since last February and had written them five or six times, but could get no satisfaction until you took it up and made quick work of it. I wish to thank you for your interest in the matter. I can assure you that I shall always be a booster of your paper."

You pay once only for any Concrete Farm Improvement

Farm Storage Cellar Will Pay for Itself

Have you ever had the experience of trying to sell apples, potatoes and other crops when everyone else was trying to do the same thing?

Markets glutted at harvest time often knock the profits out of a season's efforts.

Why not arrange to store some of your crops so they can be marketed in accordance with demand?

Here's where the concrete storage cellar comes in. Many a farmer who has one can tell you that its total cost was returned to him the first year by being able to take advantage of marketing conditions when they were most favorable.

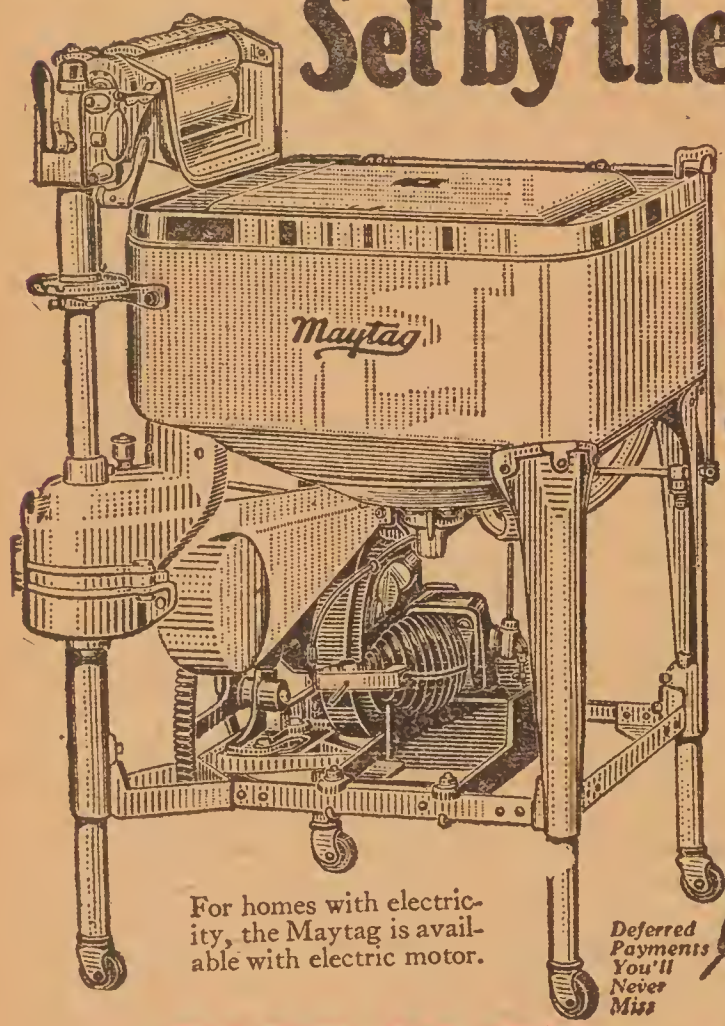
You can easily build a storage cellar or other concrete improvements on your farm by following a few simple directions. Let us send you a free copy of our booklet "Plans for Concrete Farm Buildings." Write for it today.

PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION
347 Madison Avenue
NEW YORK

A National Organization to Improve and Extend the Uses of Concrete

OFFICES IN 31 CITIES

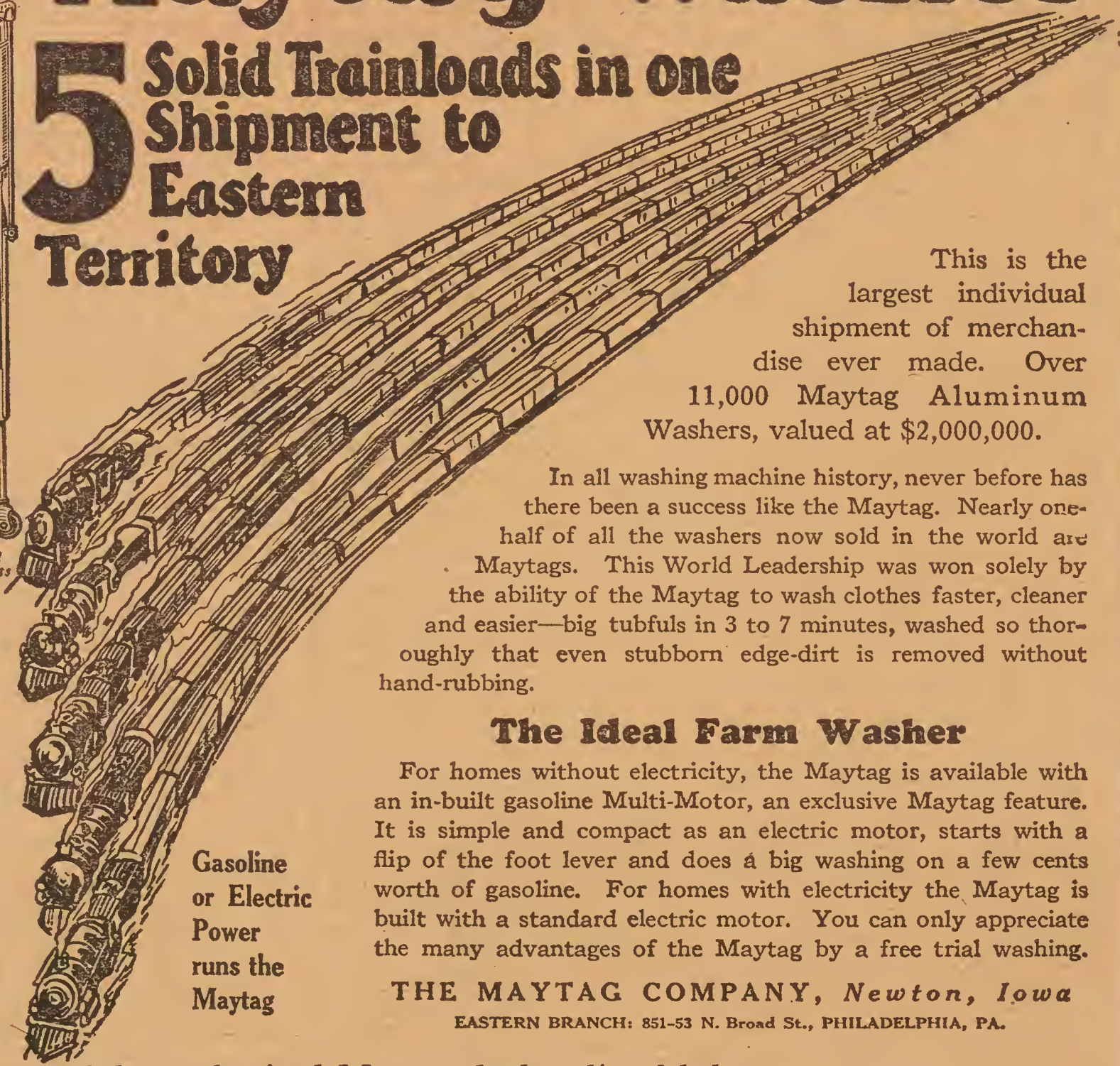
Another WORLD'S RECORD Set by the Maytag Washer



For homes with electricity, the Maytag is available with electric motor.

Deferred Payments You'll Never Miss

5 Solid Trainloads in one Shipment to Eastern Territory



This is the largest individual shipment of merchandise ever made. Over 11,000 Maytag Aluminum Washers, valued at $2,000,000.

In all washing machine history, never before has there been a success like the Maytag. Nearly one-half of all the washers now sold in the world are Maytags. This World Leadership was won solely by the ability of the Maytag to wash clothes faster, cleaner and easier—big tubfuls in 3 to 7 minutes, washed so thoroughly that even stubborn edge-dirt is removed without hand-rubbing.

FREE

Trial for a whole week's washing

Test this new-day washer with the self-cleaning, self-emptying, big-capacity, cast-aluminum tub. Any Maytag dealer will lend you one for a week's washing FREE. If it doesn't sell itself, don't keep it.

[F—5T-1]

Gasoline or Electric Power runs the Maytag

The Ideal Farm Washer

For homes without electricity, the Maytag is available with an in-built gasoline Multi-Motor, an exclusive Maytag feature. It is simple and compact as an electric motor, starts with a flip of the foot lever and does a big washing on a few cents worth of gasoline. For homes with electricity the Maytag is built with a standard electric motor. You can only appreciate the many advantages of the Maytag by a free trial washing.

THE MAYTAG COMPANY, *Newton, Iowa*

EASTERN BRANCH: 851-53 N. Broad St., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Phone one of the authorized Maytag dealers listed below:

State of New York

City — Dealer

Albany .... G. C. Reardon, Inc.
Albion.. Larwood Maytag Store
Amsterdam .....
.. Modern Housekeeping Shop
Astoria.... Queens Maytag Co.
Auburn ..... Ohio Maytag Co.
Ballston Spa, Wendell Townley
Batavia, Charles Mancuso & Son
Binghamton .....
..... Crocker & Ogden Co.
Brooklyn .... Peter J. Tarzian
1224 Fulton St.
Brooklyn .....
.... Maytag Washer Co., Inc.
6017 Fourth Ave.
Buffalo .... Kolipinski Brothers
Buffalo ... Buffalo Maytag Co.
Canajoharie .....
..... Geesler & Keller, Inc.
Callicoon ..... R. S. Walker
Canandaigua, Head Maytag Co.
Carmel ..... J. R. Cole
Chatham, Chas. M. Canham, Inc.
Corning .. Corning Maytag Co.
Cortland ..... G. H. Wiltsie
Croton Falls .....
..... George Juengst & Son
Dundee .... Clifton L. Yawger
Dunkirk .... Maytag Shops Inc.
Easton .... Thos. A. McGrath
P. O. Valley Falls
Eden .... Hill Maytag Company
Eldred ..... Ray C. Ryman
Ellenville ..... R. S. Walker
Elmira, Charles W. Young & Son
Fonda ..... E. H. Kurlbaum
Ft. Plain, Geesler & Keller, Inc.
Fulton ..... Johnston's Hdwe.
Geneva .... Young Maytag Co.
Gilboa ..... Wm. D. Thorpe
Gouverneur .....
..... Northern Maytag Co.
Gowanda .... Hunt Maytag Co.
Hamilton ..... Edw. W. Arnst
Hayts Corners .. H. T. Covert
Highland .....
.... Walter R. Seaman, Inc.
Honeoye ..... C. C. Eldridge
Hornell .... Hunt Maytag Co.
Huntington, L. I.,.. C. M. Felt
Ilion ..... C. J. Nichols
Ithaca ..... Amos A. Barnes
Jamestown Maytag Shops, Inc
Kingston ..... R. S. Walker
Lackawanna, Kolipinski Brothers
A. Rosinski, Local Rep.
LeRoy . Mr. Barton, Electrician

State of New York

City — Dealer

Liberty ..... Kandel Brothers
Lockport .....
.. Conway Maytag Company
Lowville, Northern Maytag Co.
Malone ..... C. F. Mason
Massena, ..Northern Maytag Co.
Mechanicsville .....
..... Curtis Maytag Co.
Medina .. Conway Maytag Store
Middletown .. R. Y. Matthews
Mt. Vernon .....
.... Maytag Mt. Vernon Co.
Naples ..... John M. Vierhile
Newburg, Newburg Maytag Shop
Niagara Falls .....
..... Conway Maytag Co.
Norwich ..... F. E. Skinner
Oak Hill ..... Wm. D. Thorpe
c/o E. Ford
Oakfield ..... F. B. Cope
Ogdensburg .....
..... Northern Maytag Co.
Olean ..... Lang's Hardware
Oneonta .. Maytag Oneonta Co.
Oswego, Johnston Maytag Store
Owego .. Crocker & Ogden Co.
Pawling ..... E. M. Crowe
Peekskill .... Wm. J. Donovan
Perry ..... Genesee Country
Maytag Co.
Pine Plains .. Paul G. Roberts
Plattsburg .....
..... Maytag Plattsburg Co.
Pleasantville .....
..... Marshall Hardware Co.
Port Jefferson, Lerch Music Shop
Port Jervis, .. R. Y. Matthews
Poughkeepsie .....
..... Dutchess Maytag Shop
Richmondville .... L. R. Dibble
Rochester, Rochester Maytag Co.
Rome ..... T. V. O'Shea
Roscoe, ...Roscoe Hdwe. Co.
Salamanca .. Hunt Maytag Co.
Saranac Lake .. J. O. Galloway
Schenectady .. Modern House-
keeping Shop Inc.
Schenevus, Grover T. Chase
Springfield Gardens ....
..... Puff Maytag Co.
Spring Valley .....
.. Rampaugh Elec. Co.
Syracuse, Ohio Maytag Co.
Ticonderoga .....
....Spring Hill El. Co.
Tonawanda, H. B. Koenig

State of New York

City — Dealer

Troy, Henry C. Calhoun Co. Inc.
Tupper Lake .... Tupper Lake
Garage & Supply Co.
Utica, H. D. Morehouse & Son
Walden .... T. L. Millspaugh
Walton .. J. E. Wood & Sons
Watertown .....
..... Northern Maytag Co.
Watkins .... Thompson & Pellet
Wellsville .. Hunt Maytag Co.
Whitehall .... C. C. Yeamans
Williamson ..... Northern
Wayne Maytag Co.
Yonkers .. Yonkers Maytag Co.

State of Pennsylvania

City — Dealer

Allentown .....
.. Edwin P. Saeger Co. Inc.
Bellefonte .....
.... The Neyhart Hdwe. Co.
Bethlehem .. Lehigh Supply Co.
Bradford ..... Joseph Marks
Bristol.... Clymer Maytag Co.
Catasauqua .. W. T. Kleppinger
Clearfield .....
..... Routch & Swartzle Co.
Coatesville .... Carl B. Sherer
Conneautville, M. D. Thompson
Corapolis .. Ferree Electric Co.
Cresson ..... Soisson Elec. Co.
Doylestown, Clymer's Dept. Store
Easton ..... James E. Hauck
Erie, Erie Co. Maytag Company
Frackville, Reiley Maytag Stores
Hazleton, Reiley Maytag Stores
Honesdale Vincent Maytag Co.
Indiana .....
The Lightcap Maytag Co. Inc.
Johnstown .....
..... Johnstown Maytag Co.
Kennett Square .....
..... John H. Voorhees

State of Pennsylvania

City — Dealer

Lewisburg .. Home Elect. Store
Malvern .... Suplee Hdwe. Co.
Mansfield Tioga Co. Maytag Co.
G. L. Strait & Son, Prop.
Meadville .... Lynn W. Camp
Montrose .....
.. Greenwood's Maytag Store
Muncy, The Neyhart Hdwe. Co.
Nanticoke .....
.. Wilkes-Barre Maytag Co.
Norristown .....
J. F. Boyer Plbg. & Htg. Co.
Oil City ..... Lynn W. Camp
Orson .... Vincent Maytag Co.
Oxford .... Earnhart Brothers
Pennsburg, Chas. V. Rotenberger
Philadelphia .....
North Phila. Maytag Co.
3639 Germantown Ave.
70 West Chelten Ave.
2017 S. Broad Street
4743 N. Frankford A.
West Phila. Maytag Co.
4113 Lancaster Ave.
5206 Chestnut Street
Ardmore Maytag Company
23 East Lancaster Pike
Delaware County Maytag Co.
7103 Market Street
Phoenixville, ..McCarraher Bros.
Pottstown ..... Pomeroy's Inc
Pottsville, Reiley Maytag Stores
Reading ..... E. R. Snyder
Reynoldsville.....
..... Mrs. M. McCreight
Royersford .. McCarraher Bros.
Sayre ..... Harden Brothers
Scottdale, Ace-Maytag Company
Scranton, Scranton Maytag Co.
Shenandoah .....
..... Reily's Maytag Store
Slatington .....
Jones Brothers & Miller
Souderton .....
Yocum, Godschalk & Co.
Sykesville .. Wise Sisters
Tamaqua .....
.. Williams Maytag Co.
Titusville, Lynn W. Camp
Towanda, Harden Brothers

State of Pennsylvania

City — Dealer

Troy ..... Preston & Jaquish
Tunkhannock .....
.... Greenwoods Maytag Co.
Warren .... Metzger-Wright Co.
West Chester, Suplee Hdwe. Co.
Wilkes-Barre ....
.... Wilkes-Barre Maytag Co.
Williamsport .....
..... The Neyhart Hdwe. Co.

State of New Jersey

City — Dealer

Asbury Park .... F. G. Rhodes
Bloomfield .....
.... Banister & Pollard Co.
Camden .. Camden Maytag Co.
Elmer .. Schickedanz & Harker
High Bridge .. Servu Appl. Co.
Highstown .....
.. C. W. Plankey Maytag Co.
Hopewell .. Hopewell Elect. Co.
Jersey City ....
..... Wm. C. Delvin & Son
2321 Boulevard
Jersey City .....
Roth-Seuferling Company, Inc.
424 Central Ave.
Kearny, Banister & Pollard Co.
Lambertville .. Servu Appl. Co.
Morristown .. James E. Hauck
Mt. Holly ..... C. G. Pidgeon
Newark, Banister & Pollard Co.
Newton .....
.... W. F. Howell Hdwe. Co.
Pennington, Mason's Hdwe. Store
Penns Grove .....
..... Elliott's Maytag Co.
Pitman ..... C. G. Pidgeon
Red Bank..Charles K. Hopping
Roebling,.. Roebling Gen's Store
Salem ..... D. J. McCloskey
Sussex .. Lawrence Hdwe. Co.
Trenton .. Trenton Maytag Co.
West New York .....
.... Roth-Seuferling Co. Inc.
Woodbury, Elliott's Maytag Co.

Machines Demonstrated in Show Rooms of New York Edison Co.

Maytag Aluminum Washer

IF IT DOESN'T SELL ITSELF, DON'T KEEP IT

We Go to the Sesqui-Centennial

A Farm Woman Tells Why Every Family Should Take this Trip

By MABEL G. FEINT

IN common with many other rural folks I have wondered why the press has so little to say about the great Sesqui-Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia, open from June 1 to December 1. Having had the good fortune to visit this most remarkable exhibit I am even more at a loss to account for the general lack of interest in this unique event or the lack of information concerning it available to the average citizen.

To me, and to others from other states who have seen it, this exhibit seems the greatest collection of rarely interesting and educational material ever gathered together at one time and place in the history of the world. Unfortunately there was opposition to its location, it is said, and this has resulted in wide-spread propaganda of a nature not intended to inspire general interest in the exposition on the part of the general public. This is really tragic. For never in the lifetime of my own generation will there be another such opportunity.

There are many reasons why all rural folks of the east who can possibly arrange to do so—even at the sacrifice of much desired luxuries or even seeming necessities—should see this great exhibit before it closes its gates on December 1. The event is being staged in a wonderfully appropriate setting, in old historic Philadelphia. It is well within a day's drive for most of the readers of this paper, through scenic and historic routes of great interest, well worth the trip for their own sakes.

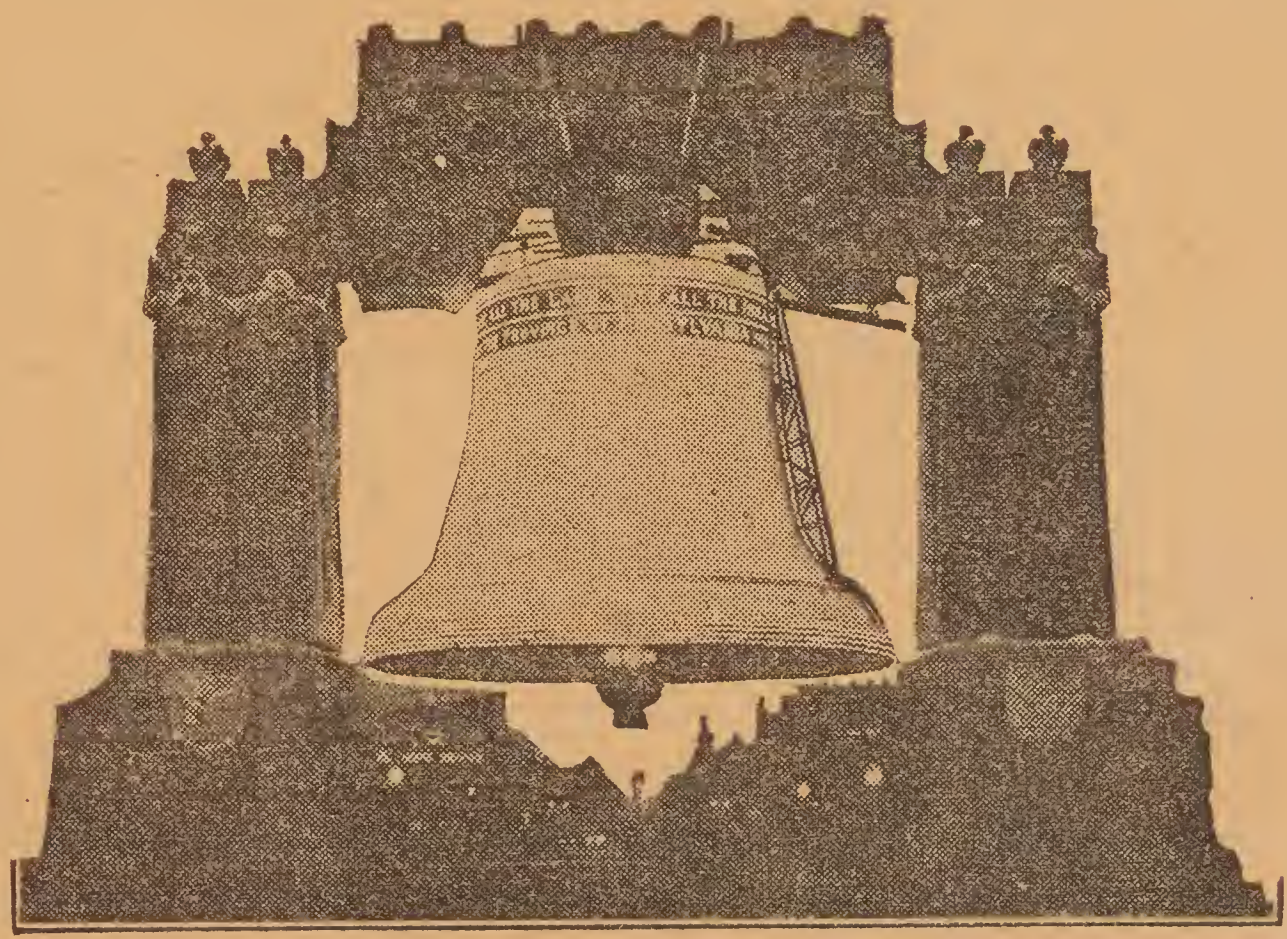
Being unused to city traffic—and finding much confusion in Philadelphia streets due to subway construction, we left our car in a beautiful suburb just outside the city limits. We applied at no hotel—as it was just before the Dempsey-Tunney fight. Nor did we take time to look up the official rooming bureau at the city hall where we found later there was an abundance of "double" rooms at $1.50 and $2.00 per night. Instead we stopped at the first "Rooms for Tourists" sign and there are plenty of these, and found fine accommodations with clean beds and comfortable rooms at $1.00 per person. We stayed here three nights, and took a double decker 'bus to the Sesqui each morning—returning at ten or later in the evening. These 'buses carry eighty people at the very inexpensive rate of ten cents for a ride of twelve miles—or the whole length of Philadelphia, from Broad, or Main street, to the gates of the Exposition. Meals were very reasonable at the grounds and elsewhere—and as a whole the entire outing was not at all expensive—not more so than a trip to the average State Fair, time and distance being equal.

The grounds are at the lower end of Broad Street—which passes through the grounds, ending at a big gateway and turnstile on the opposite side where one can get a free "pass-back" check and visit the wonderful exhibit specially arranged for the Exposition at the government Navy Yards which adjoin the grounds, the free check permitting one to re-enter the exposition free of any further charge. The Navy Yards are one of the things that should not be missed. They include a fleet of submarines, submarine chasers, Admiral Dewey's Flag ship, the U. S. S. Constellation, the oldest ship in commission and one of the biggest battle ships of our navy, an old three mast sailing vessel, besides a building full of navy, marine, and army relics and exhibits.

This careful arrangement, protecting the visitor's pocketbook, is seen throughout the exhibit. Let no one tell you that you will have to pay separate fees to see the exhibits after paying the entrance fee at the gates. One can wander from palace to palace and study the most intensely interesting exhibits for a full week or more without any charge but the gate fee. To be sure, there is a small fee to enter Sulgrave Manor, the home of George Washington's ancestors in England and to enter the Persian and the East Indian palaces. I saw no other special fees and these were only 15 and 25 cents, a mere nothing in comparison to the rich treats inside. But these particular exhibits were no better to me, not so interesting as literally thousands of other attractions that were open to all.

As to the frequent charge that the buildings are not complete, the very few on which work was still under way would never be missed in so huge a display. The Argentine building was still unfinished with day and night shifts rushing its completion. A few other of the smaller exhibits were not quite completed. The main wonder is, however, how so gigantic and so artistic a housing was ever prepared in such short time and with only an ungraded swamp as a beginning. The grounds themselves abound in beautiful landscaping effects, with parks, lagoons,

(*Continued on page* 8)



The gigantic Liberty Bell that is one of the features of the Sesqui. It is at the entrance to the Exposition Grounds. It is an exact replica of the old Liberty Bell, 60 feet in height and is illuminated by 36,000 electric bulbs.

Lady Astor Talks

About Prohibition, The League of Nations and Flappers

Lady Astor, Member of the British Parliament and native of Virginia, recently visited her native haunts in company with her husband and their sizable and delightful family. Lady Astor's political experience together with her woman's understanding of problems affecting the welfare of the home, make her utterances of special interest to women. For that reason, we take especial pleasure in printing excerpts from the speech which she delivered before the League of Women Voters in New York shortly before she returned to her duties in England.

Lady Astor is a striking example of what women can do towards making conditions better for women and children by pressing for right laws concerning them. The fact that she has a fine family at once stops the old dodge "woman's place is in the home". She fills her place there admirably and then gives of herself to make life better for other mothers and their little folks.

"SPEAKING is never very easy. It is easy for me to talk, but not to speak, and it is always dangerous. For you are apt to think that the truth you have spoken has been twisted to make a trap for fools when you see it in print, and the worst of it is you only see bits of your speech in print—usually those bits which you think had better been left out. And I am in a peculiarly difficult position.

"Being a Virginia-born member of the British Parliament, my enemies will see a sort of Jekyll and Hyde in politics. If I speak about things that are controversial those who disagree with me in England put it down to my Virginia raising; and if I say things in America that some people don't like, they put it down to my English leanings. So you see I, as a politician, live dangerously. But I am sustained by looking into my motives, and if they appear to me all right, I really don't mind very much what people say.

Courtesy line: Wide World Photos.

Viscount and Lady Astor With Their Fine Family of Children. This picture was taken when Lady Astor and her family recently visited her ancestral home near Charlottesville, Va.

"But, speaking of dangerous living, there is nothing in the world more dangerous for a politician than landing in this country of light and liberty. And for the sake of other poor, innocent creatures let me tell you exactly what happens:

"You are met by a bevy of ardent, charming young people whose very existence depends upon the liveliness of their interviews. There are only two courses for you to take—either you must refuse to be interviewed, and appear timid toward your honest convictions, or you must give answers to some of the following questions. And what is more you must give them bang off, right at once. And probably get yourself distressingly misunderstood:

" 'What do you think of America?'

" 'What do you think of prohibition?'

" 'What do you think of flappers?'

* * *

"Now suppose you really tried to answer these questions intelligently—just suppose, for no one really can; at least no one I know.

"First, America. I should answer this way: Though I have lived for twenty-seven years of my still young life in

(*Continued on page* 13)

How Pottery Is Made

One of the Oldest Arts, It Is as Useful as Ever

BISCUIT is not always something to eat, as one may suppose. When used by the potter, it has a very different meaning, since his "biscuit" is the clay he uses as the foundation for his art.

We moderns take as a matter of course the dishes from which we eat our food, our stone jars and crocks, or even the pottery vases kept for special uses. Yet what a wonderful history lies back of the art which produces these useful articles.

AS THE PRIMITIVE DOES IT

Very primitive pottery as it is now made in Famban, Africa. These natives are mixing clay for covering rude frames. They show considerable imagination and creative ability and their pottery, though crude, has a peculiar charm.

The very first pottery made was a very crude affair. It was the product of dire necessity even though the tools to produce it were almost or entirely lacking. The primitive, whether he was Chaldean or American Indian, dug clay from the river bed or bank, picked out the pebbles and proceeded to make a smooth, workable mass of it. This he did by beating with the hands or with stones or a board, or even by kneading with the feet.

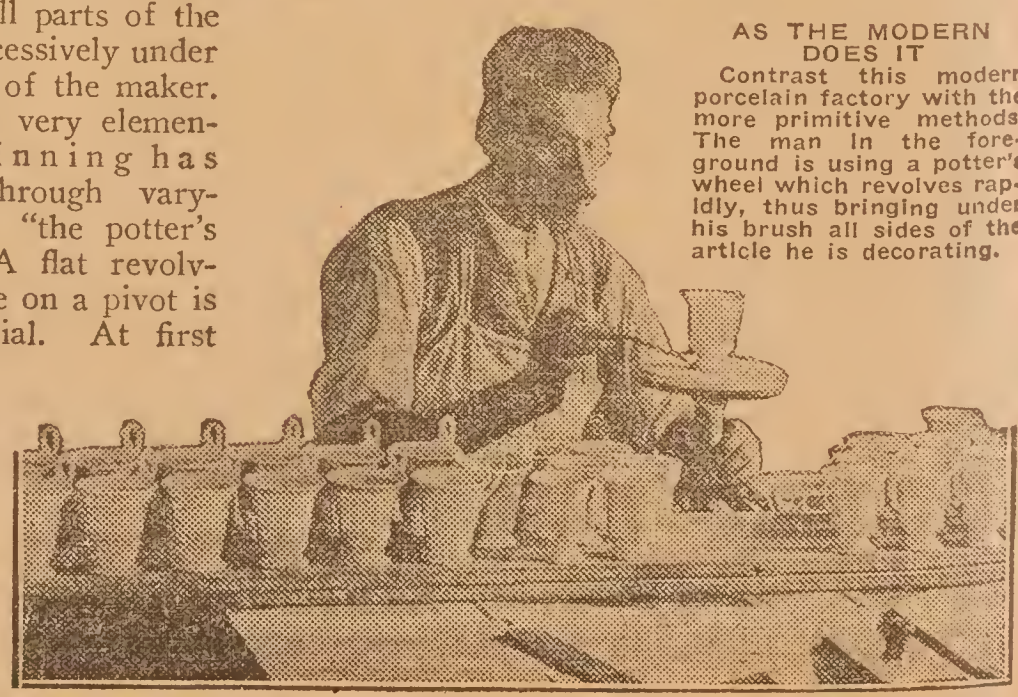
Some of it was patted out flat and shaped into flat pieces, or built up into crudely shaped vessels for holding grain or such supplies. It developed that some clays could be worked into rope-like lengths which could be laid in coils and gradually shaped into various forms. By starting a flat-bottomed jar or jug on a flat stone and building up the sides, some one hit upon the idea of turning the stone around and around so as to bring all parts of the object successively under the hands of the maker. From this very elementary beginning has evolved through varying stages "the potter's wheel". A flat revolving surface on a pivot is the essential. At first the hand was the power used for changing the wheel's position, then wheels were rigged up with a sort of treadle, and then with a cord working over a pulley, finally with steam power. However, the wheels operated by power are not much used for fine pieces. Man's ingenuity has produced this device, although according to the fables of several countries, Egypt, Chaldea, Greece, Scythia, and China, it was a gift of the gods to man.

At first, the pottery was sun-dried—witness the remains of early Aztec art in America, or of early Egypt. But, probably by accident, it was discovered that baking in the fire made the object as hard as stone. Then too, the firing developed certain colors and from this fact sprang decoration in colors.

Each Country Developed Its Own Art

Various countries produced ware of varying shapes and colors, the quality of clay available having a great deal to do with the quality of the product. Nowadays, with easy transportation, a fine, white-burning clay of England is carried all over Europe and America for making modern wares. In the Ozark mountains can now be found a pottery cleverly using clays of blue, red, grey or white colors. These when worked into

(*Continued on page* 6)



AS THE MODERN DOES IT

Contrast this modern porcelain factory with the more primitive methods. The man in the foreground is using a potter's wheel which revolves rapidly, thus bringing under his brush all sides of the article he is decorating.

Fashions Change—In Kitchens

And for the Better too, As Long As It Means Less Tired Women

FASHIONS change—in kitchens as well as in clothes. What used to be considered convenient and beautiful for kitchens does not always measure up A No. 1 when present day standards of convenience and beauty are applied.

Not long ago a friend who has reached middle age was discussing her kitchen. She planned that kitchen eighteen years ago and at that time it met every requirement that women expected of their kitchens. But she says that if she were to plan it over now, how different it would be.

We should have to go "some" to accomplish more work than was done in old-fashioned kitchens, but nowadays people have a different feeling towards the time and labor it takes to do work under such conditions.

Women travel and study more than they ever did. The light of research has probed into the housekeeping job as was never thought dignified in former years. Comparisons are made, experiments are tried and the main essential—an inquiring mind—is set going. When a woman concludes that things are wrong and must be made right, most husbands agree—for the sake of peace if for nothing else.

But, to be fair to the men, they usually can see the mechanical advantages of a good arrangement more quickly than women. Where they do fail, in my estimation, is that few of them know the actual operations involevd in preparin a meal an dtherefore fall down on the job when building a room for kitchen use.

What most women are doing now, in this part of the world at least, is to make old, old kitchens conform to present day standards as nearly as their ingenuity and funds allow. Comparatively few women have the fun of working in a brand new kitchen which they planned for themselves.

It is the story of what these women with made-over kitchens are planning to accomplish or have already accomplished that will show just how deeply women are thinking about their main work laboratories. The kitchen improvement contest in which the A. A. cooperates with the New York State Federation of Home Bureaus has closed in the counties. The State contest is now on, and the winners will be announced at the annual meeting of the Federation November 9th and 10th at Syracuse. The prize letters will be printed in our columns so all our readers can see how well women are meeting the problems which they may have inherited or married in the form of an inconvenient kitchen.

The county winners together with the prizes they received are:

Cayuga—First: Mrs. John Mitchell, Venice Center; Selfseal Pressure Cooker. Second: Mrs. Claud R. Sawyer, Port Byron; Waterless Cooker. Third: Mrs. Howard Murphy, Cato; Pyrex platter and covered dish.

Chenango—Mrs. Wilbur Hall, East Norwich; Selfseal Pressure Cooker. Mrs. Howard Hunt, Norwich; Hoosier step-ladder kitchen stool. Mrs. Inez Silvernail, North Norwich; knife sharpener, 3 steel knives. Mrs. William Staley, Lincklain Center; Priscilla aluminum kettle.

Chemung—Mrs. William Hamilton; Selfseal Pressure Cooker. Mrs. Harry Haddock, West Elmira; Betterboard Ironing Table. Mrs. George McDowell, Hicks; Console Set.

Cortland—Mrs. L. E. Harvey, Marathon, R. 1.; Selfseal Pressure Cooker. Mrs. Ralph Bennett, Cincinnatus; Small Kitchen Equipment. Mrs. Harry Robinson, Marathon, R. 4; Aluminum kettle and pie tins. Mrs. Frank Carter, Marathon, R. 1; A Gallon of paint.

Erie—Mrs. C. H. Williams, Williamsville; Selfseal Pressure Cooker.

Herkimer—Information not submitted.

Jefferson—Mrs. Leon Selter, Three Mile Bay; Selfseal Pressure Cooker.

Madison—Mrs. Roxa Patterson, Hamilton; Selfseal Pressure Cooker. Mrs. Wayne Benedict, Hamilton; Mrs. Lee Thompson, Hamilton.

Monroe—Mrs. Dora Tuff, Webster; Selfseal Pressure Cooker. Mrs. B. P. Coryell, East Rochester; Mrs. John Gridley, Henrietta; Mrs. Arthur Stubbings.

Niagara—Mrs. Herbert L. Lautz, Newfane; National

(*Continued on page* 17)

The Heart Of The Home

SOME of the pleasantest recollections of my boyhood are memories of an old farm kitchen. During the day it was the scene of busy but cheerful labors where much of the important work of the farm home went forward; a place glorified by the presiding presence of Mother as she went singing about her tasks of caring for her large family; a place often filled by the fragrance of cooking meat, huge loaves of bread or great pans of cookies so irresistable to the appetites of growing boys. Sometimes too, in early winter and spring the whole kitchen would be filled with the peculiar odor of scalded milk, spilled over on the stove from the buckets Father was warming for the young calves.

Then in the long evenings after supper, it was around the cheerful blazing wood fire in the kitchen stove that the young brothers gathered to listen to the tales told by that now famous story teller, George Duff.

And it was in the old kitchen that we found Father on that tragic morning when the End of the Journey came for him.

So, it is the kitchen that is the heart of the home, the place where with every country family much of the happiness and the sorrow that comes to us all is recorded. I am therefore, glad of every opportunity that comes to the American Agriculturist or to any of its personnel to help make the farm kitchen a better place in which to work and live.—E. R. Eastman.

Making Hens Pay Their Way

How A Poultry Business Grew from Five Hens to Fourteen Hundred

WE often hear discussions as to the advisability of starting a business in a small way and gradually enlarging it, as opposed to the idea of beginning with everything just as it should be and making a big success right from the start. I have no arguments to present on either side but will attempt, as well as I can, to tell you about a poultry business that started eighteen years ago with five hens and a male bird and by a slow but steady growth has now reached the point where the flock consists of fourteen hundred birds.

Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Owen of Painted Post, Steuben Co., N. Y.

The farm belongs to Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Owen of Painted Post, New York. I am sure, however, that Mr. Owen will agree with me when I say that Mrs. Owen deserves a large part of the credit for the success that has been attained with the hens. Last year the farm was rented in order to have more time to spend with the hens but the results were not entirely satisfactory and the farm is again being operated in addition to the poultry business.

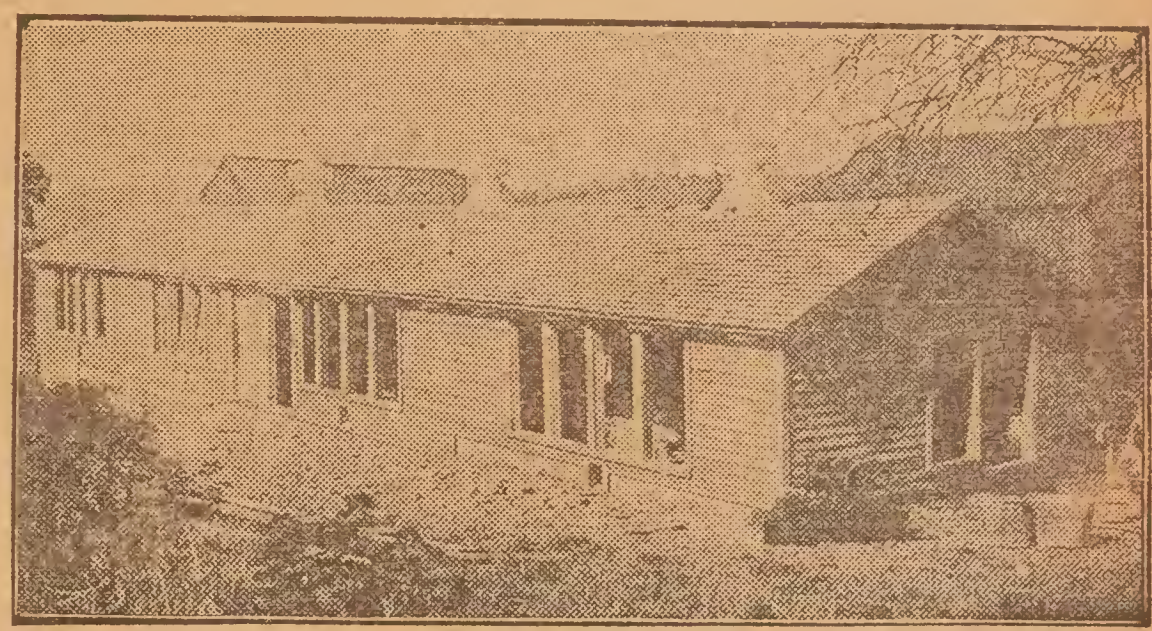
I arrived at Painted Post on a bright snappy October morning and decided to walk the two and a half miles to Hillview Farm. I had not reckoned on the fact that the road was up hill all the way and yet the walk was thoroughly enjoyable and gave me a healthy appetite for the chicken dinner I had later.

"I always wanted to go to College," said Mrs. Owen, "but could not. I did go to Cornell last summer to attend the judging school and for some time I have been taking a correspondence course with the college. There is always something to learn about hens and if anyone intends to make a success with them they must keep up to date. I always did like to read and although I am quite busy I find that folks will usually find time to do the things they like to do. I sometimes write a little for the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST and other farm papers and enjoy that too. My father was a printer so perhaps I come naturally by that.

"We have been married nineteen years and have been in the poultry business more or less for eighteen years. We have made the hens pay for things as we went along. Of course the feeding and management of hens has developed a lot since we started so it might be possible for us to expand faster if we had it to do again."

Mrs. Owen showed me one of her account books and from the inventory I was able to get the dates when some of the improvements were made. For instance in 1908 there was one small poultry house 10 x 20 feet, which by the way is still standing. In 1909 a house 14 x 26 and in 1910 one 16 x 32 was added. In 1912 two colony houses were made. In 1922 a 20 x 50 openfront type of house was built and in 1924 an 18 x 56 ventilated type. The latest addition to the plant, a thoroughly modern, ventilated house 20 x 80

(*Continued on page* 16)



The new hen house under construction. It is eighty by twenty feet and will increase the capacity of the houses to fourteen hundred hens.

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST
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Dairy Meetings Postponed

IT is with regret that we announce that the dairy meetings in Middletown on October 25, and Norwich on October 26, were postponed. The meetings were planned before the political convention and before there was any political discussion of the milk problem, but since the announcements of the meetings, there have been so many bitter attacks and counter-attacks by the political candidates on the milk problem, that Dr. Louis I. Harris, New York City Health Commissioner, thought it wise to postpone the meetings until after the election when there would be no thought by anyone that the discussions at these meetings would have any political bias.

Dr. Harris' letter asking us to postpone the meeting is printed on our News Page this time. The postponed meetings will be held early in November, the exact date to be announced in the next issue of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST and also in local newspapers.

The First Step In Any Program

THE unfortunate situation with apples this year has again brought forcibly to growers, the need of doing something to take at least some of the gamble out of the business of fruit-growing. The big question is what can be done?

As Mr. Burritt well points out in his article on the opposite page, no one is able to suggest a remedy because no one knows the facts. The first job then in any program of improvement in the apple-growing business is to get a foundation of knowledge so that individuals and organizations can stop their costly experimenting. We think that Mr. Burritt's article is very much to the point at this time.

State Society Plans Farm Museum

WE are sure our readers will be interested in the work of the New York State Agricultural Society to commemorate and perpetuate the ways and customs of our farmer forefathers who settled the Empire State.

In 1924, the Society had a very successful exhibit of old time implements of both the farm and the home at the New York State Fair and this year in cooperation with the State Department of Farms and Markets there was an exhibit of a log cabin, fitted up as it was under actual conditions one hundred years ago. During the entire week of the Fair there was a regular program conducted in the cabin of spinning, old time shoemaking, singing of old songs, etc. This exhibit was so popular that the crowd around it made it difficult to get anywhere near it.

Nearly everybody has an appreciation of historical things. The object of this work now being done by the State Agricultural Society is to create an interest on the part of the people of the State in a permanent institution under the auspices of the State Agricultural Society in which to preserve the customs and the implements of the early farmer settlers of New York. A few days ago the officers of the Society held a meeting and drew plans for an agricultural museum to be erected on the State Fair grounds at Syracuse. It is the thought that this museum will be open to the public not only at State Fair time when many thousands of farm people can see it, but also during the entire year. In it will be preserved for public exposition, old time farm implements, household utensils, books and manuscripts and each year at Fair time there will be an entertaining and worthwhile program illustrating the fine customs of the great men and women who laid the foundations of this country.

Why Farmers Should Vote

SEVERAL times in recent years we have heard able bodied voters remark that they had not or did not intend to vote because "the nominees of one party were as bad as those of the other", or because "The bosses had it all their own way, anyway".

Without discussing this angle of the situation, we feel quite sure that nothing pleases the so-called bosses more than to have a small vote turn out, particularly if farm people fail to vote. Those interested in special privileges always vote and as a possible result a minority of the voters may win the election. Farm people are forced to make sacrifices to vote. The distance to the polls is greater than in the city. If election day is fair, there is always work that needs to be done, while a stormy day makes the trip unpleasant. However, we see no getting around the fact that successful democratic government depends on intelligent use of the franchise. How can a man find fault with his government if he refuses to exercise his voting privilege?

It seems that Prohibition is an issue this fall. New York State voters are to express their opinion by ballot. For this reason if for no other, we urge farm people to vote on election day, in order that the results may not be misleading.

In spite of its faults we have the best government in the world and every citizen should show appreciation by taking the time necessary to inform himself as to election issues and candidates and to vote.—H. L. C.

Let's Have More "Play-Like"

THE land of "play-like", besides furnishing amusement during childhood, has possibilities that most grown folks never know. The fear of being laughed at by those who do not understand ties many a fanciful soul to literal, and, many times, sordid affairs of this earth.

Most holidays began with a spiritual significance which too often has been lost. Sometimes the world might be "spirit"-ual in a different sense. When people believed in "spirits" some group of them was usually identified with certain holidays. The mischievous ones were supposed to be especially active around Hallowe'en, those designed to make people act foolish on the first of April, and so on.

Those days with a religious significance such as Thanksgiving, Christmas and Easter often have their holy aspect submerged under the feast and fun. While it does not seem desirable to go to either extreme of fanatical observance or of utter disregard of the meaning of the holiday, it would be a good thing if we entered more into the original spirit of the day itself.

Merely stopping the regular routine is not sufficient. To *do* something and take an active part one's self is far better. With suggestions and a little help the children get the idea and make the day more nearly what it should be. Their imaginations have not been cramped or even lost through disuse, as is true with most grown-ups. Instead of poking fun at them for using their imagination, they need encouragement—this old world becomes drab and workaday soon enough, even at best.

Without a doubt the people who have given most pleasure in the world are those with the best imaginations. Each beautiful poem, each pleasing picture, or thrilling story is the product of some one's imagination. What a barren place the world would be without them!

One simple way of stimulating the imagination is to observe the holidays in their original spirit. Start by entering into Hallowe'en with the youngsters for all it is worth. Funny little mischievous pranks with no maliciousness nor destructiveness won't hurt anybody. But they make a bright spot in a holiday which will always be anticipated with pleasure.—G. W. H.

The Joy Of Living—And Working

WE know one young woman who says she will do at least one thing for her children that her parents did not do for her. She cannot remember that she ever heard any remark made about work except that it was a very hard and unpleasant thing. Now the chances are that if her father and mother had examined their own convictions in the matter, they never would have left intentionally such an impression upon the mind of their daughter. They probably enjoyed congenial work as much as anybody but had fallen into the loose habit of always referring to it as a real hardship to have to work.

The old adages "An idle brain is the devil's workshop" and "You enjoy what you work for" are as true now as when they were first said. Strange as it may seem, the finest characters are evolved through struggle and hardship. The greatest Greek orator, Demosthenes, achieved his high place only after subjecting himself to training under which many a boy or young man would have broken. Our own Lincoln had to work—and very hard—all his life—but he is immortal.

While there can be only one Demosthenes and only one Lincoln, their great philosophy of life and work can well be part of our own attitude. Pleasure in doing a task well, excelling in some particular way brings a reward all its own. Work does not often hurt people; it is monotony of work that does the damage. A change of work is often as good as a vacation, but if in one's mind the idea exists that work is a disagreeable tyrant, any sort of work galls the worker.

The "joy of the job" is a very real joy and without it much of what is pleasant in life is missed. The child's attitude toward work is largely a reflection of what he feels in those about him.—G. W. H.

Aunt Janet's Chestnut

TO those couples who always argue about whether the window shall be up or down, the following may offer a way of solution!

Two ladies in a car disputed concerning the window, and at last called the conductor as referee.

"If this window is open," one declared, "I shall catch cold, and will probably die".

"If the window is shut," the other announced, "I shall certainly suffocate". The two glared at each other.

The conductor was at a loss, but he welcomed the words of a man with a red nose who sat near. These were:

"First, open the window, conductor. That will kill one. Next, shut it. That will kill the other. THEN WE CAN HAVE PEACE."

Can Fruit Growers Save Their Own Business?

A Western New York Farm and Home Talk

By M. C. BURRITT

THE leading editorial in the issue of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST for October 16, "Have We Too Many Apple Trees?" and the questions it raises leads me to repeat some suggestions made at our recent local Farm Bureau advisory council meeting. The gist of the matter is that whether or not we have too many apple trees is purely a matter of opinion. Nobody knows. New York State with a waning reputation for its apples and a fruit marketing problem growing annually worse is without a definite and forward-looking program.

M. C. BURRITT.

Has the fruit grower had enough grief and loss so that he is ready to do what is essential to put our fruit industry on its feet again? Have the larger, more independent growers, with more resources and perhaps, on the whole, better fruit to sell been injured enough so that they are willing to lay aside their pride and selfishness and join in a progressive program to put New York State back on the apple map? Or must we all suffer some more before we are ready to do what is inevitable? Getting ourselves into a state of mind where we are willing to do what most of us know is essential, is really more important than the details of what must be done. The movement must be a general, organized and cooperative one and it must be voluntary and not compelled by law or by contract if it is to succeed and accomplish maximum results.

If New York has no program which looks ahead to the improvement of its fruit industry, how is it to get one? My suggestion is that there be organized a fact-finding conference under the auspices of the fruit-belt farm bureaus. If these agencies will get together a representative group of fruit growers who can and will give the time to study the situation carefully and to develop a program to meet it, I believe it will tend to focus fruit growers' opinions, and if well done will command attention and a sufficient following to secure results. Expert opinion and testimony will be available from the State College and government agencies and from private agencies like the New York Central Agricultural Department and the International Apple Shippers.

Some Production Problems

Some of the production problems which require satisfactory answers are: Are there more bearing trees, than there have been? Are these trees yielding better and more regularly? How do commercial shipments check with these facts? Have we too many varieties? What varieties should be eliminated? How should this be effected? Can we produce good fruit from old trees? Should these be cut down? What varieties if any should be planted? And many other related questions.

Questions of grading and standardization which should have consideration are: What is our standard for packing at the present time? Is it high enough? How can it be raised? Can we depend on dealers and buyers to do it? Can laws compel honest packing or must it be voluntary? What about government inspection? Is it desirable to require it? Should the growers own and develop a high grade brand of their own? And other questions of similar import and bearing.

Fruit packing should be considered. Can the average individual grower pack his own fruit satisfactorily? Is the average dealer's pack satisfactory? Should growers own their own packing houses and pack cooperatively? How is uniformity to be secured?

Is general advertising necessary or desirable? Have we something to advertise and deliver to cash in on expenditures for this purpose?

Problems of selling and distribution should also be considered: Is our fruit well distributed now? Should we depend on local dealers and broker agencies as at present? Or should we organize our own sales and distribution agency and own and control it? How can present selling methods be improved?

When the things deemed essential to improve the condition of the industry have been determined upon the question of organization to carry them into effect must be considered. What organization is necessary? How should it be constructed and operated? What tasks should be assigned to it and what should be expected of it? This will be a very important phase of the program. Organization must be such that it will command support and adherence of a majority of the leading growers in the fruit belt if it is to accomplish results with any program adopted.

Finally, such a thorough-going study of the New York fruit growers' problems as is here proposed must be entered into heartily and open-mindedly by the committees appointed by the farm bureaus and its results considered by growers generally with an open mind and without prejudices if it is to accomplish the desired result: viz, to improve, stabilize and make the fruit industry more profitable. Are we ready for such a plan? Our growers themselves must answer.

Should Men Help With The Inside Work?

Aunt Janet Gets Many Contest Letters from Both Men and Women

THERE was no doubt as to whether folks had opinions on this matter—so many letters came telling what they *do* think about it. Some said decidedly "yea", others said just as positively "nay". The great majority qualified their statements by telling under what circumstances men should or should not be expected to lend a hand towards helping the weaker (?) sex in their appointed task of keeping the house.

In some cases a fine spirit of give-and-take exists which causes the whole family to pull together for the common good of all. Time and again in these fine letters occurred the remark that it must not be a question of "Is this *my* work", but "It is *our* work".

The typical spirit of independence which made pioneer women famous also causes many of the writers to observe that they liked their husbands to feel they could depend upon their wives to hold up their end of the plank, so to speak. Yet—they further said it helped a big lot to know that after a trying day or when some big job was on, cheerful help would be forthcoming. The *feeling* of companionship and sympathy seems to be valued more than the actual work itself.

A few of the letters are really bitter against the lot of farm women—which proves that there are certainly two sides to the question. In any case, it takes the best of judgment to know what is most important at the time. There are limits to time and strength: one cannot be in two places at once; if a man is kept indoors too much, farm work is bound to suffer; if the woman is outdoors most of the day, inside tasks cannot be done—read these letters and see what our readers say about it. The letters were so many and so good the judges had difficulty in choosing the best. Maybe someone else would have rated them differently but we did the best we could and we thank all who cooperated.

* *

Shall Men Help With The Inside Work?

By Mrs. J. M. H., New York

"Here, John, hold the baby, while I fry this meat
Then dinner'll be ready and straightway we'll eat."
But John shook his head with a solemn "Nay! Nay!
Your hubby was not brought up in that way!
Just help your wife once my uncle once said
And you'll keep right on helping until you are dead!"
With babe on one arm and her work on the other
Jane managed to cook and her tired sigh to smother,
While John read the paper, well pleased that he knew
(Thanks to his uncle) the way men should do.

Of being a woman Jane never complained
Tho' daily its purport more fully she gained
The tasks that were women's work mounted galore
Till work hours approached quite near twenty-four.
Then suddenly John fell sick "Oh, Jane, Dear,
Feed the hogs and the horses. Rheumatics, I fear!"
Said Jane with a smile, "I'm not raised in that way
Not over the doorway I'm stepping today!"
Poor John groaned with pain, but he tried hard to grin
While he sheepishly said, "I was selfish. You win!
But I promise you this, whatever folks say
I'm going to help you from this very day!"

Tho' tacking a moral's not right, in this letter
I'm going to do so, tho' I ought to know better
But the reason I'm tempted this time so to do
I wish to declare that my story's too true
For a sweet little woman with children eleven
Wed to a deacon well worthy of heaven
Told of this treatment in days long ago
Because an old uncle had warned him do so!
Tho' some wives perchance may too much demand
'Tis only quite fair that we each lend a hand.

Marriage Is A Partnership

First Prize

To my mind, matrimony should be a copartnership, husband and wife sharing equally in the cares, burdens and responsibilities, as well as the pleasures and recreations. Each should have his allotted work, the woman the house work and the man the outside work but each willing to assist the other whenever his service is needed. It is very difficult to state just what a man should do to help in the house. It seems that any husband having proper regard for his wife will be willing to do any thing that is necessary to help her. One of the very best ways to help is to provide conveniences with which to lighten her work so that she is not obliged to work beyond her strength. The husband should have the same privilege of having conveniences with which to work to save his strength and time.

The GOLDEN RULE is just as safe to practice in the matrimonial realm, as elsewhere.

Cheerful willing service, instead of grudging unwilling doing of things, is what creates happy home life, harmony and peace. Since the home life means so much in its influence upon the entire family, and each family has its influence upon society, it is wise for each of us to make ideal home making our primary business in life. If we instill the elements of good citizenship

(*Continued on page 7*)

Why suffer from the Cold this winter?

Think back to last winter. Do you remember cold, chilling rooms where you nearly froze unless you huddled right close to the fire?

Were there cold corners that never seemed to get warm no matter how much fuel you used? Did the wind and cold come swirling through the window frames and around the doors?

If you remember such things as these you should go to your Farm Service Hardware Man and learn the easiest and best way to prevent it all again this winter.

It's a Matter of Health

It is dangerous to take a chance with pneumonia, rheumatism and other sickness. It is foolish too, when it can all be prevented, and your house made cosy and comfortable for a comparatively small cost. It is dangerous to every member of your family, not only for the present, but for the effect upon your health and happiness in later years.

Ask These Men Now

Your Farm Service Man is a heating expert. Knowing heating apparatus of all kinds is one of the most important parts of his business. Get his advice. It will be helpful, friendly, and dependable. He can show you just how to keep comfortable with the new modern kinds of heating equipment, or, perhaps with only changes or additions to what you have now.

Ask him about the use of weather strips, storm windows, portable heaters, door closers, and other things that will help to cut down your heating expense and keep you more comfortable. Go to him in a "tag" store, get your full money's worth on what you buy, and be assured of that future service that is so necessary on heating equipment.

Your "Farm Service" Hardware Men.

How Pottery Is Made

(*Continued from page 2*)

vases, make a sort of irregular, swirling pattern most attractive to behold.

The term pottery in its largest sense applies to all objects fashioned from clay and hardened by fire. Some of the finest varieties are sometimes called porcelain. Another name for porcelain is china, so-called because China was the first to perfect the art to the point of producing a vitrified, translucent, white ware.

To the other Asiatic countries and to Europe which had long been struggling to produce ware which was both attractive and durable, the first china came as a revelation. The Chinese have been called the greatest race of potters the world has ever seen, and their art has never been duplicated elsewhere.

Although pottery has been practiced for over 4000 years, as late as the fifteenth century, Europe knew only lead glazing, which gave yellow or green colors. At that time, however, the Saracens in western Asia were doing brilliant iridescent lustre ware. Its fame spread and we find Italy, France and Burgundy importing Saracen potters who spread the art into those countries. Various ways of producing a shinny finish were developed in different countries. Italy had her majolica, France had her faience; the practice of tin-enameling was fairly common. Faience and majolica were also triumphs of the potter's art.

However, England developed bone-china, by adding calcined ox-bones to the other ingredients. The durability of this china and other European porcelain gradually drove from the market the more brittle, glassy—and beautiful—products which formerly held sway.

Mechanical methods of mixing body and glaze, of printing the pattern on the ware and of quickly finishing the processes became general in the early nineteenth century. In fact, the whole job became so mechanical that there was little of art connected with it. Then during the latter half of the nineteenth century some experimenters began reviving the old decorative methods.

Modern Methods are Marvels of Skill

As for modern china, the mechanics of the job is a marvel to the uninitiated. Much of the clay is "cast" while in liquid form in absorbent molds. After standing for a time the molds are removed from the now solid article, cup, saucer, or whatnot. Firing, glazing, decorating and refiring must follow, making an amazing amount of handling for each piece. Firing with gas as a fuel makes possible a uniform heat, far more so than the old form of coal-firing. So many things can happen to prevent a perfect product that many "seconds" or "imperfects" are apt to be found on sale. As long as they are not sold for "firsts" or "perfects" their use is justifiable, since the buyer is not deceived.

But she is a wise buyer who selects for home use a good, hard china of conservative design and who sticks to it. Then with a fair degree of care in handling it, it ought to last almost forever.

However, for a vase or bowl showing great individuality we must turn to the place where an artist gives personal attention to it. This means that only a limited number can be produced and that the cost is correspondingly higher. There are many small potteries tucked away in by-corners of our cities or small places. Almost primitive methods of shaping the clay or of firing remain in use in many of these places.

In northwest India can be found the same kind of kilns for firing pottery that are seen pictured on the rock-tombs of Thebes. The Japanese have not progressed beyond the type of kilns used in old Greek days. In some potteries producing stone ware the old salt method of glazing is yet seen.

So, if we have "eyes to see" and look far enough, we find on the buttery shelves, in the dish-cupboard and on the mantel shelf typical examples of one of the oldest yet most useful arts known to man.

HOLSTEIN BULL

Fishkill De Kol Colantha May

Price $250.00

This young bull is a double grandson of Winana Segis May 2d, who made 876 lbs. of butter in ten months as a four year old, and produced almost 20,000 lbs. of milk. He was born April 20, 1926.

His dam made a fine record as a two year old, averaging almost 60 lbs. of milk a day, and she is a daughter of Dutchland Colantha Sir Inka, who has 120 record daughters, and he is a son of Colantha Johanna Lad.

For further particulars write to

FISHKILL FARMS
HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR., Owner
Hopewell Junction - New York

GUERNSEY BULL CALF
$100

Sire T. R. ULTRA LADDIE a wonderful son of Florham Laddie out of a 620 Lb. Class E daughter of Ultra May King. Dam of calf is a good typy A.R. cow of Ne Plus Ultra breeding. Herd Accredited..
Chas. A. Slater, FORGE HILL FARM
R. D. 3, Newburgh, N. Y.

FOR SALE Guernsey bull calf nine months old. Dam now on test in AA, in 243 days has 405 lbs. butter fat. Sire's 3 nearest dams average 607 lbs. Fat. Well grown, good type, clear nose. Accredited Herd.
Picture and pedigree on request
Price $100
JAY D. WARNER, Coxsackie, N. Y.

POULTRY BREEDERS

QUALITY PULLETS We offer 10,000 three months old pullets from farm range, high quality stock. Leghorns $1.25 each, Rhode Island Reds, Barred and White Rocks, White Wyandottes, Anconas, Buff Orpington and Minorcas at $1.50 each Brahmas, White Orpingtons and Giants, $2.50 each. Mature, laying Pullets, all breeds at bargain prices. Baby Chicks hatched weekly all year around. *Illustrated Catalog Free.*
GLEN ROCK NURSERY & STOCK FARM, Ridgewood, N. J.

BABY CHICKS BIG DISCOUNT now given on all orders received this month for Spring delivery. Pure bred stock. Husky chicks. 12 varieties. Send for price list. Custom hatching. SCHOENBORN'S HATCHERY, 335 Main St., Hackensack, N. J. Phone 1604.

LARGE STOCK Fine Poultry, Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Guineas, Bantams, Collies, Hares, Day Chicks. Eggs, low Catalog. PIONEER FARMS, TELFORD, PA.

FEEDING PIGS

FEEDING PIGS FOR SALE Yorkshire Chester cross or Yorkshire and Berkshire cross, all large growthy pigs weaned and eating pigs 7 to 8 weeks old, $4.00 each; 8 to 9 weeks old, $4.50 each. Send in and get from 2 to 50 pigs. Also pure bred Chester White Barrows, Boars or Sows, 6 weeks old, $6.00 each. Pure Bred Yorkshire Barrows, Boars or Sows, 6 weeks old, $6.00 each. I will ship C. O. D. to you on approval. If pigs are not satisfactory at your depot, have pigs returned at my expense. Safe delivery guaranteed. No charge for shipping crates. WALTER LUX, 388 Salem St., Woburn, Mass. Tel. 0086.

We Pay EXPRESS CHARGES TO YOUR DEPOT. Yorkshire and Chester White cross, and Chester and Berkshire cross pigs 7 to 8 weeks old, $5.00 each; 8 to 9 weeks old, $5.50 each. Pure bred Chester white 7 weeks old, $7.00 each. These are all large growthy pigs, weaned and eating. We crate and ship C. O. D. to your depot. No charge for shipping crates or express. These are net prices. If satisfactory, pay express man, and if not, return at our expense.
Will ship from 2 to 50 to you on approval
CLOVER HILL FARM, R. F. D. Box 48, WOBURN, MASS.

FEEDING PIGS FOR SALE—Either Chester and Yorkshire cross or Berkshire and Chester cross, 7 to 8 weeks old, $4.00 each; 8 to 9 weeks old, $4.50 each. Also a handsome lot of pure bred Chester Whites, barrows, boars or sows, 7 weeks old, $5.50 each. We have an extra nice selection of pigs at present, either pure bred or cross breeds, and are prepared to ship from 2 to 50 C.O.D. on approval. If pigs are unsatisfactory on arrival at your depot, return at my expense.
Safe delivery guaranteed—No charge for shipping crates—
Ref. Tanner's Nat'l Bank.
A. M. LUX, 206 Washington St., WOBURN, MASS.
Tel. Wob. 1415

FOR
GRANGE LECTURERS

We have prepared brief outlines for three debates, hoping that they might be of help in your work of preparing Grange programs.

The subjects of the debates are:

Is the young man who chooses farming as a life work making a mistake?
Should farmers use Saturday afternoon as a half holiday?
Is prohibition under present conditions a damage rather than a benefit?

These outlines will be sent to Granges, Farmers Clubs or others who will make use of them on receipt of 6 cents to cover mailing costs.

Send To
American Agriculturist
461 4th Ave. New York City

Should Men Help With the Inside Work?

(*Continued from page 5*)

in our children before we send them out in the world we may save a lot of necessity for missionary effort.—Mrs. N. W. J., N. Y.

* * *

The Man Speaks

Second Prize

I have read with interest your subject entitled—"Should Men Help with the Inside Work—" and should like to pass a few comments concerning same.

It is my belief that the average farmer is chiefly concerned with earning a living and necessarily most of his time must be devoted to outside work. There is where his production comes from and likewise his living. It has always been my opinion that a man should take charge of the outdoor labor and leave his wife to manage the indispensable work in the house. I would never ask my wife to help with my work in the fields. I contend that she has plenty to do in the house; however, if she should by good luck have a few moments of leisure time, let her dispose of it by resting or enjoying a favorite magazine or novel. If she should feel in need of a little fresh air or desire to spend some time in the open each day, rather than help me with my work, I should wish her to take a spin for an hour or so with the car or play tennis with her club friends.

Still, I understand that this question has two sides. There are some farm women that are very enthusiastic about helping their husbands with the strenuous manual labor. There are numerous agricultural women that had rather work outside than in. If they are willing one must let them, but I assert that they should be advised strongly against it. I do not believe it pays.

However, I am not narrow-minded enough to advocate no outside labor at all for the woman, providing she is willing to do it. She might tend her garden or flowers, raise strawberries and chickens, if she is anxious of earning extra money on the side, but I do not believe a husband should help his wife with the housework, unless she is sick or they are preparing for a party, etc. Neither do I believe that a woman should help with the outdoor work, only as I have mentioned.—L. H., N. Y.

* * *

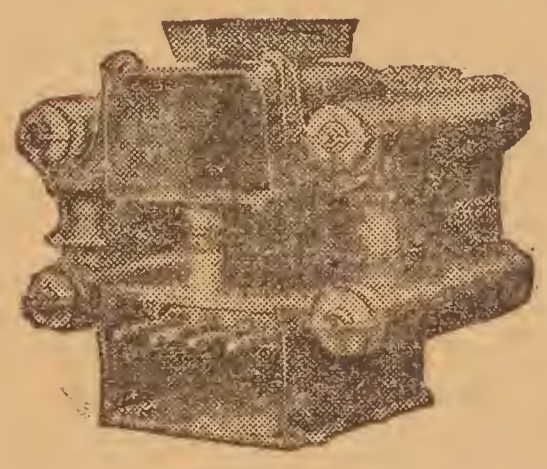
What Can Man Do, Anyway?

I am a reader of your paper. I mean I have had it when I was single and when I got married I subscribed for it again. Well, should men help with inside work? What can they do anyway? Everything they do, one has to go after and do it over. I was born and raised on a farm, but when seventeen I went to work. I worked in a studio and I liked it fine. At 22 I got married. I have no children and it is lucky I don't, for I would never get time to tend to them. I am a bit disgusted and one would hardly know I am the sweet little thing of four years ago.

Well, one year after my marriage my husband bought a farm. Like a crazy thing I do all my housework, baking and churning, feeding eight pigs and milking 5 cows. I raised 200 chickens, canned 300 jars of fruit. I have a large garden and still help him, but never does he say, "Well, I will milk this morn." One day I was putting beans in jars and he said, "Why isn't dinner ready?" It seems after one is married all the pity one ever gets is when their mother cries on the wedding morn. But let me tell you I have cried lots and I am returning to my old job and intend to keep myself and let him do with the farm whatever he pleases. Thank God I have something to fall back on, for if I keep on working another year as I have been doing I will be in my grave. —Mrs. C. L. F., Pa.

$70.00 to $500.00

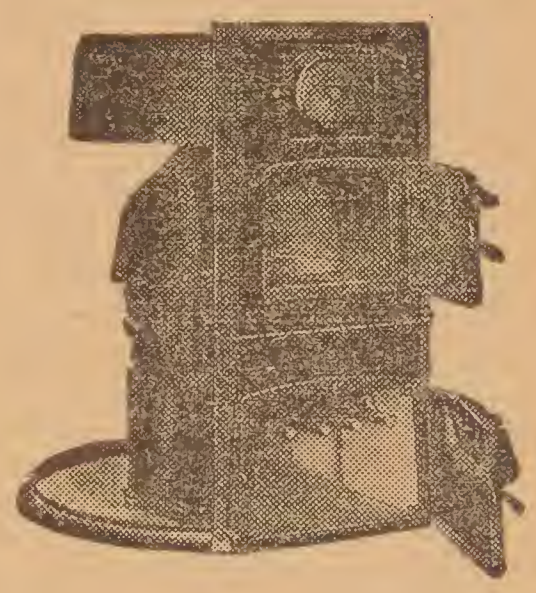
Nearly 60 Years Experience in Manufacturing Heating Equipment



We manufacture all kinds, grades and sizes of furnaces, Pipeless, Three Pipe, Gravity Warm Air, Forced Warm Air and the famous Andes Re-Conditioning System, in many sizes and styles, from $70.00 up to $500.00.

Let us make your heating plans as well. We maintain one of the best engineering departments in the country in charge of experienced men. Plans are free if Andes furnaces are used. We know all of the many ways in which furnaces can be installed. We know what can be done and how, and what cannot. We have heated hundreds of thousands of homes of all kinds and sizes over the country. We have made the heating plans for churches, stores, factories, garages, theatres, lodges. No job is so big that we cannot plan it properly for you and furnish the heating equipment and none is too small to get our best attention. Good plans are as important as good heaters for no furnace will heat properly if not correctly installed.

We have had a splendid reputation for nearly 60 years as manufacturers of the highest quality cooking stoves and heating equipment. Even the $70.00 Furnace contains the best of material and workmanship. You will find us absolutely reliable and ready to stand back of any of our goods. In asking for catalogues and circulars, please state kind of building, whether electricity is available and whether you are interested in the quality, medium or cheaper grades of heaters.



ANDES RANGE and FURNACE CORP.
GENEVA, N. Y.
Est. 1868

Selling Jersey Milk?

For those who are retailing Jersey milk, we have prepared a series of advertisements which feature the great food value of this milk. The use of this advertising matter should greatly stimulate the demand for Jersey milk.

Send for a sample **Milk Set.** It will be sent free.

The American Jersey Cattle Club
324 W. 23d St. Dept. E. NEW YORK

FOR SALE Herd of Registered Ayrshires consisting of 20 cows, 5 heifer calves from two to six months of age, also herd sire.

Herd fully accredited.

G. C. FAIRBANK, ... DE WITT, N. Y.

MILKING SHORTHORNS
Breeding Stock for Sale
The Bar None Ranch herd of this ideal milk and beef breed is founded on the most popular blood lines. Our stock is bred for type and production combined, and has been highly successful in the show ring and at the pail.

The breed that brings two checks instead of one—the milk check and the beef check.
COME AND SEE THE HERD
BAR NONE RANCH
Maurice Whitney, Berlin, N. Y.

THE DONALD WOODWARD HERD
MILKING SHORTHORNS
BERKSHIRE HOGS — PERCHERON HORSES

Duke of Glenside
(*Photo by Strohmeyer*)

Want less reactors?
Want better veal calves?
Want more butter fat?
Want more profit?
Here is your chance to get all the above.
Buy a young bull for next year's service.
23 Bulls all ages. 13 bred Females.
NOV. 22, 1926—DRAFT SALE AT FARM
Write for our descriptive catalogue
E. L. BUTTON, Mgr. - LE ROY, N. Y.

Wauban Farms Jerseys
The Home of
GOLDEN FERN'S NOBLES—GOLDEN FERNS
Offers for sale bull calves of a caliber that will interest the constructive breeder. The kind that will improve both type and production.
Herd is Accredited.
RAY L. WILLIAMS, - - MGR.
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TAYLOR FARM JERSEYS
We are offering 20 heifers ranging from 3 months to 20 months old. Nearly all are from Register of Merit dams, and several are already bred to a beautiful son of the White Cid. They are priced for quick sale. 'Phone or write for more complete description.
THE TAYLOR FARM
Delaware Co. Stamford, New York

Bargain Prices on High Class Guernsey Bulls
from one to ten months. Number of them sired by Upland's Good Gift, prize winning son of Langwater Cavalier, out of 783 lb. dam.
Dams of these calves, May Rose Breeding with A. R. records. Accredited herd No. 43770. Write today for sales list and full description and prices.
FRITZLYN FARM, PIPERSVILLE, PA.

Reg. Jerseys OF OXFORD BREEDING. Herd sire grandson of OXFORD YOU'LL DO.
Cows, bred heifers, and young bulls at farmers prices
Herd Accredited *Watch this space*
HEDGES HOMESTEAD STOCK FARM
East Durham, N. Y. C. H. Jennings, Owner

Jersey Bull Calves from heavy producing cows. Their sire's dam has record of 18,059 lbs. milk, 938 lbs. fat.
Going at Farmers prices
S. B. HUNT, Hunt, New York, Livingston Co.

Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

MILK PRICES

THE following are the November prices for milk in the basic zone of 201-210 miles from New York City.

Dairymen's League and Non Pool prices are based on milk testing 3.5%.

Up to time of going to press Sheffield Producers and Non-Pool prices had not been announced. They will be given next week.

Class		Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers	Non Pool Co-op.
1	Fluid Milk	$3.10		
2	Fluid Cream			
2 A	Fluid Cream	2.31		
2 B	Ice Cream	2.56		
3	Evap., Cond., Milk Powder, Hard Cheese	2.30		
4	Butter and American cheese	Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American cheese.		

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average.

Interstate Producers

The Interstate Milk Producers Association (Philadelphia Price Plan), announce the receiving station prices or the price to the farmer in the 201 to 210-mile zone from Philadelphia for 3% milk is $2.54. In the 101 to 110 mile-zone, the price is $2.64. The prices went into effect October 1.

HOLSTEIN HEIFER

Fishkill Gladys Hengerveld Inka

BORN MARCH 26, 1926—PRICE $100.

This heifer obtains a rich combination of breeding from all sides of her pedigree.

Her sire is from a four year old that made nearly 900 lb. of butter in ten months, and the sire is also a son of Hengerveld Homestead De Kol 4th, a good son of a 30 lb. four year old daughter of Dutchland Colantha Sir Inka.

Her dam made 19 lb. as a two year old, also a good ten month record, and her sire, Dutchland Colantha Sir Inka, is the best son of the great milk sire, Colantha Johanna Lad.

For further particulars write to

FISHKILL FARMS

HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR., Owner

Hopewell Junction - New York

Farmers Supplied with

STEEL WIRE BALE TIES

For Hay and Straw Baling, Etc.

Quality Guaranteed

H. P. & H. F. WILSON CO.

139 Spring St., - - New York

Fancy Eggs Wanted

Best Prices Prompt Returns

Herschel Jones Marketing Service,

EGG DEPARTMENT

127 Reade St., New York

Licensed and Bonded by

N. Y. State Dept. Farms & Markets

SHIP YOUR EGGS

WHITE AND BROWN

To R. BRENNER & SONS

Bonded Commission Merchants

358 Greenwich St., New York City

BOYS & GIRLS Earn Xmas Money

Write for 50 Sets St. Nicholas Christmas Seals. Sell for 10c a set. When sold send us $3.00 and keep $2.00. No Work—Just Fun. We Trust You until Christmas.

ST. NICHOLAS SEAL CO Dept. 334A, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

SHEEP BREEDERS

SHEEP DORSET, OXFORD, DELAINE and RAMBOUILLET rams. Also Delaine breeding ewes, one to four years old.

CLARKE WELLMAN - - - PERRY, N. Y.

FARMS FOR SALE

Money-Making New York Farm

28 Ac. Crops, 8 Cows, Tools

Section of far-famed beauty whose lakes are within pleasant driving distance for summer sports; best of soil, 43 acres only 20 min. to city markets, rural advantages all around; brook & spring water for stock, nice woodlot & fruit; excellent 6-room house, warm & commodious, good cement basement barn, ice house, other bldgs. Unusual bargain at $2700 and to settle quickly about 28 acres corn, potatoes, oats, beans, hay, garden, 8 cows, horse, poultry, farm tools included. Only $1000 needed. Details pg. 24 big Illus. Catalog. Free. STROUT AGENCY, 255-R, 4th Ave., New York City.

BUTTER HIGHER, TRADE CAUTIOUS

CREAMERY SALTED	Oct. 19	Oct. 11	Oct. 19 1925
Higher than extra	47½-48	47 -47½	52½-53
Extra (92 sc)	46¾-47	46½-	-52
84-91 score	38½-46½	38 -46	45 -51½
Lower G'd's	37 -38	36½-37½	43 -44

On the surface the butter market is about steady and the slightly higher prices seem to be holding their own. However, there is an undercurrent of unmistakable caution due to many factors. In the first place a large element in the trade has swung to held butter leaving in some quarters a slight accumulation of fresh stock. This swing from fresh to storage butter is being watched very carefully as are advices from producing sections, conditions in other markets. such as Chicago, and also the local consumptive demand. Fortunately this last factor is having a very satisfactory influence. Butter is moving into consuming channels in a very favorable manner and is really maintaining the situation. Furthermore another recent and encouraging development is the advance in the Chicago market. This turn in the mid-west city temporarily at least, is holding up any reduction in values here. The slight accumulation in fresh stock has caused some operators to take the position that reductions would be necessary to open up new outlets. When there is a pressure to sell new outlets have to be found to reduce accumulations, and price reductions are in order. With the situation developing stronger in Chicago it looks as though the New York market is able to hold its own.

On top of all this foreign butter presents a threat. The market is now high enough to warrant importations and there is some Swedish and Siberian butter arriving. There is not enough however, to be of any consequence.

NO CHANGE IN CHEESE

STATE FLATS	Oct. 19	Oct. 11	Oct. 19 1925
Fresh fancy	.25 -25½	25½-	25½-26½
Fresh av'ge	22½-23½	22½-23½	25 -
Held fancy	.25 -26	25 -26	26 -27
Held av'ge	——-—	——-—	25 -25½

There has been no change in the cheese market since our last report as far as prices are concerned. In the west there is a change in sentiment. The situation seems to be a little easier. It happens that Canadian cheese can be bought at a slightly lower figure than Wisconsin cheese and this is having some effect on the trade. Fresh state flats however, are scarce and the situation remains about the same on these marks. although the demand is not at all active. The production of cheese is running behind 1925 figures but with prices above Canada brings a factor into the situation that may cause some readjustment. We doubt if prices will tumble to a marked degree here in the Metropolitan district but it looks as though the upward trend will be checked.

FANCY EGGS HIGHER

NEARBY WHITE	Oct. 19	Oct. 11	Oct. 19 1925
Selected Extras	77-78	73-75	78-79
Av'ge Extras	74-76	70-72	75-77
Extra Firsts	65-72	62-67	68-72
Firsts	50-60	50-58	57-62
Gathered	40-68	50-65	45-72
Pullets	38-48	36-46	38-56
BROWNS			
Fancy	55-61	53-59	55-64

We have a two-way egg market. Fancy nearby eggs are high, very high. The supply of these marks has not been up to the demand and consequently we have had what might be considered a runaway market. Your reporter called upon a number of dealers in the market recently and some are of the firm opinion that matters may go too far. Fresh eggs are getting so high that we are apt to see a reduction in consumptive demand and consequently a curtailment of trade with a swing to the medium grade of eggs. Such a change would be welcome to some producers. There are plenty of medium grade eggs on the market that are standing on the floors waiting for buyers. In one store in particular, there was a heavy accumulation of nearbys in old cases with second hand fillers waiting for buyers. If the market on fancies get too high a certain element of the trade has to swing to medium grades and it will move these previously neglected goods.

At the moment the demand still holds up for fancy marks in spite of high prices.

LIVE POULTRY MART DULL

FOWLS	Oct. 19	Oct. 11	Oct. 13 1925
Colored	26-29	27-30	25-32
Leghorns	18-21	20-24	18-21
CHICKENS			
Colored	19-21	24-26	23-24
Leghorns	18-20	22-24	19-20

The live poultry market is a pretty dull affair. The receipts during the week ending October 16 were extremely heavy, being in excess of 275 freight cars. Consequently the freight market is dominating the situation and practically all lines of poultry are down to extremely low prices. Buyers are dominating the situation and with consumption not what it should be, trade is stagnant.

Express poultry has been very irregular in quality and some Leghorns are selling as low as 18 cents. Obviously any one who anticipates sending in some live fowls should hesitate at this time. If it is at all possible to keep the birds for a while it should pay. Next month and December should see a much better poultry market than at the present time. Of course, a lot depends on how much it will cost a man to hold his stock.

FEEDS AND GRAINS

FUTURES (At Chicago)	Oct. 19	Oct. 11	Last Year
Wheat, Dec.	1.43½	1.38⅞	1.46
Corn, Dec.	.77⅛	.78⅞	.75
Oats, Dec.	.44⅛	.44⅜	.39½
CASH GRAINS (At New York)			
Wheat, No. 2 Red	1.53	1.46½	1.68
Corn, No. 2 Yel.	.94⅝	.94⅜	1.02
Oats, No. 2	.54¼	.53½	.47½
FEEDS (At Buffalo)	Oct. 16	Oct. 9	Oct. 17 1925
Grd. Oats	33.00	32.50	28.00
Sp'g Bran	25.00	25.50	26.00
H'd Bran	26.50	26.00	30.00
Stand'd Mids	26.00	26.50	28.00
Soft W. Mids	32.00	33.00	35.00
Flour Mids	31.50	32.00	34.50
Red Dog	37.50	38.00	43.50
Wh. Hominy	33.00	33.00	31.50
Yel. Hominy	31.50	32.00	31.00
Corn Meal	32.50	32.50	35.00
Gluten Feed	33.75	33.75	41.25
Gluten Meal	43.75	45.75	49.25
36% C. S. Meal	29.00	28.00	38.50
41% C. S. Meal	31.50	30.50	41.50
43% C. S. Meal	33.00	32.00	43.00
34% O. P. Linseed Meal	44.00	45.00	44.00

Above feed quotations taken from weekly grain and feed letter issued weekly by New York State Dept. of Farms and Markets.

POTATOES HOLD STEADY

The potato market still holds steady as far as price is concerned, being about the same as it was a week ago. Sentiment seems to be a little firmer, particularly on Long Islands, while Maines are not quite so active, selling slightly lower than they did a week ago. The bulk of the Long Island crop has been dug and growers are now generally storing. The touch of colder weather that hit New York had a decided influence upon the potato market in New York. In its weekly report to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST on the market situation the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture states that shipments of potatoes during the week ending October 16 totaled nearly 9 000 cars which exceeds the movement of any week of last season. The greatest activity was in Maine and Minnesota. These heavy marketings have not resulted in lower prices partly because much of the movement is into storage.

On October 19 prices were as follows: Long Islands No. 1 in 150-pound sacks $5.00 to $5.25. No. 2 in 150-pound sacks $3.25 to $3.50; in bulk per 180 pound $5.65 to $6.00. Maines per 150-pound sack $4.24 to $4.50; in bulk per 180 pounds, $4.85 to $5.25: states in 150 pound sack $4.00 to $4.10: in bulk per 180 pounds $4.50 to $4.75. Jersey Giants in 150-pound sack $4.10 to $4.20.

NO CHANGE IN HAY

At this writing there is no change in the hay market since our last report. No. 1 timothy still brings $28 with No. 2 $26 to $27. No. 3. $24 to $25. Fancy light clover from $26 to $27 for No. 1, $23 to $24 for No. 2 and other grades down. With present conditions prevailing, however, we may see a reduction because supplies are heavy and buyers are inclined to hold off expecting a lower market.

We Go To The Sesqui-Centennial

(*Continued from page* 1)

lakes, fountains and marvelous statuary, with trees and shrubs everywhere and chairs, benches and rest rooms in abundance.

The United States government building alone is worth the trip, covering eight and a half acres of floor space. It is filled with a marvelous variety of interesting things, including mine exhibits and metallurgy, engineering and transportation, engines and all modern machinery, conservation, aeronautics and a hundred other things. And this is not the largest building. Some others exceed it in size and several in beauty though this has a dome and general structure far out of the ordinary.

The Pennsylvania building is the most beautiful on the grounds—a real wonder—which it seems a crime to dismantle. All the buildings make a rich use of color as no former world's fair has with wonderful "painting by lights" at night. Powerful searchlights play over the thousand or more acres comprising the grounds while each building has big batteries of special lights.

Perhaps the contribution to the exposition made by the women of America in their reproduction of High Street, Philadelphia's main residential street, in 1776 is the greatest contribution. Nothing in America's history has equalled this beautifully planned and executed achievement as a patriotic offering. Nothing has ever equalled it in pure interest from the antique and historical standpoint. It consists of exact reproductions of twenty-one historically famous structures, each with its own brick walks and lovely old fashioned gardens in the rear. Each is presided over by a hostess who answers, intelligently, endless questions about the customs of the early days and about the furnishings. All the wealth of Croesus could not today purchase such an exhibit as this for individual or even for museum use. The owners prize these original and high class beautifully refined furnishings beyond price.

The Education building alone might well occupy a full day with its exhibits by the leading schools and colleges of the country and by the wealth of social economy activities there shown.

Thirty-two countries, many having individual palaces of their own show marvelous collections of curious precious stones, industries and things of such widely varying educational phases as could not be described or anticipated.

There are many other buildings, each filled with exhibits well worth the trip if no others were seen, such as the Palace of Fine Arts housing two million dollars worth of paintings and statuary; the palace of Liberal Arts, Manufacturers and Foreign Exhibits, the palace of Agriculture, Civic interests, foods and the model post office; the "Home Electric" the welfare building and recreation center; not to mention the huge auditorium, seating 15,000 persons.

The amusement features, the only part that is closed on Sunday, are outstanding for quality, refinement and picturesqueness. They cover a space much bigger than our entire State Fair grounds, with miniature mountains, caves, lagoons and new features of rare interest to those who care for this sort of thing.

Everyone new to the grounds should take a "party car" just inside the gates—a new idea in quiet transportation. For ten cents one rides over the grounds, or sections of them, with a guide to explain where the main features are. Roller chairs may be rented if desired.

The exposition is the event of a life time and I would urge rural folks especially to see it without fail.

ATWATER KENT RADIO

This is the extra-powerful Model 32 Receiver, with ONE Dial. Seven tubes are required. Solid mahogany cabinet. Price, less tubes and batteries, but with battery cable attached, $140.

YOU REACH FARTHER . . .
and at a sensible price

If you live far from broadcasting stations, you must have an exceptionally powerful receiving set. And at a sensible price.

The combination you want is here. It's the Atwater Kent Model 32. This seven-tube receiver has extra power, longer reach. It permits you to enjoy the same programs as the people who live nearer the big cities.

And, with all its power—it has *tone*—clear, true, natural tone; AND you get the stations in the simplest, easiest, quickest, surest way—with only ONE Dial. You don't tune—you only turn.

The Model 32 costs $140. Compare its performance—in *any* respect—with any other receiver at any price.

If you don't require *unusual* power—try one of our other models. The ONE Dial, six-tube sets are $70 and $85. Three-dial, five-tube set is $60. They're all powerful, all reliable—the Atwater Kent way.

The nearest Atwater Kent dealer will gladly help you to determine which is the receiver for you. And don't forget that your satisfaction will depend upon your choice of speaker, too. Be sure yours is an Atwater Kent Radio Speaker—be *sure* of tone.

Farmers know!

ON FARMS, as well as in towns, Atwater Kent Radio is preferred because of its all-round efficiency, reliability, compactness, good looks and sensible price. *Every* farm survey proves that more farmers intend to buy Atwater Kent Radio than any other make.

EVERY SUNDAY EVENING

The Atwater Kent Radio Hour brings you the stars of opera and concert, in Radio's finest program. Hear it at 9:15 Eastern Time, 8:15 Central Time, through:

WEAF . *New York*	WTAM . *Cleveland*	WCAE . *Pittsburgh*
WJAR . *Providence*	WCCO *Mpls.-St. Paul*	WGR . . . *Buffalo*
WEEI . . . . *Boston*	WTAG . *Worcester*	WOC . *Davenport*
WRC . *Washington*	WGN . . . *Chicago*	KSD . . . *St. Louis*
WSAI . . *Cincinnati*	WFI . *Philadelphia*	WWJ . . . *Detroit*

ATWATER KENT MANUFACTURING CO., *A. Atwater Kent, Pres.*, 4769 WISSAHICKON AVE., *Philadelphia, Pa.*

Prices slightly higher from the Rockies west, and in Canada

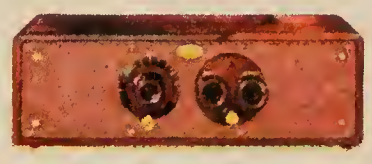
Model L Speaker, dark brown crystalline finish, $16.00

Send for illustrated booklet telling the complete story of Atwater Kent Radio

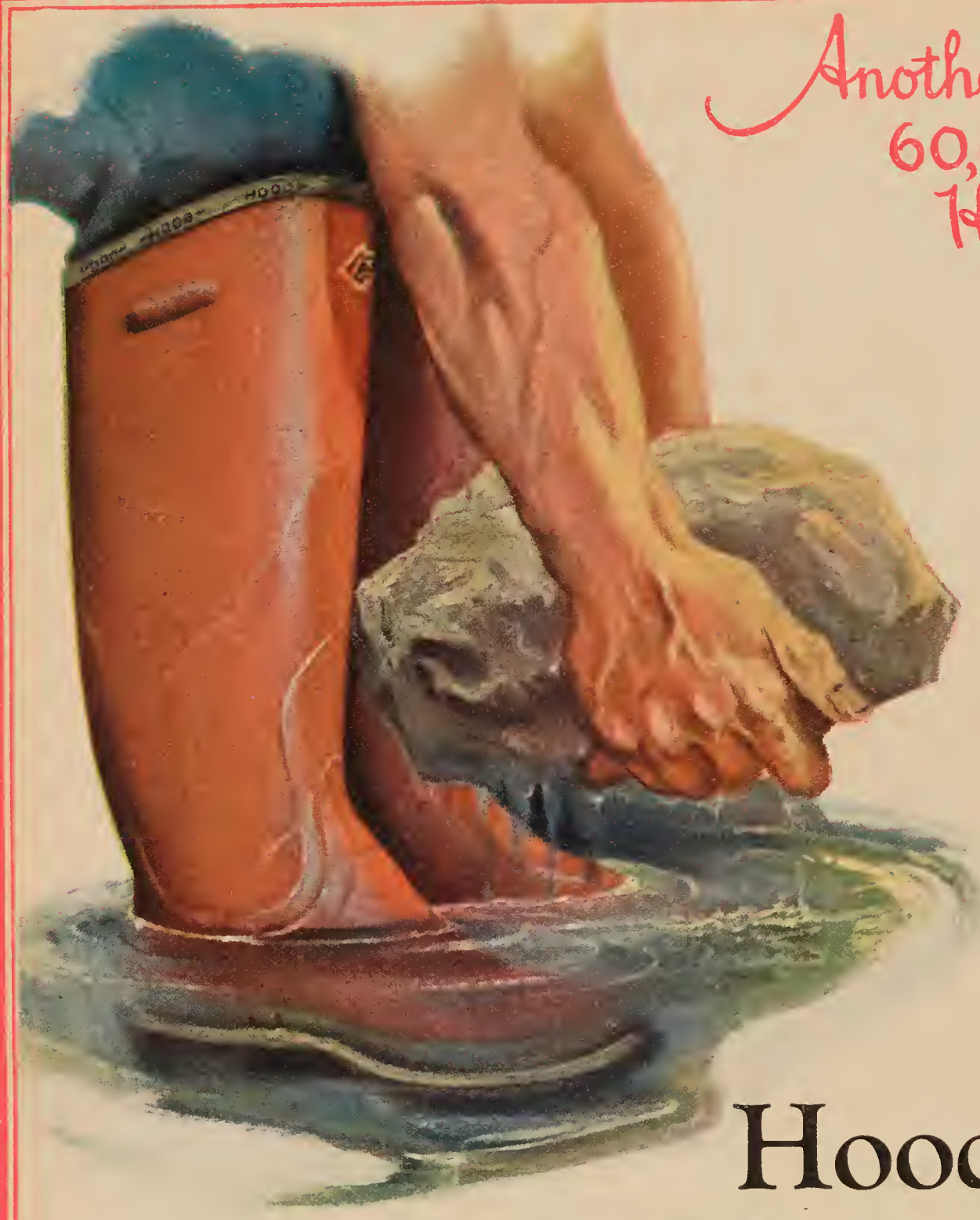
Model H Speaker, dark brown crystalline finish, $21.00

Model 20 Compact, five-tube Three Dial receiver. Less tubes and batteries, but with battery cable attached, $60.00

Model 35, six-tube ONE Dial receiver, shielded cabinet. Less tubes and batteries, but with battery cable attached, $70.00



Model 30, six-tube ONE Dial receiver. Less tubes and batteries, but with battery cable attached, $85.00



Another reason why over 60,000 Dealers carry Hood Rubber Products,

Hood Red Boot Sets the Quality Standard

Here's a boot made as strong as a Hood Tire—that's got tire tread grey rubber soles with more mileage in them than your car's speedometer registers in a year. Red uppers that resist checking and cracking as only Hood Red Rubber can and tougher than any stone or snag you'll ever kick or scuff against.

When you buy Hood Red Boots you get greater value for the money.

For Hood's long experience in the manufacturing of high-class rubber products has made it possible to build into boots, arctics, and overshoes long wear, solid comfort and good looks at a price any farmer can afford to pay.

The Hood Arrow on the sole of all Hood heavy duty rubber footwear is your guarantee of extra service.

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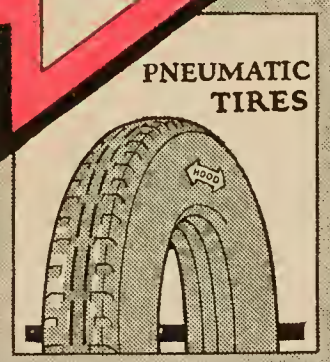

QUALITY • ALWAYS • MAINTAINED

Health Commissioner And League Official Say Misstatements Hurt Dairy Industry

PAUL SMITH, a member of the executive committee of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, is reported as having criticized the statements of politicians relative to the milk situation in New York City. Mr. Smith denied that 80% or any other large per cent of the milk distributed in New York City, was ever adulterated. He stated that as a result of such statements consumption of milk has been cut down and that farmers have lost heavily. Because New York City has set standards for milk so much higher than other cities in the state, he said it has brought about bootlegging of milk and cream. Now that bootlegging has been stopped in this city, the barred cream and milk is being sold in up-State cities where the regulations are not so strict.

Dr. Louis I. Harris, Health Commissioner of New York City, commenting on the statement recently made by a political candidate that adulteration was as bad in Brooklyn as it was in the Bronx, declared that the statements were unfortunate as they had caused a decrease in milk consumption in this city. Dr. Harris declared that a recent survey had shown that there has been a falling off of 10 or 12% in the sale of milk by independent dealers.

Says New York Sells Good Milk

District Attorney Banton made the following comment on the situation: "I cannot be too emphatic in stating that the quality of milk sold in New York City is as good as that sold anywhere in the State and better than that sold in most communities in the State and out."

Dr. Harris also announced that the Board of Health had dismissed three old employees and had accepted the resignations of two others. Charges had been filed against the five men in connection with the investigation for irregularities, in the milk, poultry and slaughter houses. The men dismissed are John J. Donohue, Henry I. Hirscher and Arthur H. Missildine. Those resigning are Harry Rice and Samuel Zusman. Dr. Harris said that since the beginning of the invesigation 33 employees had been forced out of the department, had resigned or had been retired on pensions.

Dairy Meetings Postponed

AS stated on our Editorial Page, the dairy meetings with Dr. L. I. Harris, New York City Health Commissioner, Dean A. R. Mann of the College of Agriculture and Berne A. Pyrke, Commissioner of the Department of Farms and Markets, called for Middletown on October 25th and Norwich on October 26, were postponed due to the fact that the milk problem has entered so much in political discussions preceding the election. Dr. Harris' letter, asking AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST to postpone these meetings is self-explanatory and is published below. The postponed meetings will be held early in November, the exact dates and places to be announced in the next week's issue of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST and in local newspapers.

Mr. Henry Morgenthau, Jr.,
Publisher, American Agriculturist,
461-4th Avenue, New York City.
Dear Mr. Morgenthau:

Although my trip through certain counties of the state where the dairying industry predominates was projected many weeks ago, there has been a change in the situation which was not contemplated by any of us. I appreciate that you have gone to very considerable trouble to arrange opportunities for meetings with the dairymen in the various counties that I intended to visit, but I am fearful that a visit Up-state at this time may be construed as having some political motive that will prove embarrassing to the American Agriculturist as well as to me. I must ask you, therefore, to forgive me if at this late date I cancel all such engagements as may have been made.

I would be glad to make such visit some time in November, but the constructive program which we are all anxious to formulate must not be marred by anything that may be suspected as having a partisan or political motive.

I am extremely grateful for what work you have already done, and hope to join with you at a subsequent date in an effort to become acquainted with the problems of dairying as they concern both the farmer and the City of New York.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) LOUIS I. HARRIS,
Commissioner.

It Costs You Nothing—
If Larro Does Not Satisfy

Go to your nearest dealer and get two bags (200 lbs.) of Larro Dairy Feed. Feed them to any one of your cows.

If Larro fails to produce more milk—or if for any other reason you are not satisfied—return the empty sacks and your dealer will give you back your money.

These are the terms of our famous two-bag guarantee. We could not back up our faith in Larro more strongly than this. There is no better proof that Larro gives satisfaction than the fact that this trial offer has been in effect continuously for fifteen years.

We know Larro cannot fail, because it has the quality and uniformity necessary to build the health and condition which insure high milk production and profit. Under a fair trial it *must* produce the best condition and the most milk of which any cow is capable.

Ask the Nearest Dealer

THE LARROWE MILLING COMPANY
DETROIT - MICHIGAN

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Larro

The SAFE Ration for Dairy Cows

Also a complete line of poultry feeds—as good for your chickens as our dairy feed is for your cows.

Feed two bags under our Guarantee

More Milk Or It Costs You Nothing

"Feed 200 pounds of Larro to any one cow; then if your own figures do not show that she gave more milk on Larro, or if for any other reason you are not entirely satisfied, return your two empty sacks and unused Larro and get every cent of your money back."

Dealers selling Larro are authorized to carry out the terms of this agreement.

New York Farm Products Dinner To Display State's Bounty

THE bounty of New York's agriculture and its wide diversity will be displayed in an unusual and attractive way at a New York State Farm Products Dinner to be held at the Onondaga Hotel, Syracuse, at the annual meeting of New York State Farm and Home Bureau Federations, on November 9.

The food will be donated by various farmers and farm organizations throughout the state and the menu will include nearly every New York product which is seasonable at the time. Arrangements for the dinner are in the hands of the farm and home bureaus and the Hotel Onondaga.

The list of food and donors is still incomplete but the following have been arranged for: Ice cream from the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association; whole wheat flour from the Cooperative G. L. F. Exchange; apples and cabbage from the Western New York Fruit Growers Cooperative Association; ducks from Long Island growers; pears from Clintondale Cooperative Association of Ulster County; butter from the New York State College of Agriculture; maple syrup from the Maple Producers Associtation; potatoes from growers in Steuben County. Other products will include milk, brussels sprouts, nuts, lettuce, tomatoes, and cranberries.

New Jersey to Study Farm Use of Electricity

THE New Jersey State Department of Agriculture is getting some information direct from the farmers of the state on the use of electricity in farm work. The New Jersey survey will cover the principal farming sections of the state and figures will be secured regarding the acreage of the farm, the source of power, the work done by electricity and the amount of current used.

Less than 5,000 of the 30,000 farms in the state reported the use of gas and electricity in the 1925 census. Many farms are located within a radius of fifty miles of New York and Philadelphia and in view of this fact the use of current on farms is considered rather low.

Interest in this work has been evidenced by the power companies of New Jersey who are cooperating by furnishing maps of their lines and sub-stations.

Chautauqua Forms County Forestry Council

CHAUTAUQUA County has a new organization of men interested in reforesting. At a recent meeting at Jamestown, members of the Association pledged orders for one-half million trees or enough to plan 500 acres, within the next year. Present at the meeting were A. B. Hastings, of the U. S. Forest Service and Prof. J. A. Cope of the Forest Department of Cornell University. Hawley B. Rogers, who is agricultural agent of the Erie Railroad, was elected president of the Chautauqua County Forestry Council and K. E. Paine, who was County Agricultural Agent, was elected treasurer.

"Beau Geste"—*By P. C. Wren*

INSTEAD of fleeing to certain death from thirst and starvation or torture at the hands of the Arabs, why had not the murderer awaited, in comfort, the honours, *réclame*, reward, and promotion that would most assuredly have been his? Obviously, the man who—lusting for blood and vengeance on account of some real or fancied wrong—could murder his superior at such a moment, would be the very one to see the beauty of getting a rich and glorious reward as a sequel to his revenge. Without a doubt he would have shot him through the head, propped him up with the rest, and accepted the congratulations of the relieving force for having conceived and executed the whole scheme of outwitting and defeating the Arabs. Wouldn't he, George?"

"*I* would," replied George, scratching his head.

"Yes, you would. And I almost sent that theory to join the other two wild ones—the corpse who returned to its post, and the Arab who threw sword-bayonets from afar. Almost—until I remembered that revolver in the dead man's hand, and the empty cartridge-case in one of its chambers. And then I asked myself, 'Does a man who is conducting the defence of a block-house, against tremendous odds, waste time in taking pot-shots *with a revolver* at concealed enemies, two or three hundred yards distant? Does he do that, with hundreds of rounds of rifle ammunition and a score of rifles to his hand?' Of course not.

That revolver shot was fired at someone *in* the fort. It was fired point-blank at the man who murdered him—and the murderer must have been one of his own men, and that man must have fled from the fort. But again, why? Why? *Why?*

Why not have shot his officer, as I said before? He would never have had even the *need* to deny having done it, for no one would have dreamt of accusing him.

And then I had an idea. I suddenly said to myself, 'Suppose some scoundrel bayoneted the Commandant even before the alarm was given or the attack began—and then organised the defence and died at his post with the others?'

Led a mutiny of the garrison, perhaps; took command; and was shot and propped up in his embrasure by someone else. Yes, but who propped the last man up? He did not do it himself, that was certain—for every single corpse on that roof had been *arranged* before *rigor mortis* set in. The only man who was not 'to the life' was one who lay on his back. It was curious, that recumbent corpse with closed eyes and folded hands, but I did not see that it offered any clue. Whoever had been doing the ghastly work of corpse-drilling had overlooked it—or, indeed, had been going to set the dead man up when the final tragedy, whatever it was, occurred.

It may have been that the brave *sous-officier* was going to arrange this very corpse when he was attacked. Or, as I say, the officer may have been dead the whole time, or part of it, and the last survivor may have had this last work cut short by a bullet, before he had put the man in position.

But if so, where *was* he?....Was it the man who had fired the two shots in answer to mine—and if so, what had become of him? *Why had he fired if he wished to hide or escape?*

My head spun. I felt I was going mad.

And then I said to myself, *'Courage!* Go calmly up to that terrible roof again, and just quietly and clearly make certain of two points. First: Is there any one of those standing corpses who has not quite obviously been arranged, propped, up fixed in position? If so—*that* is the man who killed his officer and was afterwards shot by the Arabs. Secondly: Has any one of those dead men been shot point-blank with a revolver? (That I should be able to tell at a glance.) If so, *that* is the man who killed his officer—(who lived long enough to thrust his assailant into an embrasure)....'

"After himself being bayoneted through the heart?" enquired Lawrence.

"Exactly what I said to myself—and groaned aloud as I said it," replied de Beaujolais.

"Anyhow," he continued, "I would go up and see if any man had been shot by a revolver, and if any man lay *naturally* against the slope of an embrasure....I turned to ascend the stair, and then, George, and not till then, I got the *real* shock of that awful day of shocks. For, *where was my trumpeter?*

I had made a quick but complete tour of the place and now realised in a flash that I had seen no living thing and heard no sound.

'Trompette!' I shouted and yelled, again and again, till my voice cracked.

Not a sound. Not a movement.

And then, in something like panic, putting all else from my mind, I rushed to the gates, lifted down the great bars, pulled the heavy bolts, turned the great key, and dragged them open—just as the mule-squadron arrived and my good Sergeant-Major was giving them the signal to join the assault!

It was not that I had suddenly remembered that the time I had allowed him must be up, but that I needed to see a human being again, to hear a human voice, after a quarter of an hour in that House of Death, that sinster abode of tragic mysteries. I felt an urgent and unconquerable yearning for some...."

"Breakfast," said George Lawrence, as the train slowed down.

* * *

Bathed, full-fed, and at peace with a noisy world, in so far as choking dust, grilling heat, and the weariness of three days' close confinement in a stuffy carriage allowed, the two lay and smoked the cheroot of digestion in a brief silence. Brief, because it was not in the power of the impulsive and eloquent *beau sabreur*, of the Spahis, to keep silence for long upon the subject uppermost in his active and ardent mind.

"*Georges*," he broke silence, "do you believe in spirits, ghosts, devils?"

"I firmly believe in whiskey, the ghost of a salary, and a devil of a thin time. Seen 'em myself," was the reply.

"Because the only solution that my Sergeant-Major could offer was just that....

This was not very helpful, strongly as I was tempted to endorse it.

'Sargeant-Major Dufour,' said I, 'I am going to propound theories and you are going to find the weak points in them. The absurdities and idiocies in them.

Post vedettes far out, all round the place, and let the men fall out and water their beasts in the oasis. Sergeant Lebaudy will be in command. Tell him that fires may be lighted and *soupe* made, but that in an hour's time all are to be on grave-digging fatigue. He is to report immediately when mule-scouts from Lieutenant St. André's advance Senegalese arrive from Tokotu, or if anything happens meanwhile. If a vedette gives the alarm, all are to enter the fort immediately—otherwise no one is to set foot inside. Put a sentry at the gate....You and I will look into this *affaire* while Achmet makes us some coffee'—and I gave the good fellow a cake of chocolate and a measure of cognac from my flask. We were both glad of that cognac.

While he was gone on this business I remained on the roof. I preferred the sunlight while I was alone. I freely admit it. I do not object to Arabs, but I dislike 'spirits, ghosts and devils'—that commit murders and abductions. Perhaps I was not quite myself. But what would you? I had been enjoying fever; I had ridden all night; and the presence of those dead Watchers to whom I had spoken, the finding of that incredibly murdered man, the not finding of that more incredibly vanished trumpeter—had shaken me a little.

As I awaited the return of the Sergeant-Major I gazed at the corpse of the *sous-officier*. I stared and stared at the face of the dead man—not too pleasant a sight, George—contorted with rage, and pain, and hate—dead for some hours and it was getting hot on that roof—and there were flies....flies....

I stared, I say, as though I would drag the truth from him, compel the secret of this mystery from his dead lips, hypnotise those dead eyes to turn to mine and—but no, it was *he* that hypnotised and compelled, until I was fain to look away.

And I did so, I noticed the man who was lying near. Yes, undoubtedly someone had carefully and reverently laid him out. His eyes had been closed, his head propped up on a pouch, and his hands folded upon his chest. Why had he received such different treatment from that meted out to the others?....

And then that bareheaded man. It was he—a very handsome fellow too—who had given me my first shock and brought it home to my wondering mind that the men who watched me were all dead.

You see, all but he had their faces in the deep shade of the big peaks of their *képis*—whilst he, bareheaded and shot through the centre of the forehead, was dead obviously—even to short-sighted me, looking up from below against the strong sunlight; even to me, deceived at first by his lifelike attitude.

And, as I glanced at their two *képis* lying there, I noticed something peculiar.

One had been wrenched and torn from within. The lining, newly ripped, was protruding, and the inner leather band was turned down and outward. It was as though something had recently been torn violently out of the cap—something concealed in the lining perhaps?....

No, it was not the freak of a ricochetting bullet. The standing man had been hit just above the nose and under the cap, the recumbent man was hit in the chest.

'Now what is this?' thought I. 'A man shot through the brain does not remove his cap and tear the lining out. He gives a galvanic start, possibly spins round, and quietly he falls backwards. His limbs stretch once and quiver, and he is still for ever. His tight-fitting cap may, or may not, fall off as he goes down—but there is no tearing out of the lining, no turning down of the leather band.'

Had all been normal in that terrible place, all lying dead as they had fallen, I might never have noticed this torn cap. As it was—where everything was extraordinary, and the mind of the beholder filled with suspicion and a thousand questions, it was most interesting and remarkable. It became portentous. It was one more phenomenon in that focus of phenomena!

And from that cap and its recently torn and still protruding lining—oh yes, most obviously torn quite recently, with its edging of unsoiled threads, frayed but clean—from that cap, I looked quite instinctively at the paper crushed in the left hand of the dead officer. I know not why I connected these two things in my mind. They connected themselves perhaps—and I was about to take the paper from the rigid fist, when I thought, 'No! Everything shall be done in order and with correctness. I will touch nothing, do nothing, until the Sergeant-Major returns and I have a witness.'

If I was to be judge and jury, coroner, and perhaps, avenger—everything should be done in due form—and my report upon the impossible affair be of some value, too.

But without touching the paper, I could see, and I saw with surprise—though the *bon Dieu* knows I had not much capacity for surprise left in my stunned mind—that the writing was in English!

"Perhaps the bloke was English," suggested Lawrence. "I have heard that there are some in the Legion."

"No," was the immediate reply. "That he most certainly was not. A typical Frenchman of the Midi—a stoutish, florid, blue-jowled fellow of full habit. Perhaps a Provencal—thousands like him in Marseilles, Arles, Nimes, Avignon, Carcassonne, Tarascon. Might have been the good Tartarin himself. Conceivably a Belgian; *possibly* a Spainard or Italian, but most certainly not an Englishman.... Still less was the standing man, an olive-cheeked Italian or Sicilian."

"And the recumbent bareheaded chap?" said Lawrence.

"Ah—quite another affair, that! He might very well have been English. In fact, had I been asked to guess at his nationally, I should have said, 'A Northerner certainly. English most probably.'

What you are thinking is exactly what occurred to me. English writing on the paper; and English-looking legionary; his cap lying near the man who held the paper crushed in his hand; the lining just torn out of the cap;....Ha! Here was a little glimmer of light, a possible clue. I was just reconstructing the scene when I heard the Sergeant-Major ascending the stair....

Had this Englishman killed the *sous-officier* while the latter tore some document from the lining of the man's cap? Obviously not. The poor fellow's bayonet was in its sheath at his side, and if he *had* done it—how had he got himself put into position?"

"Might have been shot afterwards," said Lawrence.

"No. He was *arranged*, I tell you," was the reply, "and he most assuredly had not arranged himself. Besides, he was bearheaded. Does a man go about bearheaded in the afternoon sun of the Sahara?

One bayonet more than there were soldiers and rifles!

No—I ceased reconstructing the scene with *that* one as the slayer, and I had no reason to select anyone else for the rôle....Then I heard the bull voice of Sergeant Lebaudy, down in the oasis, and came back to facts as the Sergeant-Major approached and saluted.

'All in order, *mon Commandant*,' reported he, and fell to eyeing the corpses.

'Even to half-smoked cigarettes in their mouths!' he whispered. *'The fallen who were not allowed to fall—the dead forbidden to die.'* Then—'But where in the name of God is Jean the Trumpeter?'

'Tell me that, *Chef*, and I will fill your *képi* with twenty-franc pieces—and give you the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour,' said I.

'Did Your Excellency make a thorough search?' he asked, rebukingly polite.

'But, my dear *Chef*, what need to make

(*Continued on page* 15)

What Has Happened in the Story Thus Far:

MR. George Lawrence, an Englishman who is leaving Africa on a furlough finds an old friend on the road—Major Henri de Beaujolais—a Frenchman and a former schoolmate, now a French officer in Africa. On the train, de Beaujolais relates to Lawrence a most astounding tale of mystery.

One day an Arab arrived at Tokotu, where de Beaujolais was stationed, bringing the news that a large force of Arabs had attacked the outlying fort of Zinderneuf. de Beaujolais at once set out with an advance party, on camels, ordering the balance of his force to follow on mules.

Arriving at Zinderneuf, the Major found the fort intact, but although he heard two shots when he approached the fort he found on closer examination that the defenders of the fort were all dead. One of de Beaujolais' men entered the fort but did not return. On entering, de Beaujolais discovered that the Commandant appeared to have been murdered by one of his own men, but he was unable to find any living creature in the fort.

Lady Astor Talks

(*Continued from page 2*)

America, during that time I only saw a fraction of it. Of course, I saw the best of it—Virginia—but still, geographically, a very small part.

"So when you ask me what I think of America, it would be impossible for me to say.

"But what I do know about all countries is that it isn't so much what you see with the eye that counts as it is getting the 'feel,' and might I say right here no one who travels can really get this 'feel' of a country unless they start out with an open mind and as far as possible an unprejudiced mind.

And Then Prohibition

"And then prohibition. I could not answer that question intelligently unless I traveled from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from Canada to Mexico.

"But I can say this. That it impresses and depresses me that the people who are saying that prohibition is a failure are the ones that have failed to try it; and the people who deplore the lawlessness of rum-runners are the ones who are breaking the law themselves. Rum-runners would starve if citizens obeyed the law.

"I can't tell you about prohibition but I can tell you what I think of drink. It has caused more misery than any one thing in the world. It has caused political, moral and social corruption and never has it helped man in his struggle from the material to the spiritual. And that after all is what counts in life. In fact it is the only purpose of life—just a struggle from the material to the spiritual, and drink has always hindered man in that upward struggle.

About the Flapper

"Now about flappers. I have never been really able to define a flapper, but I suppose you mean modern young women. I realize that she has more freedom than she had in my day, but so had her mother and her grandmother. Perhaps she can stand more freedom than they. After all, we only learn by our own mistakes. I may be amazed at the sight of bare legs and arms and short hair, but surely it is far healthier than long skirts and tight waists and curl papers. I believe this is a transient time for women. They have been abnormally guarded and protected up to now. Virtue was in many cases founded on fear, and there is surely no positive value in that sort of negative, driven virtue.

"What one notices so much is how rapidly the world has changed in the last ten years. And both here and in England the greatest change has been in women. No longer are they classed for political purposes with criminals, paupers and lunatics. No longer are they classed as weaklings physically. Look at the Channel swimmers! I rejoiced when Miss Ederle did it. Not because she was an American born of German parents, but because she was a woman. And I rejoiced even a little prouder when Mrs. Corson—a mother—did it, and women have had another triumph since then. I read of a lady in Rhode Island who managed to consume two pecks of clams and ate every man under the table, showing our digestive organs as well as our muscles are superior to man's.

"Just consider! Women have had the vote in England only eight years and only seven in America. I have been in Parliament seven years—sometimes it seems 700—and for three years I was the only woman, I can't say despised and rejected, but often surprised and dejected. Surprised at our male legislators' respect for prejudice and dejected at their subconscious prejudice against women in public life, but I must say that they have acquitted themselves like men and are almost cheerfully resigned to their fate, at least our fate. And yet when I look back over my seven years in Parliament and think what changes the vote has made in England I am not discouraged. Of course it wasn't the fact of my being in Parliament that made the change. The change was made by the thinking women on the outside, thinking with the vote.

* * *

"The machine politician doesn't like women. They can't be counted on, they are an unknown quantity, they say. So it would seem that women are still up to their old trick of keeping men guessing. Well, it is better to keep them guessing than to be led blindly by them.

"And women are not as uncertain as some men would have you think. For instance, no matter what you or I say about prohibition, you hear on all sides that women will never go back on it. Surely they are showing political stability and vision on that subject. They are thinking of a world ahead—one which has been rid of rum-runners, lawbreakers and bootleggers, in which children can grow up, with a reasonable chance of not knowing the evils of drink. The women are thinking.

* * *

"We hear a good deal about the Golden Rule as applied to industry. There is one thing in applying it, there is another in accepting it, and it is not rules that count so much as the hearts of men and women. I am not discouraged about the heart of the world. Just let's stop and think for one moment. The world's greatest war is only eight years old. In that war 10,000,000 men were killed in action and 20,000,000 died of wounds, famine and sickness as a result of it. This war was fought among people of different races, different languages and different laws.

Is Proud of the League

"Already, after eight years, we have in Europe a League of Nations with the chief enemy nation, Germany, in it. No matter what you think in America, we are proud of that achievement and now let's compare this World War with our Civil War here. In that war 1,000,000 men were killed. It was fought among people with one language, one currency and the same laws, yet it was not until twelve years afterward that you got the South represented in Congress, as every one knew carpet-baggers did not represent the South.

"Don't Let's Be Pharisees"

"Don't let's be Pharisees. I want to see women facing up to all social, moral and industrial questions fearlessly. Fear is a sign of failure. Don't be led astray by politicians who, in appealing for your vote, try to stir up your prejudices either local, national or international. There are always men and women who will shout, 'My country; right or wrong!' but I have noticed that the flag-wavers are generally not the flag-savers, and the men who defend the flag are the last to boast of it. The people who help their countries are the ones who are willing to face up what is wrong in it and strive to put it right. Believe me, no country is entirely right and no country is entirely wrong.

"Greatness does not lie in material things, and we can thank God that His laws are such that materialism never satisfies. The English speaking countries are not so materialistic as less prosperous countries would like to think, and I believe that their progress and success have been because always they have had men and women who have sought first the Kingdom of God and great characters like Nurse Cavell, who left to the world those glorious, true words: 'Patriotism is not enough.' And we women have got to carry that out by showing the whole world that our love is great enough to cover all of its needs and help solve some of its problems."

"U.S." Blue Ribbon Boots *are made of high-quality rubber — flexible, long wearing. They have sturdy gray soles, uppers red or black—come in knee to hip lengths*

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YOU can stretch a strip cut from a "U.S." Blue Ribbon upper more than 5 times its own length! No finer, more durable rubber was ever put into a boot —and it means flexibility under the bends and strains—long wear when other boots split and crack.

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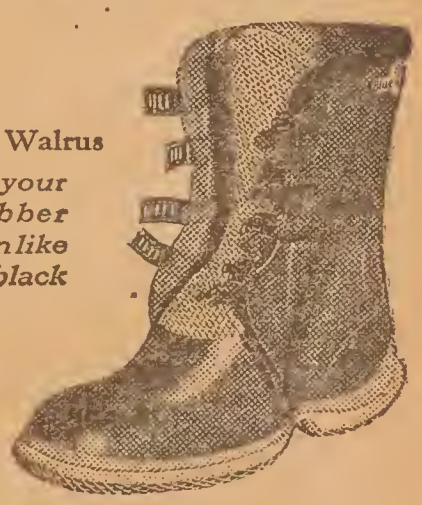
United States Rubber Company

Trade Mark

The "U.S." Blue Ribbon Walrus *slips on right over your shoes. Its smooth rubber surface washes clean like a boot. Either red or black —4 or 5 buckles*



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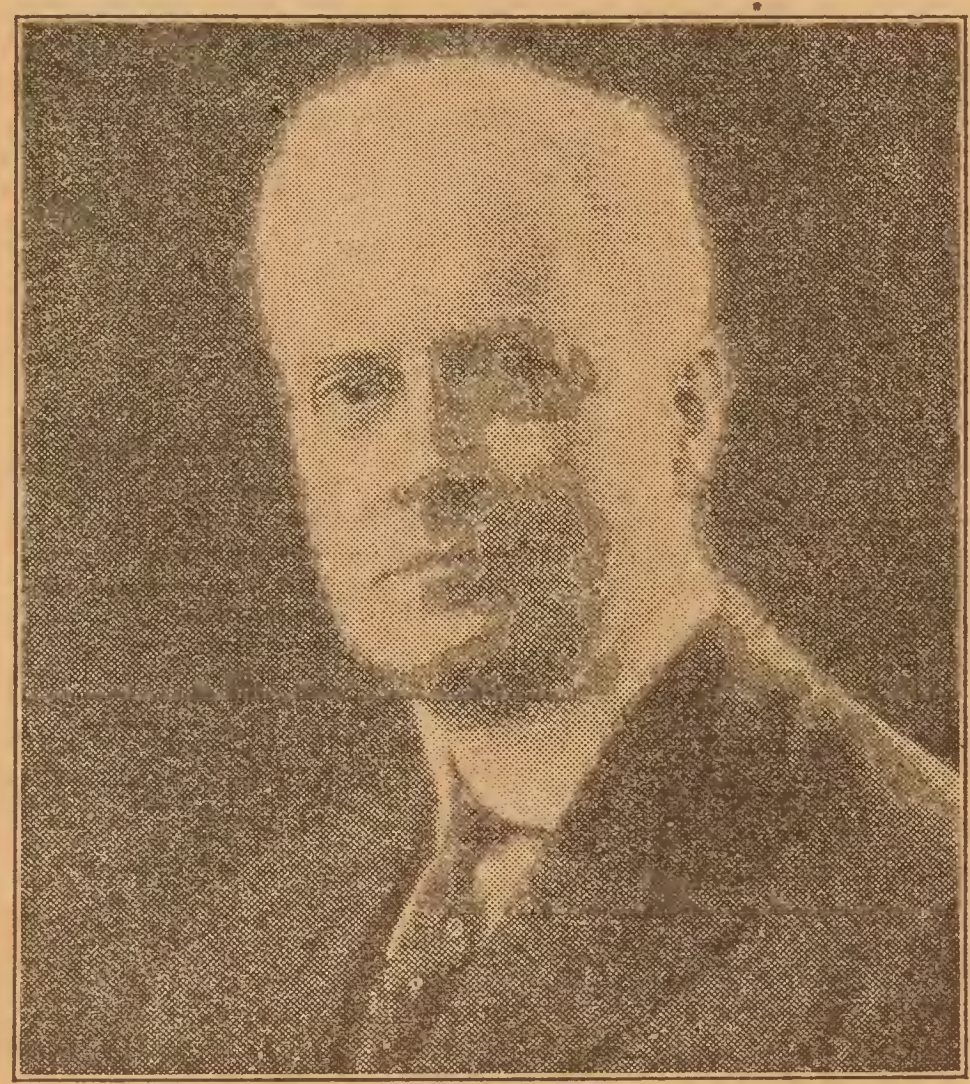

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Defeat an enemy of the public welfare

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Insure a square deal for farmers

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Continue the benefits of prohibition

Rescue party government from liquor control

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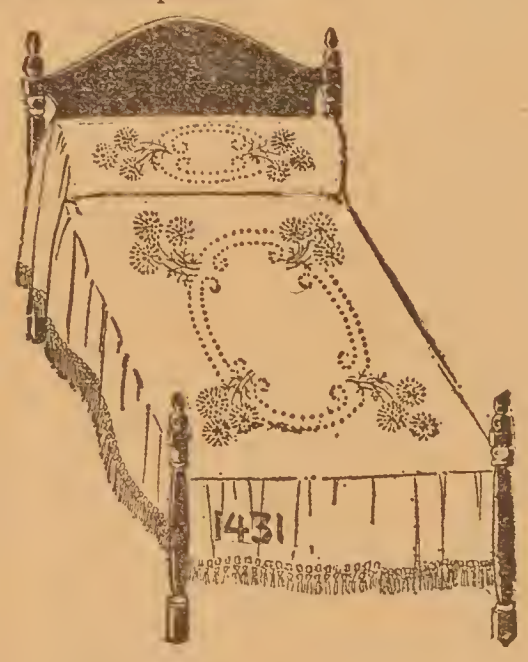
Checks should be made payable to D. W. Wilbur, Treasurer. Literature and information concerning the campaign will be gladly furnished free of charge upon request.

(Political Advertisement)

Christmas Ideas

The Handy Needlewoman Needs Only a Hint

HERE is a page of dainty and attractive gifts for Christmas—or for one's own use, for that matter! The designs are effective, yet are planned not to be too much work. Complete instructions for working come with each article, yet the worker is free to change and adapt according to her own ideas. The material in each case is of good quality and plainly stamped for working. No floss is included as most workers have their own pet variety of floss and prefer to work out their own



ideas as to colors. The price for goods is correspondingly lower than if floss were included.

Krinkle Krepe Bed Spread

This spread is of fine quality krinkle krepe, is wide enough for double bed and long enough to cover the pillows or bolster roll. The design is most effective but is

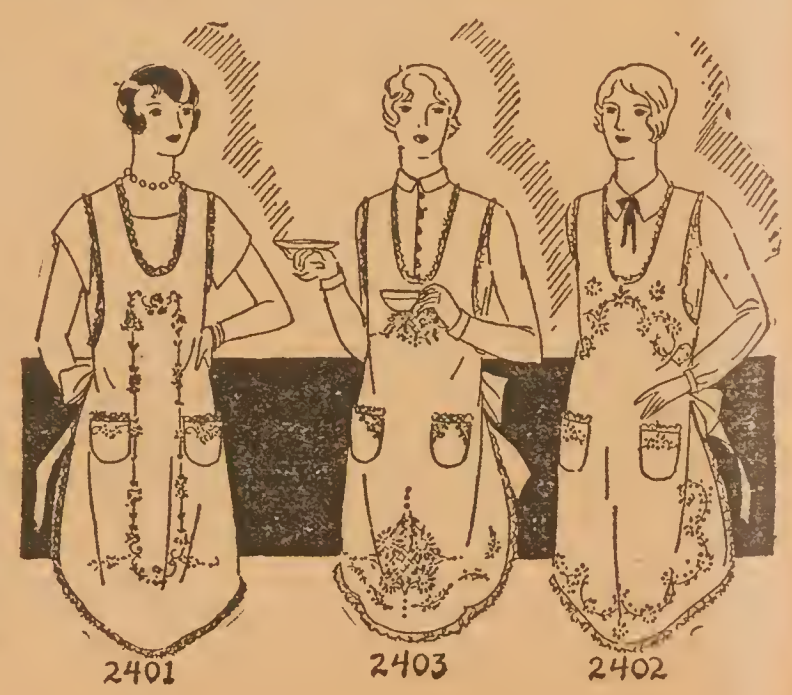
easy to do. This spread No. 1431, will be sent postpaid for $3.98. Fringe for finish may be had at slight additional expense.

Christmas Dollies

These Christmas dollies come stamped for embroidery in easy designs. They are attractive in their colors of white tinted in natural colors, or in colored suitings of blue, gold, tangerine or rose. They are sixteen inches in length when finished, a nice cuddly size. Be sure to state number and color desired when ordering. Price 30 cents each.

Dainty Dimity Aprons

For gifts, for personal use, or for church fairs, these charming aprons are just the thing. An exceptionally good quality of dimity is used and the goods is not "skimped". Be sure to state the number of apron desired when ordering. Price 64 cents each, postpaid.



Nice House Dress

Rose-colored material suitable for a house frock and stamped with a design easy to work makes this number very popular. There is enough material so that the dress can be made to fit comfortably up to size 42. In ordering give dress number 1391. Price $1.25 postpaid.

The wise shopper will send in her order at once before the Christmas rush begins and delays are inevitable.

Fruit Salad

As a "Christmas Gift from the Farm" I have always found that jars of fruit salad were greatly appreciated, and as I can make them from my own pantry canned supply (with the exception of the canned pineapple which is bought) they represent little expense.

I take a quart jar of canned sliced peaches, one of apricots, one of pears

(which I cut in small pieces) and a pint jar of cherries. Add a can of sliced pineapple, cut in small pieces. Place in large kettle and bring to a boil, then seal in sterilized jars. —Elsie D. Yale, Calif.

Radio Enjoyment

DID you ever notice that you can enjoy loud speaker entertainment more fully if you have bright lights out and only a dim reddish light, perhaps a floor or table lamp, glowing near the set? Bright lights attract the attention elsewhere in the room, but with faint lights the senses are most alive to what is being offered at the broadcast studio. Just try it!—B. Footz.

Ordinary window screens covered with muslin make good ventilators for winter windows.

Home Studies

A Mother Keeps the Five-to-Seven Age Busy Learning Useful Things

THE mother whose child is of an age to long for knowledge, especially to wish to learn to read, yet is not old enough to start to district school, has a problem on her hands which perhaps these suggestions may clear up somewhat. They have been and are still being successfully followed by a mother of my acquaintance.

Reading may be taught at home, by word instead of by letter. That is, instead of the child learning the alphabet first he may be taught to recognize short words. This is easy for most youngsters and they usually enjoy it for they feel they are getting ahead fast. A successful plan for this is to write, to print in capital letters, and to print in small letters the word to be learned; a slate is handy for this. Or the three "types" of word may be marked in a book, or cards made or bought printed—whatever method seems to be most convenient and satisfactory, the main idea being to familiarize the child with the appearance of the chosen word in its common forms. Copying these helps him to memorize them and make him familiar with the proper use of a pencil.

If he finds it hard at first to copy the writing let him make each written letter separate from, though close to, the others of the word. Perhaps you will prefer to omit the writing entirely. In any case twenty to thirty minutes at a time will be about all a child can devote to any one task, as children tire quickly.

Much of the memory work in arithmetic may be taught at home if the child cares at all for it. Counting first, of course, then the "combinations" such as "two and two are four," "one from two leaves one," and so on, these being merely a matter of memorizing, they require little effort on mother's part to teach them.

Simple physiology and hygiene should be taught at home by the founding of good health habits and the explanation of their necessity. A child will more readily brush his teeth regularly, chew his food thoroughly, and do other important things, if he knows *why he should.*

All simple stories one can find in magazines, books, etc., (or that one may make up, by "dressing up" the truth in story form), about children and customs of other countries help make geography clearer to the small mind. It is surprising what a fund of geographical information may be learned by a child from well-chosen tales having to do with certain places, or countries. History may be taught in such a way also. What little boy wouldn't be thrilled by the story of Paul Revere's ride, and what small girl wouldn't like the story of Betsey Ross? And these are but two examples. Why shouldn't mothers make the most famous characters of history familiar to their children before school work is possible? History would then be more fascinating when studied from a book, with these familiar names greeting the child frequently from the pages. "Telling" stories, whether history or otherwise, is always more interesting than reading them, unless there is plenty of dialogue to make the reading interesting.

Two small boys I know, are familiar with most all the nursery rhymes, and can also quote from many poems for older children and grown-up folks. It is surprising how well a child will understand a poem supposedly for older people, if it is clearly and slowly read. In my reading to these little fellows I frequently pause to allow any questions asked as to the meanings of phrases or words, and I make any explanation I think needed whether they ask or not. They frequently quote a line or mention an incident from some poem several days after hearing it, that proves they have understood and remembered much of it. Poe's "The Raven" pleased them by its "never-nevermore," and while it is really, otherwise, beyond them as yet, they will re-read it many times and understand it all in due time. "The Courtship of Miles Standish" pleased, also. These are but two examples. Now those children have their full quota, daily, of children's rhymes and stories, but in giving them a taste, also daily, of something more grown-up, I feel that I am endowing them with a healthy mental appetite, a desire for good reading, and an ambition to do a great deal of it; and too, I am providing "exercise" for their young brains in giving them rather hard "work" to do. Their vocabularies are excellent and their understanding of "hard" words is growing better. Such reading is pleasant and it makes a child *think.* It also teaches the correct use of good English.

Last but by no means least, "Mother" should read or tell religious stories, every day if possible. A child of four may be taught the fundamental truths of religion and may know the stories of the principal events in the old testament, and the new testament. In these formative years the foundation of the spiritual life should be firmly established. It is rarely difficult, for practically every child will love these stories if they are properly and carefully told, and the home is the first place a child's religious impressions are formed. Let them, therefore be clear-cut and strong.

There are many things a child can learn at home, in an interesting way, if "Mother" can find the time to teach him. He can learn to spell, and learn nature study, he can learn of Indian customs, anything in fact, that Mother can "pick up" from memory or her own reading may be passed on to the child at home, under school age yet with a hunger for knowledge that must somehow be gratified. Much that he is told may be forgotten, or nearly so, for awhile, but it will all be helpful, and childish memory is a tenacious thing.

If *we* fill the little heads with *good* things to think about, always, there will be no room for *bad* things someone else might try to slip in. Therefore, it behooves us to be prompt in supplying new "materials," clean and worthwhile for this reason if no other. And above all, never lie to any child, sooner or later he will find out, if you do, and will no longer trust you at all.—MABELLE ROBERT.

Hallowe'en

L. M. THORNTON

The breezes are rippling the river,
  The moonbeams fall ghostly and white,
The maple boughs shiver and quiver,
  And eerie the sounds of the night.
I wonder what mystery thickens,
  What terror environs the scene,
Or is it but fancy that quickens;
  These ghosts of the weird Hallowe'en.

A farmhouse I see in the distance,
  Grey gable, half lost in the shade,
I bless the mere fact of existence,
  For from it there issues a maid.
Her eyes are as dark as the raven,
  Her locks have his color and sheen;
No shadow shall find me a craven
  Though this be the weird Hallowe'en.

She comes through the orchard, not fearing,
  Though dark and unpleasant her way,
Each moment my covert is nearing,
  The heavens no longer are gray.
'Twas Cupid who guided, I'm certain,
  His night is this night, well I ween,
And softly he lifted the curtain
  For Love on this weird Hallowe'en.

For The New Dresses

Pattern 2855 *can be made most attractive for school wear if made up in plain wool jersey trimmed with checked jersey. Challis, wool rep or flannel would be equally as good. The pattern cuts in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. In the 8 year old size only 1¾ yards of 40-inch material with ⅞ yard of 40 inch contrasting is required.* Price 13c.

Pattern 2864 *is ideal for the dress for extra "nice" wear. Much style is achieved with the minimum of effort. The skirt with its front shirring is attached to a camisole which has shoulder straps. Chiffon velvet, silk crepe, silk jersey or crepe satin would suit for this design. It comes in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. The 36-inch size requires 3⅝ yards of 40-inch material with ⅞ yard of 32-inch material for separate camisole.* Price 13c.

Pattern 2860 *shows a delightful sports dress with its upward curving line in front. The scarf collar and narrow wrist bands that tie in bows are typical of the season's mode. The pattern cuts in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. The 36-inch size requires 3 yards of 40-inch material with ½ yard of 36-inch contrasting.* Price 13c.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern numbers and sizes clearly and correctly and enclose with the correct remittance in stamps or coin (although coin is sent at own risk). Add 12c for one of our new Fall and Winter Fashion books and send to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 461-4th Avenue, New York City.

Beau Geste

(*Continued from page* 12)

a thorough search for a living man, a hale and hearty, healthy soldier, in a small place into which he had been sent to open a gate? *Mon Dieu!* he has legs! He has a tongue in his head! If he were here, wouldn't he *be* here?' I asked.

'Murdered perhaps,' was the reply.

'Yes,' said I. 'Now we'll reconstruct this crime, first reading what is on this paper,' and I opened the stiffened fingers and took it. There was a dirty crumpled torn envelope there, too. Now, *Georges,* prepare yourself. You are going to show a little emotion, my frozen Englishman!"

"It was a most extraordinary document," continued de Beaujolais. "I'll show it to you when we get on board the ship. It was something like this: On the envelope was, *'To the Chief of Police of Scotland Yard and all whom it may concern.'*. And on the paper, *'Confession. Important. Urgent. Please publish.*

For fear that any innocent person may be suspected, I hereby fully and freely confess that it was I, and I alone, who stole the great sapphire known as "Blue Water."'"....

"What!" shouted George Lawrence, jumping up. "What? *What* are you saying, de Beaujolais?"

"Aha! my little George," smiled the Frenchman, gloating. "And where is the *phlegme Britannique* now, may I ask?"

George Lawrence started at his friend incredulous, open-mouthed.

"But that is Lady Brandon's jewel!... What on earth...." stammered Lawrence, sitting down heavily. "Are you romancing, de Beaujolais? Being funny?"

"I am telling you what was written on this paper—which I will show you when I get at my despatch-case, my friend," was the reply.

(*To Be Continued*)

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Do the utmost—tonight

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Three Pair PURE SILK STOCKINGS For $2.75 Prepaid

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Please send me a box of three pair silk stockings, size ..... color ..... I will pay the postman $2.75 (plus fee for returning money) when he delivers the stockings. It is understood that if I am not satisfied with the stockings I may return them and you will refund the money I have paid in full.

Name .....
Address .....
City ..... State .....

Note: One, two or three colors may be selected for each box.

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Classified Advertising Rates

ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in this department at the rate of 7 cents a word. The minimum charge per insertion is $1 per week.

Count as one word each initial, abbreviation and whole number, including name and address. Thus "J. B. Jones, 44 E. Main St., Mount Morris, N. Y." counts as eleven words.

Place your wants by following the style of the advertisements on this page.

The More You Tell, The Quicker You Sell

EVERY week the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST reaches *OVER* 140,000 farmers in New York New Jersey, Pennsylvania and adjacent states. Advertising orders must reach our office at 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City, not later than the second Monday previous to date of issue. Cancellation orders must reach us on the same schedule. Because of the low rate to subscribers and their friends, cash or money order must accompany your order.

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AGENTS—NEW PLAN, makes it easy to earn $50.00 to $100.00 weekly, selling shirts direct to wearer. No capital or experience needed. Represent a real manufacturer. Write now for FREE SAMPLES. MADISON SHIRTS, 566 Broadway, New York.

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30 DAY SALE, Scotch collie and Welsh shepherd pups. Natural heelers, trained dogs $20.00. MAPLE GROVE FARMS, Pope Mills, N. Y.

REMEMBER VACCINATION means your protection. My English and Welsh Shepherds are vaccinated, proof against distemper. Few choice pups at reduced prices for short time. GEO. BOORMAN, Marathon, New York.

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FARM DITCH DIGGER—Build your own. For particulars write. W T. GRIFFIN, North East, Pa.

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INVESTIGATE SOUTH GEORGIA FARMS Write for book on opportunities. Truck, corn, fruit, hogs, cattle dairying. CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, Thomasville, Ga.

HELP WANTED

WANTED A MARRIED MAN on large dairy farm. Can use a party with extra milkers. Some poultry as a side line. Good heated house, prerequisites and $80 a month. BOX 394 c/o AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

WANTED A SINGLE MAN on a dairy farm. Must be a good painter and carpenter and a general handy man. Wages $60 a month with board and room. BOX 393, c/o AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

WANTED—SINGLE MEN to work at least one year as testers in New York Cow-testing associations. Experience in feeding and in operation of Babcock test essential. Give age, school training, dairy or farm experience, names and address of former employers. Write G. W. TAILBY, JR., Animal Husbandry Department, Ithaca, N. Y.

HONEY

WONDERVIEW EXTRACTED HONEY for your hot cakes, clover or buckwheat. Five pounds prepaid, third zone, $1.00. OSCAR WOODRUFF, Towanda, Pa.

CLAFONY QUALITY BUCKWHEAT HONEY. 5-lbs., $1.10, postpaid third zone; 60-lbs. unprepaid, $6; 120-lbs., $11. CLARENCE FOOTE, Delanson, New York.

MISCELLANEOUS

STOW'S PATENT STOVE BRICK. Fit any range, easily applied. Price, One dollar with order. Castings furnished. Agents wanted. S. J. STOW, New Haven, Ct.

OAT STRAW and all kinds hay, Clover mixed especially. Get delivered prices, Carloads. JAMES E. DANTE, Jr., East Worcester, N. Y.

CASH PAID for Dairymen's League Certificates of indebtedness, all series. L. F. THORNTON, Dimock, Pa.

HIDES, PELTS, WOOL, RAW FURS, TALLOW—we buy at best cash price. Write for prices and tags. We sell sole leather, meat scrap and salt. S. H. LIVINGSTON, Successor to Keystone Hide Co., Lancaster, Pa.

ACETYLENE SUPPLIES—All kinds, Globes, lighters, burners, sad-irons, hot-plates, etc. Carbide low price. Trade in your old Generator for a "Standard Gas well". Liberal allowance. Circular free. CHAS. A. BROWN, Mannsville, N. Y.

USE EGYPTIAN OINTMENT for old sores, burns, cuts and all skin trouble. Absolutely antiseptic. Positively relieves or money refunded. Price $1.00 prepaid. THOMAS B. CAMPBELL, 200 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn, New York.

RADIO at half price. Bargain. GARNET SIMMS, Lake, N. Y.

UNPOLISHED OR NATURAL BROWN Table rice. Fancy whole grain. 100 pounds in double sacks, $7.00 here. J. ED CABANISS, Box 555, Katy, Texas.

EXPERT WATCH AND CLOCK REPAIRING. Write for FREE illustrated folder explaining details and low prices. G. D. SHRAWDER, Richfield, Pa.

FOR SALE—One DuPont No. 2 Blasting Machine with 300 feet of lead-in wire. One Pump Jack. One large Colt Lighting plant for use with carbide. One heavy engine Truck will carry 3 tons. One Reliable Hot Air Brooder, 150 Chick size. If in want of any of the above articles write for prices to STANLEY H. TITUS, Wingdale, Dutchess Co., New York.

NEW GAME LAW requires traps to be tagged. Copper tags. Name and address. 3c each. A. STARR, Bloomsburg, Pa.

ALL WOOL YARN FOR SALE from manufacturer at bargain. Samples free. H. A. BARTLETT, Harmony, Maine.

DISTINCTIVE PRINTING! Sample free! FRANKLINPRESS, B-28, Milford, New Hampshire.

SEEDS—NURSERY STOCK

HARDY PERENNIAL FLOWER PLANTS for October and November planting. Foxglove, Hollyhock, Bleeding Heart, Phlox, Canterbury Bells, Hardy Larkspur, and over 80 others. All perfectly hardy, living outdoors during winter,—will bloom next summer. Also Strawberry, Raspberry, Blackberry, Grape, Gooseberry, Currant, Asparagus, Hedge plants; Roses, Shrubs, Pansies, Tulips, Hyacinths. Catalogue free. HARRY E. SQUIRES, Hampton Bays, N. Y.

RASPBERRY PLANTS: Black, Purple and Red. Fall is the logical time for planting, write for prices. F. G. MANGUS, Pulaski, N. Y.

MONEY IN PECANS and how to get it. Booklet free. Reduced prices. Budded pecan trees, guaranteed true to name. B. W. STONE, Thomasville, Georgia.

SHEEP

REGISTERED Delaine yearling rams, also fifty registered Delaine ewes. J. C. WEATHERBY, Trumansburg, N. Y.

RAMBOUILLET, DELAINE, Dorset, Cheviot, Southdown and Cotswold Rams. Our Rams are priced reasonable and guaranteed. D. H. TOWNSEND & SONS, Interlaken, New York.

HAMPSHIRE RAMS AND EWES all ages at reasonable prices. "Bonny Leas" 2 year stud ram. CHAS. E. HASLETT, Hall, N. Y.

SHROPSHIRE RAMS and ewes. ARTHUR RYDER, Barnerville, N. Y.

Making Hens Pay Their Way

(*Continued from page 3*)

is under construction. The last two houses are very warmly built. I asked Mrs. Owen about the cost of these and how they worked out in practice. She replied that the extra cost was more than repaid in extra eggs and convenience in caring for the fowls.

"With muslin curtains," she said, "the hens may be all right at night and if it turns cold they may be half frozen by morning. With the system we have, I know that they will be comfortable no matter what the weather may be. Of course it costs more to build the houses this way, but we are able to keep more hens in each pen so that the cost per hen is about the same. Last winter I kept accounts on two houses, one with a ventilating system and one with muslin curtains and for the month of January 300 hens in the house with the ventilating system returned us $22.50 more than the same number in the house with the muslin curtains."

Until 1925 the hatching was done in four small lamp heated machines with a total capacity of 1500 eggs. These required a lot of time and care and Mr. and Mrs. Owen decided it would pay to sell these and buy a modern coal heated machine. A 4320 egg mammoth was installed in January of 1925. Besides the decreased amount of labor and time required to care for this machine the quality of the chicks is increased and better hatches are secured. One hatch of 675 chicks from 720 untested eggs was unusually good. Mrs. Owen says their hatches have always been satisfactory, even in cold weather and they are well pleased with their purchase. Coal stove hovers are used for brooding the chicks.

In 1922 a farm electric light plan and water system was installed, which supplies light and water to the house, barn and henhouses and also gives power to operate a washer and the radio set. Current from the storage battery runs a motor which in turn operates a deep well pump. The motor, pump and pressure tank are housed in the well house which is partly underground so that the water in the tank is always cool. The system is automatic and the pump starts whenever the pressure drops below a certain point. Those who are interested and who are thinking of installing a lighting plant will be interested to know that in spite of the rather severe use that the plant has had, the batteries are still in good condition.

The mailman came while I was there and left a check for some eggs sent last week and a copy of the *"Producers Price Current"* which gives quotations of prices on the New York market for the previous day. I was interested to find that Mrs. Owen was a subscriber as it shows how closely she follows the market. The returns for the last eggs sent were within a very few cents of the highest New York quotations for New Jersey Hennery Whites. Mrs. Owen also said that they listen in to get the market reports by radio and enjoy the many fine farm talks given by the different stations.

"We have never lost a case of eggs" said Mrs. Owen. "We ship only to reliable dealers and have had occasion several times to ask the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Service Bureau about the reliability of various firms. We try to follow Mr. Ohm's advice and find out before we ship rather than afterward and have saved money by doing this."

For a number of years, the mash was mixed on the farm but when the flock increased in numbers it was found that too much labor was required and a ready mixed ration was used. The galvanized iron hoppers used, prevent wasting of feed and in this way pay for themselves. Wet mash is fed during the summer and Mrs. Owen has found that she can save time by putting the mash in the trough, dry, and mixing it there.

"We believe in feeding heavily," said Mrs. Owen. "Our hens are big and we feed all the grain they will eat at night. We buy wheat from local growers and mix it with corn. We give them some variety by feeding all wheat at times for perhaps one meal and then feeding all corn for a meal. We feed the growing stock heavily too. We made some coops for fattening broilers, which can be taken apart and stored away after we are through with them for the year. We find it pays as we get about two cents more a pound for the broilers in addition to the added amount they weigh. We also fat the hens we sell by shutting them up and feeding heavily on whole corn. We keep culling the flock all the time, so that we will have no hens around that are not paying their way."

The gradual increase in the size of the hen business has resulted in a decrease in the number of cows kept as well as the keeping of better cows. Mr. Owen showed me a fine purebred Guernsey bull that is five years old. He recently had an opportunity to buy this animal, because the owner wished to prevent inbreeding in his herd. He also has a purebred cow and one purebred calf. The Owen farm has been in the family since Mr. Owen was two years old. It is in the edge of Steuben County potato section, and although potato growing is somewhat of a sideline, Mr. Owen raised two or three acres every year. Hay is an important source of income. Last year a car of hay was sold and it is expected that two cars will be sold this winter. With the number of hens that are kept, a large amount of manure is available from them to keep up the soil fertility so that in this case selling hay from the farm does not mean that the soil is becoming less fertile.

Mr. and Mrs. Owen have four children, three girls and a boy. The oldest girl is now attending the teachers training class in Corning, the next oldest girl is in her second year at the Painted Post High School while Dorothy, who is ten and Howard who is six are attending the local district school.

"Management is the important thing and it covers a lot of ground", said Mrs. Owen. "Although one can learn a lot from books it is important to get experience too."

I asked when the next house is to be built and Mrs. Owen replied with a laugh.

"Mr. Owen says I must be satisfied when this one is finished."

She did not say, however, whether she had agreed or whether she is still planning to win him over and increase the business still further.—H. L. COSLINE.

SHEEP

50 GRADE EWES FOR SALE. Come and see them. You will like them. FISHKILL FARMS, Hopewell Junction, Dutchess County, N. Y.

WANTED—50 Young registered Shropshire breeding ewes. Quote lowest cash price in letter. Box XYZ, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

REGISTERED SHOPSHIRE Ram lambs, by 250 lb. imported Ram. Also yearling Ewes. FRED VANVLEET & SONS, Lodi, N. Y.

FOR SALE—25 Reg. Rambouillet Rams, also a few yearling ewes. Write to I. B. PATTRIDGE, Leicester, N. Y.

FOR SALE, Registered Delaine yearling Rams. Inspection invited. BURTON PINE, Hoosic Falls, New York.

SWINE

REGISTERED O. I. C. pigs, 6 to 7 weeks old, $11; 8 to 10 weeks old, $13. Best blood lines. Ship on approval. GEO. N. RUPRACHT, Mallory, N. Y.

WOMEN'S WANTS

MEN! WOMEN! EARN $1 AN HOUR AT HOME, Weaving Colonial Rugs, genuine fluff rugs, fancy fabrics, from new and other materials. Home weavers always busy. You learn in 30 minutes. We guarantee it. Looms now at reduced prices. Liberal Pay-As-You-Weave terms. Solve YOUR more-money problem by writing for FREE Loom Book today. UNION LOOM WORKS, 332 Factory St., Boonville, N. Y.

PATCHWORK. Send fifteen cents for household package, bright new calicoes and percales. Your money's worth every time. PATCHWORK COMPANY, Meriden, Conn.

HAIR GOODS. Aprons, Flannelette dresses. Booklet. MRS. MACK, 15 Mechanic, Canton, N. Y.

Service Bureau

Subscribers Tell Of Their Experiences With Home Work Plan

I have read in your magazine that you will try and help a person about answering ads. I have answered one to the Linnit Service, Inc., 40 Market Street, Lynn, Mass., about work at home. This company will supply material but I must send $7.50 for their Weavesetter with which to make the scarfs. They will buy them when made.

Now will you please let me know if this firm is all right.—M. A. R., New York.

ABOUT the most convincing way to answer the above question is to publish two letters we have received from our subscribers who have had experience with this concern. At the request of our subscribers we are omitting their names and initials, although we mention the states in which they live. The first, which is as follows, comes from a subscriber in New Jersey:

I have read each week with interest your Service Bureau, now I wonder if you can help me or give me some information.

About seven weeks ago I answered an advertisement of the Linnit Service Company who offered a machine whereby scarfs could be knit. They would supply wool and buy scarfs at fifty cents each. The cost of the Weavesetter was $7.50.

Hesitating but anxious to make money at home I filled in the blank with name, address, etc., and sent $7.50. The blank also stated that $7.50 wasn't the purchase price but lease price and at the end of one year I must again pay $7.50. Not wanting to get a "cat in the bag" on my hands, I wrote on the bottom of the sheet of paper that I didn't want them to send it unless I had the privilege of returning it within a week if not satisfied.

They sent it—two sticks about 15 inches long, each having 16 nails driven in them, also a long typewritten sheet of directions with which I could never make a scarf and about 4 small balls of cotton. Within 24 hours I returned the entire outfit by insured mail requesting my money back.

In about 10 days they sent word that I had no good reason to request my money. They had sent the Weavesetter as promised and it wasn't their fault I didn't keep it. Now can I get my money back? I need it badly and left necessities go to pay out that money. If you cannot handle the matter can you give me advice.

The second letter, which we have received tells of the experience of a New York reader.

Sometime last winter, in January I think, I cannot give the date, I saw an advertisement from a firm in Lynn, Mass., for work at home, which I answered. It proved to be a machine which they called the Weavesetter. They charge a rental of $7.50 a year and agree to furnish work (making scarfs) all the time, saying it was easy to earn $12.00 per week.

I sent for the Weavesetter. It was a long time before it came, then only material for one scarf. They pay 60 cents per scarf. I made it and sent it. It was several weeks before I heard from them. Then they sent enough yarn for one more. I made that and returned it. After another long delay they sent yarn for one more. Then I wrote them I would not do any more work for them. They broke their contract from the start now of course, I would like my money back but hardly expect that. Their address is Linnit Service, Inc., 40 Market Street, Lynn, Mass.

We have received a number of inquiries from subscribers who have been approached with the proposition. When we first received letters concerning the Linnit Service, Inc. we wrote the Chamber of Commerce of Lynn, Mass., as follows:

WIFE: *Where are you going, dear?*
UNSUCCESSFUL SUBURBAN GARDNER: *Out to water the worms and bugs in the garden!*—LIFE.

We have an inquiry from one of our subscribers who has been solicited by the Linnit Service, Inc., to do work at home during her spare time. We have never heard of this firm and are wondering if you can give us any information as to their reliability.

In reply we received the following communication in mimeographed form on the letterhead of the Chamber of Commerce, which indicates that they have had sufficient inquiry concerning this concern to issue a mimeographed reply. The secretary of the Chamber writes:

I have investigated the concern referred to in your letter and am not convinced that their proposition is a good one.

The apparatus which they furnish is worth about 25 cents and the work which can be produced on it would not yield more than a few cents per hour.

There may be nothing fraudulent in connection with this proposition, but I cannot recommend it to you very highly.

We referred all of the correspondence we have pertaining to the Linnit Service, Inc., to the office of the inspector of the U. S. Post Office in New York City. We were informed by one of the members of the staff of the post office inspectors that the operations of the Linnit Service are unquestionably in violation of the postal laws. AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has been advised by the New York post office to refer the entire matter to the Boston post office which has jurisdiction over the territory in which Lynn, Mass., is included. When we hear from the Boston office we shall present the facts obtained from their investigations.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has warned its readers time and time again of schemes that are apparently contriving to get the "almighty dollar" rather than to give bona fide home work with income possibilities. We publish the facts as we have found them concerning the Linnit Service, Inc., in order that others may use this correspondence for their own guidance. Needless to say we do not hold out much hope for a satisfactory adjustment of these complaints.

Little Valley Subscriber Receives $68.72 Insurance Indemnity

Little Valley, New York,
Sept. 28th, 1926.

E. C. Weatherby
Dear Sir:

I wish to express my thanks for the check of $68.72 which I received from the North American Accident Insurance Company, after my accident. I can't express how thankful I am that I had such a protection, as it surely came in the nick of time. I also had several people say to me, Why you never will get a cent from that company, and I thought, "That remains to be seen." If you wish to publish this in your paper, I am willing and also thank you for the interest you have taken in me. I surely will speak a good word for the North American Accident Company at all times, and place.

Mrs. Inez I. Finch,
Little Valley, N. Y.
Route 2.

Questions About Investments

I bought 10 shares of stock in Victoria Cotton Mills Company, Victoria, Texas. Do you consider this a safe investment?—J. K., Miss.

We have no record of this company. Apparently it is an entirely local concern as to the investment merit of which a local banker is the best judge.

The big advantage in saving comes in investing the savings wisely. Your banker can advise you.

* * *

I would like to know about investing in the Penn Public Service Corp of Johnstown, Pa. I am enclosing a clipping which explains itself.

Associated Gas & Electric 6½ per cent preferred is reasonably good. We see no objection to your putting a part of your funds in this security.

* * *

What is your opinion of first mortgage bonds as an investment for a farmer who would not be able to keep track of the property or ever see it say as on large hotels and apartment houses in our large cities? Is the F. H. Smith Company of Washington, D. C., reliable and to be trusted? Would you consider it a good investment to buy a small amount of the bonds of this company?—J. W., New York.

The mortgage house you name has a good reputation but there is something in the objection you make that the purchaser is unable to keep track of the property for himself. He has to rely entirely on the judgment and reputation of the house that sells the bond. Moreover such bonds are usually not readily marketable and if you require the money on short notice this might be an objection.

* * *

Will you please advise me frankly just what you think of stock in Maygar Penzvalto Bank stock now selling at $2.00 a share? I am considering investing a small amount in it as a pure speculation. I understand it is the largest financial institution in Eastern Europe and the 6th largest in all of Europe, having been established in 1829 and paid, earned dividends since then except in one year 1873. It owns 9 banks in Budapest, five in vicinity of Budapest and part of four other banks with combined capitalization of $30,000,000 Gold. It is also heavily interested in 14 other banks. Its capitalization is 800,000,000 Kronen.

We do not know anything about this European bank but our guess is that any price you pay for the stock will be high. There is no question about it being a speculation.

Fashions Change—In Kitchens

(*Continued from page 3*)

Aluminum Cooker. Mrs. Sherman Silsby, Gasport; Selfseal Pressure Cooker; Mrs. Edna Porter, Beechwood.

Oneida—Mrs. Clinton E. Davis, New Hartford; Selfseal Pressure Cooker; Mrs. Arthur C. Suppe, Clinton; $10.00. Mrs. Henry E. Smith, R. D. 1, Ava; $5.00.

Onondaga—Mrs. Stewart Warner, R. F. D. 3, Syracuse; Selfseal Pressure Cooker. Mrs. Bryan K. Gurnee, East Skaneateles; Colgate Package. Mrs. Carolyn M. Peake, Plainville; Bread and fruit knife.

Orleans—Mrs. C. I. Hamilton; Selfseal Pressure Cooker. Mrs. Charles Patten, Mrs. Chester Lyman.

Otsego—Mrs. Reo Ritter, Edmeston, N. Y.; Selfseal Pressure Cooker. Mrs. Ernest G. Rathbun, Unadilla; 6 steel knives, forks and Utility knife. Mrs. J. G. Traver, Hartwick Seminary; Aluminum dish drainer. Mrs. Geo. Gobel, Otego; Steam Cooker.

Saratoga—Names not submitted. Selfseal Pressure Cooker. Edlund Can Opener. G. L. F. Dish drainer.

Schuyler—Mrs. Albert Barrett, Odessa; Selfseal Pressure Cooker. Mrs. Mott Smith, Watkins Glen; New Idea Service Table. Mrs. Chas. E. Stamp, Reading Center; Graduated dish drainer. Mrs. Floyd Grimes, Watkins Glen; Blue Whirl Egg Beater. Mrs. C. L. Frost, Montour Falls; Robeson Shure-edge knife.

Steuben—Mrs. Howard Post, Andover, R. 1; Selfseal Pressure Cooker. Mrs. D. B. Bryan, Bath; Honorable Mention.

St. Lawrence—Mrs. Frank Crary, Canton, R. F. D.; Selfseal Pressure Cooker. Mrs. Charles McArthur, Ogdensburg, R. 2; Ketch-all garbage pail.

Tompkins—Mrs. Ray Hungerford, R. D. 3, Ithaca; Selfseal Pressure Cooker. Mrs. John Arthur, Slaterville; 3 piece aluminum set. Mrs. Edward Slights, R. D. 8, Ithaca; stainless steel knives. Mrs. B. F. Tobey, R. D. 8, Ithaca; Dish Drainer.

Ulster—Mrs. Louis LeFevre, Forest Glen; Selfseal Pressure Cooker. Mrs. H. M. Eppes, Accord; Percolator. Mrs. Clarke Dixon, R. 3, Kingston; Kitchen set.

Warren—Mrs. E. M. Parrott, Lake George; Selfseal Pressure Cooker. Miss Pauline Richardson, R. 2, Glens Falls; Broilet. Mrs. Willard McEchron, R. 3, Glens Falls; Blue Streak Can Opener.

Yates—Information not submitted.

This Seal Stays on Tree

For More and Better Fruit

There is no question about the kind of fruit you will get from Kelly trees. Kellys' are inspected and certified to be True-to-Name by Dr. Shaw and his corps of examiners from the Massachusetts Fruit Growers' Association.

Kellys propagation on whole root, imported seedlings makes healthier, sturdier trees and the greatest fruit producers.

Ask your neighbors about Kelly trees. Write for our Catalog and Fall price list today. Pick some fruit next summer by planting this Fall. We have no agents—you deal direct with us.

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Just build a GLASS CLOTH scratch shed onto your hen house and you will get amazing egg yields all winter because GLASS CLOTH admits the sun's energy rays. (Plain glass stops them.) In use by thousands with great success. Ideal for storm doors and windows and porch enclosures. Transparent, waterproof, weatherproof. ©T.B.

SPECIAL TRIAL OFFER Send $5.00 for big roll 45 ft. long and 36 in. wide, postpaid. Guaranteed. Instructions, "Feeding for Eggs" with each order. Catalog illustrating uses on request. (Also sold by many dealers.)

TURNER BROS. Bladen, Nebr. Wellington, Ohio Dept. 01

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A Man Of The People
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HE IS NEEDED IN WASHINGTON, LET'S SEND HIM THERE

(Political Advertisement)

A Plan for One Big Dairy Organization

Details of the "Johnson Plan" Presented at Utica Meeting

EDITOR'S NOTE:—*In order that our readers may acquaint themselves with the "Johnson Plan" for a United Dairymens Organization for the New York milk shed, we are publishing the plan as it was submitted at the big delegate meeting at Utica on Wednesday, October 27th.*

The Johnson Plan was unanimously adopted by Dairymen representing several Northern New York Counties before it was presented at the general meeting at Utica on October 27th. It represents a concrete and definite effort of the Northern New York Dairymen to get all Dairymen in the whole milk shed united and pulling together in one organization.

Several other plans were introduced but the Johnson Plan was given the most consideration. These other plans will be printed in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST *in coming issues.*

It was very evident from the meeting that the rank and file of dairymen in the New York milk shed are determined to get together. AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST *assures dairymen that we are very much in sympathy with what they are trying to do, and will enthusiastically support any plan, upon which dairymen agree, for bringing about better market conditions in the New York Milk Shed.*

THE dairymen present at the meeting appointed a committee from the floor to evolve a plan for a producers organization, this plan to be presented at another meeting to be called soon.

The members of this committee are:

Peter G. TenEyck, Albany, Chairman; Earl Laidlaw, Gouverneur; George Sisson, Potsdam; E. B. Johnson, Chaumont; Frank Sly, Rome; W. E. Templeton, Connecticut; G. M. Dimmick, Norwich; Louis Branch, Mexico; Frank Brill, Canastota, and Roswell B. Kinney, Amenia.

The details of the Johnson Plan are as follows:

WHEREAS representatives of New York Milk shed Dairymen assembled at Utica, N. Y., on March 3rd, 1926 unanimously agreed that the interests of all such dairymen can best be conserved through sales of their product promoted by one United Dairymen's Co-Operative Association operating under five fundamental principles as follows:

No. 1. Properly organized.

No. 2. With membership available to actual producers or producers organizations operating in the territory commonly known as the New York Milk Shed.

No. 3. Employing a classified price plan for the sale of milk and its products.

No. 4. Equalized payment plan subject to grade and differentials.

No. 5. Comprehensive financing plan, "just and equitable to all members," and

WHEREAS a competent committee of eleven members was appointed to promote such plan, and

WHEREAS said committee of eleven upon their first meeting differed in their interpretation of the resolutions adopted at said Utica meeting, whereupon the committees of the four Northern counties of St. Lawrence, Jefferson, Lewis and Oswego reassembled and adopted resolutions admonishing the committee of eleven that any plan other than one United organization would not be satisfactory to dairymen, and

WHEREAS the committee of eleven at their second meeting considered several plans introduced by its own members without definite conclusions and adjourned to meet on June 29th—whereupon the four Northern counties again reconvened and adopted resolutions requesting that another general meeting be called at Utica on June 24th and the committee of eleven to be in attendance whereat any misunderstanding could be clarified and whereat the advocates of plans introduced by its members at their second meeting could be submitted at such general meeting for analysis in order if possible that a detailed plan of organization could be agreed upon and the committee of eleven definitely instructed at its adjourned meeting to promote same, and

WHEREAS such request was not granted and the committee of eleven has failed to report unanimously, and

WHEREAS several months have lapsed during which the dairy industry has been losing large sums of money through its lack of Unity—

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that we do hereby reaffirm our belief that the interests of New York Milk Shed Dairymen can best be conserved through the sale of their product promoted by one United Dairymen's Co-Operative Association based upon five fundamental principles as aforesaid with details of organization added thereto as follows:

Details of Organization—"Properly Organized"

Article No. 1.—The object of this association, primarily, is to provide a guaranteed, all the year, daily, market for all the milk produced by its members.

Article No. 2.—To encourage more sanitary methods of production and more economical procedure in receiving and marketing milk by eliminating duplications of receiving plants and other vehicles of distribution.

Article No. 3.—To build a large organization upon the merits of a popular and generally accepted plan whereby all operations can be advantageously systematized and all burdens, costs and benefits incident thereto can be equitably distributed among its members on a basis of quantities of milk delivered.

Article No. 4.—To fairly distribute, subject to grade, transportation costs and such other differentials as are equitable according to the judgment of its Board of Directors, all the net proceeds from sales, it being understood that this association shall be incorporated as a non-stock, non-profit organization under the Co-Operative Statutes of the State of New York.

Article No. 5.—To conduct investigations and supply information to members concerning marketing conditions and trade demands in order that the consuming public may be adequately and satisfactorily supplied at all seasons of the year without encouraging excessive surplus production.

Article No. 6.—To cultivate a spirit of mutual helpfulness and co-operation among its members.

Article No. 7.—To hire, buy, sell and control such buildings and other real and personal property as may be needed in the conduct of its operations and especially to provide facilities whereby surplus milk during periods when the supply of milk exceeds trade demands for same in fluid form may be converted into such forms of merchantable milk products as can be most profitably marketed. It being understood that it is not the purpose of this association to own and operate plants where dealers will bear the burden of ownership and operation in a manner not detrimental to the interests of this association.

Article No. 8.—To perform any service calculated to promote the prosperity of all dairymen who avail themselves of membership therein.

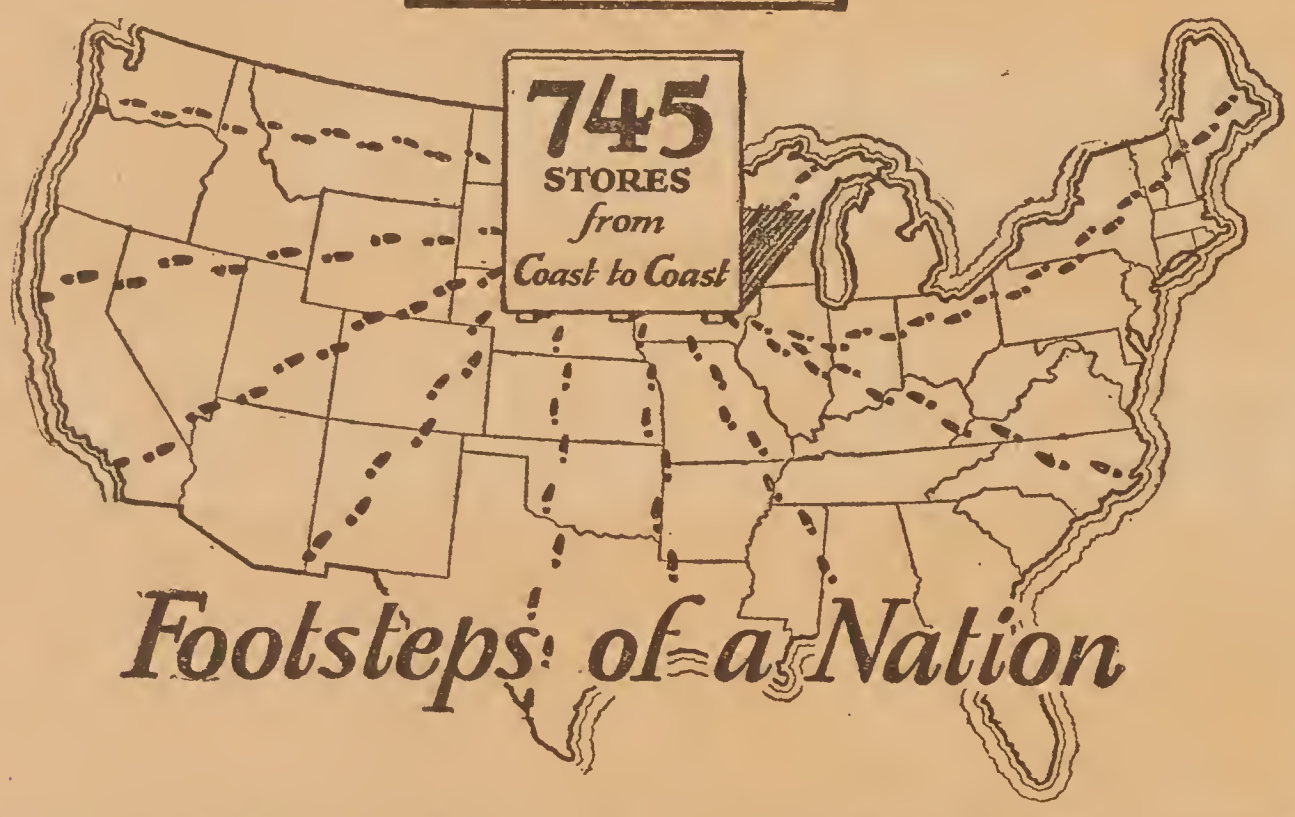
"Membership"

"With membership available to actual producers or producers organizations operating in the territory commonly known as the New York Milk Shed."

Article No. 1.—Only such actual producers of milk as are conforming to the sanitary regulations of this association, the Board of Health rules of the City and the Laws of the State where the milk is produced or is to be marketed, shall be eligible to membership. Also it is understood that membership

(*Continued on page* 16)

J.C.Penney Co. A NATION-WIDE INSTITUTION INC. DEPARTMENT STORES



Footsteps of a Nation

OVER five and a half million pairs of shoes sold during 1925. That represents our part in helping Uncle Sam to keep in step last year.

Visit the shoe department of your nearest J. C. Penney Company Store and find for yourself the reasons for this remarkable record.

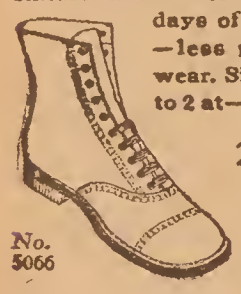
Serviceable shoes for every member of the family. Durable leathers, built for hard usage in the field and on rural roadways. Quality workmanship in every detail. A wide assortment of sizes and styles, assuring a perfect fit for every size and shape of foot. Latest models, being shipped the year round to our 745 Stores from leading shoe manufactories.

And economy prices made possible by our volume buying. Our huge orders enable us to buy at lower prices—*and these lower prices are passed on to you.*

You will also find at your nearest J. C. Penney Company Store Substantial Values in clothing, dry goods and furnishings.

Sturdy School Shoes for children and misses—more days of wear—less purse wear. Sizes 12 to 2 at—

2.69



No. 5066

Our Arch Support Footwear—a comfort to your purse and feet. Women's Strap Pumps or Oxfords at same low price—

4.98

No. 5090

Men's Unlined Work Shoes of chocolate rosite. Resists barnyard acid.

3.49

No. 2427

Men's All-Leather Calfskin Oxfords—Style combined with quality; well made and finished.

3.98

No. 766

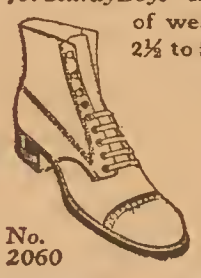
Men's Solid Leather Work or Outing Shoe—One of our many desirable Work Shoes

1.69

No. 2644

Staunch All-Leather Shoes for Sturdy Boys—More days of wear. Sizes 2½ to 5½.

2.79



No. 2060

A NATION-WIDE INSTITUTION-

J.C.Penney Co. INC. DEPARTMENT STORES

We Put the Hens in Their Winter Quarters

A Western New York Farm and Home Talk

By M. C. Burritt

IT is really remarkable how the killing frosts have held off this fall. Although we have had two or three white frosts in the last two weeks, these have hardly burned growing vegetation. Corn is still green in the fields where it has not been cut. Even pumpkin and squash vines are still alive. All this on October 23rd. I suppose it is because there is so much rain, as we have had a good deal of cold weather. Another unusual feature about the weather this fall is the absence of wind. We have had no hard winds in several weeks. Most of the days are entirely quiet with little or no air at all stirring.

M. C. Burritt.

This is proving to be another disastrous fall. An occasional day of sunshine, perhaps once a week—is followed by two days of rain and dark cloudy days so that the ground is kept wet all the time and has little chance to dry out. Beans are ruined. Many potatoes are not dug and may not be. Most of the corn has been cut by hand. It has been almost impossible to get the corn out of the fields to fill silos. We are able to work at fruit picking or crops in the field only half to two thirds of the time. It is terribly discouraging. But most of us are coming to accept such weather and our losses and hardships as unavoidable, and to try to be as philosophical about it as we can.

Fruit Harvest Slow

Fruit harvest under these conditions is progressing slowly. Twenty Ounce, Tompkins King, Greening and varieties of this season are about all picked—two weeks later even than last year. Last year we finished picking Kings on October 6th, this year on October 23rd. Many growers have begun picking Baldwins. Everything still picks hard, and I never saw fewer drop apples on the ground at this time of year. Kieffer pears are nearly harvested. Only the main crop of Baldwins with a few of other late sorts remain to be picked.

The peach deal finished disastrously for those who put this fruit into storage. Shippers from storage got no more and generally not as much as early shippers and they had storage costs to pay. Will the apple storage deal finish the same way? Personally I think not. Early apples have moved into consumption freely. Late fruit is not packing well nor is it as big a crop relatively. The following from the October 20th, U. S. D. A. Market News Service is significant.

Apparently there is greater confidence in the apple market West than East. At least, the October 1 cold storage holdings of boxes were 62% greater than those of a year ago and 118% heavier than the October 1 average for the last five seasons. On the other hand, holdings of barreled stock were 46% less than those of last October and 41% below the average. Likewise, holdings of apples in bushel baskets were 35% less than a year ago. Part of the difference may be accounted for by the early maturity of western apples and the generally late season in the East and Middle West. Furthermore, a larger proportion of early eastern fruit has been moving to the export markets.

This week we shut up the hens and put the pullets in for the winter. Egg production from old hens has about ceased and pullets are just beginning to lay. For the past two weeks eggs have sold for 75 and 80 cents a dozen on the Rochester market. I am always glad to get the birds shut up in the fall. They get into so much mischief out of doors, and look so comfortable within. If they have been well grown, egg production is mostly a question of proper feeding and handling. Hens are one thing that rain doesn't interfere with, anyway.—M. C. Burritt.

Post Your Farm

And Keep Trespassers Off

We have had some new signs made up of extra heavy material because severe storms will tear and otherwise make useless a lighter constructed material. We unreservedly advise farmers to post their land and the notices we have prepared comply in all respects with the laws of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. The price to sucribers is 95 cents a dozen. the same rate applying to larger quantities.

American Agriculturist
461 Fourth Avenue New York

For Grange Lecturers

With the thought in mind that we may be of assistance in preparing Grange programs we have outlined briefly three debates.

Should Farmers use Saturday afternoon as a half holiday?
Is Prohibition, under present conditions a damage or a benefit?
Is the young farmer who selects farming as a life work making a mistake?

We will mail anyone or all three outlines to any Grange Lecturer or to anyone who will use them on receipt of your request, enclosing 6c the amount of postage required to send them.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST 461 4th Ave., New York City

Send For This Big Free Book

This beautifully illustrated and instructive 32-page book is a text-book that you cannot afford to be without. It pictures and describes your orchard troubles and tells how to control them. It contains a complete spray program, simple and easy to follow—the same program that we follow successfully in our own orchards of over 30,000 peach and apple trees. Free to any tree owner as long the supply lasts.

Please Write Plainly, or Print, and Mail Today

B. G. Pratt Company, 50 Church Street, New York, Dept. 12
Please send me your free 32-page book, "Bigger Profits from Spraying".

My dealer's name is.....
His post office is ..... State .....
My name is.....
My post office is ..... State .....

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What Is a Good Dairyman Anyway?

A Plowhandle Talk

By H. E. COOK

TO draw this picture of a right sort of dairyman I want to select a person now dead but who was quite my ideal—not because of his outward accomplishments alone but because I knew him as a man. He was a dairyman and a farmer as well. He knew how to grow crops as well as to breed, feed and develop cows—not a common thing, as strange as one may think. This man for many years reared his own stock and they were large producers because they were from constantly improved parentage and were as well fed when growing as they could possibly be and when they came to maturity they had capacity equal to their breeding.

H. E. Cook

These cows were never overfed or overworked which is so often true with cows that are put into a herd under good feed but that were not physically ready for it. I find under the cow buying plan that our percentage of worked out cows, waste cows, is high as compared to the times when we raised our own stock.

This herd averaged above ten thousand for more than thirty years. Here was the first characteristic of this ideal dairyman.

The good dairyman must be on his job not only for one year but for a life time. He can't make good in a short time. The business of cow keeping is one for a life time and so development must be slow. The ideal dairyman must be slow but sure and so the nervous rapid moving man may not be our best type. From school to old age the plodding group will furnish the larger percentage of safe, successful men. The outstanding man in any business may be found outside of this group but wherever you find him he will be a law into himself.

Is there any recognized standard for a good dairyman that you and I can recognize and profit thereby? How would this man look if we should meet him on the street? What is a successful dairyman anyhow? Is he one who has accumulated the most money—does he raise his own cows, or buy them? Is he active in community affairs—does he look like an over-worked man—is he a slave to his cows and business or has he the appearance of a business man with a well balanced mind and body?

I don't feel competent to outline a picture that will represent a good dairyman. I can't picture myself because I have not lived up to my own ideals of what a dairyman should be. I had a natural liking for a dairy cow when young but at a time when the real things of life should begin in earnest I left for Farmers Institute work and so developed into a talker instead of a real cow worker.

It is one thing to do a piece of work, it is another thing to be able to talk about it. I don't mean to say that one may not become a good teacher unless at the same time he feeds his own cows and cleans his own stables.

During the early years of school work, I thought that good farm teachers must come from the ranks of farm workers but a few experiences proved that such a theory was not always workable. A teacher must be an unselfish person thinking first of his pupils. A money maker will have a selfish spirit first. These two personalities once in a while come together but not often.

(*Continued on page* 10)

"The good dairyman must be on his job not only for one year but for a life time. The business of cow keeping is one for a life time and so development must be slow. The ideal dairyman must be slow but sure and so the nervous rapid moving man may not be our best type. From school to old age the plodding group will furnish the larger percentage of safe, successful men. The outstanding man in any business may be found outside of this group but wherever you find him he will be a law unto himself."

The Story of "Johnny Appleseed"

How An Apple Pioneer Scattered Orchards Westward

By E. F. GIFFIN

MEMORIES of "Johnny Appleseed," picturesque pioneer of the Middle West, were recently revived by people of Chicago, who paid tribute to his forty years of untiring service in the wilderness by planting an orchard of one hundred and fifty apple trees to stand as a lasting memorial to his life and works.

Thirty-six organizations banded together to honor the man who spent the best years of his life in traveling throughout the crude early settlements of the Middle West; setting out apple trees in the wilderness; distributing his precious little bags of seeds to the settlers, and lending a helping hand wherever he found a pioneer's family in need of aid. Fitting ceremonies marked the dedication of the memorial orchard in Thatcher woods of the forest preserve, just outside the city of Chicago.

Although he played an important part in the early history of the Middle West, comparatively little is known of the life of "Johnny Appleseed," whose real name was Jonathan Chapman. So meager is the available information that some writers have referred to him as a legendary character, and it is only within recent years that the real facts of his career have been gathered by various historical and patriotic societies.

The son of Nathaniel Chapman, veteran of the Revolutionary War, Jonathan Chapman was born in Massachusetts some time during the spring of 1775. As a boy he was considered a bit "queer" by persons who failed to understand him or to sympathize with his ideas. But in spite of his "queerness", he managed to pick up a good education and was an unusually well-read man at all times.

While still a boy in his teens, Johnny set out on a trip to the West, that wonderful land of promise and adventure, which was then calling to the more venturesome spirits of the older parts of the country. He made the greater part of the journey to Fort Duquesne, now Pittsburgh, on foot, tracking through a wilderness free from highways and following the old Indian trails as his only thoroughfares.

Pittsburgh was at that time an important center of the rapidly expanding West and had a population of about 1,000. Situated at the head waters of the Ohio, it was a busy shipping center, and its importance grew as the rush of settlers into what was then known as the Far West developed, and immigrants from New York, Pennsylvania, and the New England states began to pour through the town on their way into the new country.

It was in 1794 that Chapman reached Pittsburgh. He built a home on the banks of the Ohio and immediately began his life work by planting an orchard and setting out a nursery. His house was described in a letter by a lady of Erie, Pennsylvania, who visited the settlement in 1803. She wrote that it was a "considerable structure of stone and logs, containing at least four rooms, the living room having a fire-place at each end." The orchard she described as the "wonder of the wilderness" and further noted that even in those early days people always spoke of Chapman as the "apple seed man."

Here in his comfortable home, Chapman entertained scores of pioneers, who in the early years of the nineteenth century began making their way down the river on their way to the strange countries of Ohio and Indiana. Chapman's hospitality to these voyagers was unlimited. He kept a number of cows and so was able to furnish milk and butter to many to whom these things were luxuries. He also gave away many pounds of wild honey and in all seasons had a large supply of apples on hand, which he gave freely to all who passed his way. All this he did without pay of any kind, so that his neighbors often criticised him for his

(*Continued on page* 14)

Many a farm orchard in the Central West owes its origin to the gospel preached by old "Johnny Appleseed."

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST
Founded 1842

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OUR ADVERTISEMENTS GUARANTEED

The AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST accepts only advertising which it believes to be thoroughly honest.

We positively guarantee to our readers fair and honest treatment in dealing with our advertisers.

We guarantee to refund the price of goods purchased by our subscribers from any advertiser who fails to make good when the article purchased is found not to be as advertised.

To benefit by this guarantee subscribers must say: "I saw your ad in the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST" when ordering from our advertisers.

Correspondence for editorial, advertising or subscription departments may be addressed to either

425 Carroll Street, Elmira, N. Y., or
461 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

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VOL. 118 November 6, 1926 No. 19

A Good Demand For Breeding Stock

THERE are many indications that there is a very good demand for young pure bred bulls of good breeding. In spite of this, breeders are continuing to veal their bull calves because they think that it is difficult to dispose of them at paying prices. One of the reasons why breeders find it hard to sell their young bulls is that they do not use good sales methods.

We know of many instances where breeders will insert one or two small ads in farm papers and then fail to handle to the best advantage, the inquiries that come as a result of the advertising. Perhaps they are busy when the letter of inquiry comes and it may run along a week or even a month before it is answered and then if they do not get another letter they fail to follow up with further information. It almost always takes more than one letter to sell anything by mail and a good "follow-up" is absolutely necessary.

The pure bred business is like any other business, it must be conducted with business-like methods, and for a man that is doing any amount of business, good stationary-with the farm name attractively displayed, a typewriter and a simple filing system are becoming more and more important.

A Good Word For Grange Lecturers

A CLASS of people that is doing good work for farmers is the Grange Lecturers. We have had some experience as a lecturer and we know how to sympathize with their problems. It is so difficult to get a good program together and then as like as not when everything is ready for the meeting, somebody is sick or several people refuse to serve so that the lecturer has to make a quick change in order to have any program at all.

The grange program has been a great influence in country life, both for entertainment and for developing the ability of farm people to speak for themselves. It is for all of these reasons that AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is especially interested in being of service in helping lecturers to improve their programs. As we have announced several times this is the second year that Henry Morgenthau, Jr., publisher of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, is offering substantial prizes for the best lecturer's program and in addition to this we are trying to help in other ways, such as furnishing debate outlines on subjects of special interest to farm and grange audiences.

We are therefore very glad to have letters like the one published below showing that what we are trying to do for the lecturer is of some help.

"I can't tell you how much I appreciate the debate outlines you sent me. We used the one on "Resolved, that the young man who chooses farming as his life work is making a mistake." There were three debaters on each side, each one given ten minutes for argument and three minutes for rebuttal. The debate was to be given Friday night. The Wednesday night before two people on the negative side said they couldn't do it. I found two more who agreed to do their best. Friday noon one of the last ones backed out. There was nothing to do but do the best I could myself. (I had never been in a debate so it wasn't very good.)

We had judges from Reed Corners Grange. They judged on argument, presentation and rebuttal. The affirmative made a score of one hundred seventy-two and the negative a score of one hundred fifty-five.

The next week Reed Corners Grange asked us to repeat the debate at their regular meeting. At this meeting the negative side won by eleven points.

The pastor of the Congregational Church acted as chairman both times. He said it was the best program he had ever heard given in Rushville Grange.

Thank you again for the invaluable help you have given me on this work.—Mrs. A. L. H., Lecturer, Rushville Grange.

Burbank's First Advertisement

WE were very much interested the other day, when someone brought to our attention a copy of the following advertisement by Luther Burbank, the famous nurseryman and naturalist, in which he mentioned the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. A copy of this advertisement follows:

BURBANK'S SEEDLING
"This already famous potato is now for the first time offered by the originator for trial on this Coast. For description see American Agriculturist, for March 1878. Prices: 1 lb. by mail 50 cets.; 3 lbs. by mail, $1.00; 25 lbs. by express $5.00.
Luther Burbank, Nurseryman.
Santa Rosa, Sonoma County, Cal."

Of course, every reader knows something of the life of this famous naturalist, who did such wonderful things in plant breeding. You will remember that Mr. Burbank passed away just a short time ago in his home in California. We were particularly interested in the above advertisement because it was the first time that Mr. Burbank advertised and because he mentioned an article in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST which had appeared away back in 1878, nearly a half century ago.

Burbank brought to California a few specimens of this Burbank potato. He multiplied them for two or three years and then advertised them for sale for trial "on this Coast." The success of the "trial" is evident from the fact that millions of bushels of this variety of potato are raised each year throughout the potato growing regions of California and Oregon.

A Standard Farm Paper Says:

AN eminent English critic and observer, John St. Loe Strachey, recently visited the United States and was driven by automobile from Buffalo to Philadelphia. His description of the scenes along the way is an entrancing picture of "eight hundred miles through fields and forests, by woods, waters, wastes, mountains, foot hills and plains." Then follows the really impressive part of what he saw:

"But there were things better worth seeing than even these delights of form and color. We sped past thousands of homesteads, barns and farmhouses, orchards and pastures, sometimes standing in a sort of benevolent isolation, sometimes grouped in smiling townships and incorporated villages.

"I had found salvation. The farms of the East delivered my soul from the prison house of pessimism. How could I deem America a slave to materialism and false gods when I saw such a homeland, such a stronghold of serenity, peace, and fruitfulness? Like the Ancient Mariner, I blest the land of homes and the Albatross of fear fell from my neck!

"Believe me, America is not going to suffer any social, moral, or intellectual castastrophe, and what is going to save her is the noble spirit kept alive in her millions of country homes. There is THE ROCK ON WHICH THE REPUBLIC IS FOUNDED.—*Nebraska Farmer.*

County Talks

SOMEONE has said that a person was not very much good who did not have national and local patriotism. We have found in editing AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, that our folks are apt to like best those things that are about, or apply, to their own county and community, to the things and the people that they know about.

With this thought in mind we have suggested to the Farm Bureau men that we would be glad to publish one letter each week in the same place in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST about the Farm Bureau and particularly about the county in which the agent lives. For instance, one week it will be a letter about farming and the people of Delaware County and possibly next week it may be Otsego and so on. We have already received some of these letters and we are enthusiastic about them. They are fine. The first one is by Mr. Ray Pollard, County Farm Bureau Manager of Schoharie County and is printed on page six.

Our Apple Exchange

ON our News Page this week, we have started our Apple Exchange which we promised in a recent issue. This is the year of a big apple crop when growers are having difficulty in finding a market for their fine fruit. It is true also that there are thousands of farm families who use very few apples in the course of the year for many of the fine old farm orchards have disappeared or produce little good fruit.

It is our hope, therefore, to render a real service to both apple growers and farmers who do not have apples, by operating for the next few issues, our Apple Exchange. We take it for granted that the growers will be especially careful to offer nothing to their brother farmers, except the very best fruit at reasonable prices, but we can take no responsibility for the transaction, beyond our effort to bring buyer and seller together.

If you can use good apples, why not give this Exchange a trial? The service is of course, free of charge.

Speak well of your friend, of your enemy neither well nor ill.—Proverb of Italy.

* * *

Pay beforehand's ne'er weel served.—Proverbs of Scotland.

* * *

A man learns little from victory—much from defeat.—Proverbs of Japan.

* * *

Lazy people are always anxious to be doing something.—Proverbs of France.

Eastman's Chestnuts

WE hear a great deal about the unrest among farmers at the present time, but far be it from me to suggest that the cause of that unrest is the same that bothered the Indians in the following story which was sent me by one of my friends:

"In your opinion," queried a member of the investigating committee, "what is the cause of the unrest among the Indians?"

Apache Pete, the noted scout, blew a cloud of smoke into the atmosphere. Then he slowly removed his pipe from his mouth.

"FLEAS," he answered.

School Taxes Are Lower

Fight Led By American Agriculturist Now Shows Results

FOR more than three years AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has carried on a fight to reduce the farmer's school taxes and at the same time give him more money for making any improvements he saw fit in his rural school. We have preached this gospel at farm meetings and through the paper and especially with the legislators at Albany. In doing so we have met every kind of opposition and obstruction from those who claim to be the farmer's friend and opposition from farmers themselves who did not understand the situation and who believed that a campaign was being conducted to do away with the rural school without the farmer's consent.

So strong and so powerful did this opposition become, that an organization of obstruction, known as the Rural School Improvement Association was formed. This organization has raised money from people and from school districts which could ill afford to lose it and this money has apparently been used to turn the farmer's own guns back upon him to prevent him from getting legislation which will enable him to improve his schools and especially which would reduce the local school taxes. But there is an old adage that "it is a long lane which has no turning," and another one that "truth will out," and now we have the positive proof that we were right on this rural school question and that the Cole Rural School Bills which without AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST would never have been passed, are the best school laws so far as the farmer is concerned that have been passed in many long years.

For proof of this we ask you to consult your school tax bill for 1926 and compare it with the same bill for 1925. One of these Cole school bills, for which AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST led the fight, provides for ten million dollars more state aid, much of which is now going back into rural districts, to help preserve the rural school. We have been accused time and again of favoring forced consolidation of schools. The proof that this is a falsehood is our fight for the passage of this ten million dollar school bill which will do more than anything else to enable poor districts to keep their one-room schools which they would not otherwise be able to do, because of increasing local taxation.

When enemies had nearly defeated this extra state aid bill and were making their boasts that the Cole bills were dead, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST called a conference of representatives of farm organizations in Albany, where a unanimous agreement was reached that this proposed legislation was necessary and vital to the rural schools and we presented our cause so forcibly to leaders in the legislature that they were given renewed faith in the bills and passed them.

But do not take our word as to what this ten million dollars more aid from the state will do for your taxes. As suggested above, compare your tax bills. The best of all this is that the poorest districts will get the most help. Those who live in rich districts will get a little help, but not much. It is significant that at least some of the officers of the Rural School Improvement Association, who made the most noise down at Albany against this Cole legislation come from rich districts with a very high valuation. We repeat that the law is not designed to help the rich district as much as it is to help the poor one. Most farmers who live in rich districts are fair enough to recognize the justice of such a law, but there are a few others who no matter how low their taxes are now and how high their brother farmers' taxes may be, are selfish enough to oppose the Cole legislation because they did not get still more help.

You will be interested in seeing some of the evidence of how this new legislation is actually helping to reduce taxes this year. One farmer writes, "I will add that it made a saving to our school district of $3.50 on every $1,000 assessment. It saved me $7.70 on my school taxes over 1925."

In Green County, New York, where there are a lot of districts where the valuations are very low, the apportionment from the State this year is over $60,000 more than it was in 1925. Think of it! $60,000 savings to the farmers in one small county in school taxes alone! We ask you—Were we right?

Here are some further examples: In district No. 5, Claverack, Columbia County, the State aid in 1925 was $564. In 1926 it is $740. If the total expenditures remain the same this year as they were last, the tax this year will be $9.20 per thousand, where last year it was $14.00 per thousand. Again, let us go to the western part of the state and take district No. 1—Eagle, Wyoming County. The valuation is $39,865. In 1925, before the Cole bill was in operation, the State aid was $555. In 1926 it was $725. If the expenditures this year are the same as last, the tax will be $6.72 per thousand as against $11.00 per thousand. Was the saving worth while?

But even the rich districts get some help. Take district No. 5, Amherst, Erie County. With the valuation of $252,143 in 1925 the state aid was $325. This year, under the Cole law this is increased to $425. If the expenses are the same, the tax this year will be $4.61 per thousand as compared with $5.00 per thousand last year.

Here is one more example: District No. 2, Clinton in Clinton County, had an extremely low valuation of $6,039. In 1925, the State gave this district $682. Under the Cole legislation they will get $1008. Under the old law every taxpayer in that county paid the ruinous tax rate of $40 per thousand. Did this district need help? Think of a school tax rate of 4 per cent! Under the Cole law the district will get $75 more than they had last year to purchase more equipment for the school and for the children, that is undoubtedly needed and at the same time they will get a reduction of the tax rate of over $33.00 per thousand!

If space permitted we could cite innumerable examples on the reduction in school taxes because of this larger state aid from the Cole ten million dollar school law. Frankly, we are proud of the part we had in leading this fight and the results pay for all the criticism we have received. We will be interested in knowing how it affects your taxes. In writing be sure to state all information as to valuation, etc.

We have stated right along that we believe in the rural school and in lower taxes and the results in this legislation have proved that we were right. We want to add that we have been ably and fearlessly supported by the leading farm organizations and their officers and representatives.

The Three Major Questions

By REV. JOHN W. HOLLAND

THERE are three questions that I try to make myself answer every year.

The first is, "WHAT AM I TRYING TO DO?"

Life gets stale as swill unless it is stirred often. Gunners have to constantly test their aim. Guns are like men, they are useless without aim. Aim keeps the planet in its orbit and a man or woman at their best.

REV. J. W. HOLLAND

Drifters never are anything but driftwood. A definite try puts power into our purposes.

In youth you set out to own a farm, and educate the children. Now that middle life has come, there are great things to be thought about and done.

"What are you trying to do" with the remaining years? I am convinced that fewer people than we think have a definite goal. What kind of a man or woman am I? Men who build houses for us to live in use a blue print of plans and drawings. Characters are about the only things that are allowed to "just grow" as Topsy, said in Uncle Tom's Cabin.

The Master of men said, "I must be about my Father's business."

The second question almost drives me to distraction at times. It is "AM I GETTING IT DONE?"

I have often semi-wished that the Almighty had made heroism of a little less exacting stuff.

The greatest thinker of the past one hundred years said, "The greatest enemy of human goodness and greatness is not sin or ignorance, terrible as they are, but INERTIA." That is the scientific name for laziness.

The Columbuses who "Sail On," in spite of winds and floods and darkness are rare. Most of us say "Pull for the Shore."

A farm boy who was sent out to hoe corn was asked at noon how many rows he had hoed. He replied, "When I get these two I am on, and eleven more I will have thirteen."

The future rubs right up against the present, and takes its color from today. Break with worth today, and tomorrow is in danger. There is no other way than to keep eternally at it.

The third question we shall not be able to answer till the close of life. "WILL IT BE WORTH WHILE?"

"Ty" Cobb the world's greatest ball player and manager was asked what he would do if he had his life to live over. He said, "If I had my life to live over again, I would probably be a surgeon instead of a ball player. I have only one regret: I shall not have done any real good to humanity when I retire."

Of course, no man living can completely enter into the thoughts of Christ, but I have often tried to imagine how He felt when He said, "I have finished the work thou gavest me to do."

In some deep sense each one of us has our work born with us, and if we set our souls to do some decent and unselfish thing each day, and keep the white plume of the mind unstained, I believe that the things we have done will at last gleam like gold in the fading sunshine of life.

The Long Pull

THE men and women who have accomplished the most for themselves and their fellows have nearly always been those with vision—the imagination to see a little beyond the routine affairs of today. This applies to material as well as spiritual things and is as true of farming as any other business.

We were thinking of this in a recent conversation with a friend, who happens to be a well known manufacturer of dairy feed. He was regretting that the indications were for a rather short crop of good silage corn. We rather jokingly reminded him that a short corn crop meant that the farmers would probably have to buy more dairy feed.

"Yes," he replied, "and I might reap a temporary profit. But I am working on a long time pull which means that when farmers prosper, my business prospers, and when they have hard times, while I may have a little temporary profit, on the long pull, I also shall have hard times."

Then we went on to talk about how true it was that this same principle seemed to apply to everything. Pick out the hand-to-mouth, day-to-day fellow in your community and you will nearly always find that he is just about one lick ahead of old man "hard luck" all of the time.

Farming in particular is a long time business. Think how long it takes to grow a dairy cow or to get together a good dairy. Crop rotation is a matter of several years, and the buying of feed for a dairy of any size should be done on a basis of requirements for several months ahead, rather than a bag or two at a time, and so on through the whole farm business. It is the long time pull that makes the difference between failure or success.

The return of the native

THE city grows larger every day—brighter its lights—faster and harder its feverish activity. But underneath, there is beginning a movement back to our native soil.

The hardship, the barren living which drove impatient youth away from the home farm, is giving way before the engineering genius of an electrical age.

Since fresh water for live stock, kitchen and bathroom can be automatically pumped at a cost of a few dollars a year; since electric refrigeration and electric cooking are replacing the older, cruder methods at an actual saving of expense; since electric light is making the farm home a place where life can be enjoyed:—the glitter of the city is losing its attraction for farm boys and girls.

Consult your light and power company if you think you can use electricity on your farm. They will tell you whether electrification can be made a success in your case.

The Committee on Relation of Electricity to Agriculture is composed of economists and engineers representing the U. S. Depts. of Agriculture, Commerce and the Interior, Amer. Farm Bureau Federation, National Grange, Amer. Society of Agricultural Engineers, Individual Plant Manufacturers, General Federation of Women's Clubs, American Home Economics Ass'n., National Ass'n. of Farm Equipment Manufacturers, and the National Electric Light Association.

NATIONAL ELECTRIC LIGHT ASSOCIATION

29 West 39th Street, New York, N. Y.

Better Than Any Single Farm Mortgage

Federal Land Banks are located at:
Baltimore, Md.
Berkeley, Calif.
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BECAUSE back of these Bonds are the massed first farm mortgages on more than 400,000 farms, worth double the amount of the loans. Because the prompt payment of principal and interest is guaranteed by *all* the twelve Federal Land Banks with combined capital and reserves of more than $65,000,000.

FEDERAL LAND BANK BONDS

Interest 4¼%—Completely Tax-Exempt

Denominations: $40, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000, $10,000

These Bonds are always available at any Federal Land Bank

When you need a loan, see the Secretary-Treasurer of your local National Farm Loan Association or write the nearest Federal Land Bank.

Send for FREE copy of Federal Farm Loan Cir. No. 16, "Financing the Farmer" to any Federal Land Bank or to

Charles E. Lobdell, *Fiscal Agent*

Federal Land Banks, Washington, D.C.

Your Farm Name

Cattle Breeders Associations Help to Protect It

I noticed some time ago in American Agriculturist an article about protecting farm names from duplication by registering them with the County Clerk. This, however, protects the name only within the county. Your readers may be interested in knowing that the American Guernsey Cattle Club protects farm names by refusing to register animals whose name contains a farm name that has been reserved by some other breeder.

WE wrote to the American Guernsey Cattle Club in order to get the exact conditions under which this plan works, and also to several other breed associations. We received the following letter which explains itself.

"The American Guernsey Cattle Club allows breeders to register farm names and we will not register cattle for any other breeder incorporating the registered names without the written permission that the breeder registering the farm name is willing.

The American Guernsey Cattle Club.

The Holstein Friesian Association of America has a similar plan which they explain in detail in the following letter. Of course none of the breed associations can force anyone outside the breed to refrain from using the farm name but within the breed the name stands as a trademark and should be an excellent advertisement for stock produced on the farm.

"The rules which govern these reservations apply to Holstein breeders only and are not covered by any statutory law. The idea was conceived because of the great difficulty we had in selecting names for cattle registered in our Herd-Book, as our By-Laws provide that no two animals can have the same name; and when you realize that there are upwards of a million and one-half animals already recorded, you will readily perceive that naming is a real problem.

The reservation of prefix names goes far towards solving the difficulty and the system is of great advantage to the breeder as it enables the use of all names in new combinations even those in previous use by other persons, and makes the selection of names much less difficult. There is also a great advantage to the breeder as the prefix becomes, as it were, a trademark for him and distinguishes his herd.

Our system of reserving herd prefix names should not, however, be in any way confused with that of registering farm names under state laws. Many breeders wish to have their farm name reserved as a herd prefix as the advantage of this is very obvious. Sometimes when application is made for the reservation of the farm name of a breeder as a herd prefix we find that the name has already been reserved for another breeder, and of course, is not at his disposal. If the name, however, is free, it gives us great pleasure to reserve it as we recognize the advantage.

More than 6500 prefixes have already been reserved by our Association for which there is no charge.

The plan for the reservation of prefixes is very simple, each breeder, who desires a reservation sending in the name which he has selected and which is reserved for him if it does not conflict with our rules for naming which are not complicated and are found on page 18 of our By-Laws beginning with Section 21."

F. L. Houghton, Secretary.
The Holstein-Friesian Association of America

The Ayshire Breeders Association also follows a similar plan which is explained in the following letter.

"In reply to yours of the 4th regarding the reservation of farm names by Ayrshire Breeders' Association, I would say that such privilege has been extended to our members for about thirteen years.

We grant the exclusive use of a farm name only to members of this Association. There is a fee of $5.00 for this service. All applications for the registration of animals are checked, and no certificates are issued with a reserved name either as a prefix or a suffix except to those breeders having its exclusive use. I am enclosing a copy of a booklet that has been issued, giving a partial list of the names that are reserved and also a copy of a recent letter to our members calling their attention to our plan, that has brought quite an increase in the number of names reserved.

The Ayrshire Breeders Association

It is possible to register the farm name as a trade mark the Patent Office at Washington, D. C., which of course would give the country wide protection. Before it is possible to do this, however, it is necessary that the farm name shall be used as a trade mark on articles of merchandise in interstate or foreign commerce for at least one year prior to the filing of the application. A fee of $10.00 is required with the filing of the application.

All the rules and regulations for protecting the farm name through the Patent Office can be secured by writing to the Patent Office, Washington, D. C., and asking for the pamphlet "General Information About the Protection of Trade Marks and Labels."

We see no reason why a breeder of purebred animals of the breeds mentioned cannot protect his farm name in two ways. First by registering it with his breed association, and second by registering it with the County Clerk. There is a fee of $1.00 for this.

County Talks

Schoharie Helps Farmers Help Themselves

ONCE upon a time the Schoharie County Farm Bureau made a farm survey to determine labor incomes. The average was not large. But the interesting fact was that the FARM BUREAU MEMBER MADE TWICE AS MUCH NET INCOME AS THE NON-MEMBER. No, this was not due to Bureau influence, because it happened when the Bureau first started. It was due to the KIND OF MAN; the man who has ambition and vision; the man who becomes a member of the organization because he wants to do even better.

County Agent Ray Pollard

And so here in Schoharie County, under the leadership of your friend and mine, Jared van Wagenen, Jr., we feel that our greatest purpose is to work with men—to HELP FARMERS HELP THEMSELVES.

This attitude has borne good fruit. Our membership average for the 11 years of our life has been 912; more than 30 per cent of the total number of farmers in Schoharie County. And just now I would challenge any school district in New York State to equal the Farm Bureau membership in School district number 1, town of Cobleskill. This one district has 140 members.

To be sure, we have used better seeds, established alfalfa, tested cows, sold wool, culled hens, fought diseases, spread lime and literature; but the best results have come when the members have had dinner cafeteria style—helped themselves to the good things laid out on the counter.

RAY F. POLLARD, Manager,
Schoharie County Farm Bureau
1916-1926.

Are you losing money

that thousands of dairymen make?

THERE'S a big extra profit that you are either missing or making **every day** in the week. A profit that often means the difference between debit and credit on a cow's page in the dairy ledger.

You may be giving your cows the finest feed, the best of care—they may be the very highest bred types—but unless they are kept at the height of milking trim they will not give the maximum amount of milk they are capable of producing.

What makes a good milker?

Heavy milk production depends upon four all-important factors: Health. Appetite. Digestion. And proper elimination.

No matter how expensive the feed you give your cows, it will not, by itself, take care of these vital factors. No! Something must be provided to supplement the feed. To whet the appetite, to promote digestion, to regulate the bowels, to tone up the system. Only then can a cow get the most good from her feed. Only then will she keep in the pink of condition. Only then will she produce all the milk she is capable of.

Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic puts—and keeps—cows in milking trim

Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic will take care of every one of these important factors. It contains nux vomica, the greatest of nerve tonics. It contains diuretics for the kidneys. It provides laxatives for the bowels—and proper elimination is absolutely essential to heavy milk production. It contains tonics to increase appetite—for the more feed a cow eats the more milk she will give, provided she digests the feed properly. Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic takes care of digestion. Promotes thorough, natural assimilation.

The mineral content of Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic is especially valuable to cows. It contains calcium carbonate, which is an important constituent of milk and should be furnished in generous quantities to cows. It contains calcium phosphate to build bone structure. It embodies potassium iodide, which has a wonderful effect on development in every organ of the animal body through its action on the glands. Potassium iodide vitally affects the offspring, making for a stronger foetus and consequently a stronger calf.

No garget, no retained afterbirth, quick freshing, vigorous, productive health — that's what Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic means to the dairy herd. And that means more milk from every cow! More profit for you!

Actual tests prove that it pays to use Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic

Thousands of dairymen all over the country are getting **extra profits** from their herds with Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic. Daily profits in increased milk production they would never get otherwise.

In a recent verified test conducted among a high-grade dairy herd, cows given Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic showed an increase of more than 9 gallons per-month-per-cow over a like period of time when they were not given it. And with the same feed, same care and same attention during both periods. Not only a 9-gallon increase to the cow, but a gain in butter-fat content of .4 per cent. These are results that every dairyman will appreciate. Just remember! What Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic can do for a high-grade, well-cared-for dairy herd—it will **more** than do with a herd not in such good condition to start with!

Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic produces a real cash profit—**an extra profit**—that no dairyman can afford to lose. This is not a guess on our part. It is a proved fact. Just two gallons of milk will pay for all the tonic a cow needs for 30 days. The resulting gain in milk production and health will pay this many times over.

Try it on the strongest guarantee it is possible to make

Get a supply of Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic from your dealer. Get 25 pounds for every 5 cows. Give it to all of your cows for 30 days. Compare the **quantity** of milk you get **with** and **without** the Stock Tonic. You are the sole judge. If you are not convinced that Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic has more than paid for itself, has shown you a real clean-cash profit — take the empty container back to your dealer and get your money. He will gladly refund it on your say-so, for he knows we will reimburse him without a question.

Nothing but the finest product of its kind could be sold on a guarantee like this. No product that did not produce real, concrete results could stand the test!

DR. HESS & CLARK, INC., ASHLAND, OHIO

DR. HESS STOCK TONIC

—IMPROVED

Get the eggs!

PULLETS are just beginning to lay. They must be kept at it. The old hens have dropped off; they must be brought back into production. There is one sure way to accomplish both results: Feed G. L. F. Laying Mash with Meat Scrap and G. L. F. Coarse Scratch.

G. L. F. Laying Mash
contains per ton:

400 lbs.	St. Wheat Bran
400 "	Corn Meal
200 "	St. Wheat Middlings
200 "	Flour Middlings
400 "	Fine Ground 40# Oats
380 "	Meat Scrap 55-60%
20 "	Salt

G. L. F. Coarse Scratch
contains per ton:

1200 lbs.	Cracked Corn
600 "	Whole Wheat
200 "	40# Clipped Oats

House the birds in dry quarters. Feed the grain by hand in straw litter, 6 to 8 inches deep, which is kept dry and clean. Feed the mash as a dry mash in hoppers or boxes left open so that the birds can help themselves at all times.

Feed the grain morning and night, giving a small amount in the morning and a larger amount at night. It is a good practice to give them all they will clean up before going to roost. During the winter the grain feeding should be regulated so the birds will consume more grain than mash.

You can get G. L. F. Poultry Feed through your local G. L. F. Agent. See him today.

The G. L. F.

Cooperative G. L. F. Exchange, Inc.
Ithaca, New York

When Hens Molt

Some Ways for Controlling It.

By L. H. HISCOCK

"MOLTING is the act or process of shedding and renewing feathers." (Rice and Botsford in Poultry Management). In so many words, molting is simply a natural law in the order of any hen's existence whereby she renews her coat of feathers once a year.

The trouble is that molting has developed into a complex indicator in the poultry plant. By its means we establish certain information about the hens. Thus, for example, it has long been accepted that the early molter, the bird that molts in July, is a poor producing hen, whereas the birds that molts late is a good layer; the early molter sheds her feathers slowly; the late molter sheds them rapidly, sometimes so rapidly that she becomes almost naked. In other words if a bird sheds her feathers rapidly she actually saves a good many days on her molting period, and is back on the job laying almost as soon as the bird who molted in July and shed her feathers one at a time.

L. H. Hiscock

In culling birds in the fall it is a mighty good thing to stick to this rule of the late molter. They unquestionably are the best birds in your flock, and if you are going to breed from your birds next spring it will pay you to band these birds. Likewise, when you have birds that molt early, you will find it good practical economy to get rid of them.

Using Lights Affects Molt

So much for a straight out and out molt. The use of illumination tends to mix the situation up. Too long hours during a working day, improper feeding, disease, etc.,—these things all play important parts in molt in both pullet and hen flocks, provided lights are used. About as much as any hen will stand in the way of a working day, and this applies to pullets, too, is fourteen hours. As soon as one uses more than this amount of light, the birds travel at such a high rate of speed that they cannot keep up their physical and bodily needs, and produce eggs. Hence, they molt. Likewise, assuming that you do not use over fourteen hours for a working day (by fourteen hours in the working day I mean a normal day plus enough illumination to enable a hen to have fourteen hours of combined day and artificial light) and do not feed your birds heavily, especially grain, then the hen machine plays out; the bird begins to run down physically, and a molt follows. Disease, of course, throws any flock out of condition, and molt is apt to follow. Also, sudden changes in feed, erratic use of lights, lack of water, etc.,—any of these things are enough to start up a molt because they throw a cog into a high traveling machine, and as soon as you slow the machine up, there is bound to be damage.

Pullets and Hens Need Different Management

Right here I am going to divide the pullet and the hen into two classes. The hens have probably all gone into a general molt at this time. If you have been a wise poultryman your flock of old birds should be all culled, and the hens that are left are the ones that you expect to keep next year. It ought to be a good vacation for these molters. Don't keep them on a laying ration, now; a laying ration is meant to produce eggs, and these birds cannot produce eggs now that they are molting; they want to grow feathers, and to grow feathers they need fats rather than protein. Let the hens have an ample amount of grain, all they will clean up, both night and morning, and be sure that your grain ration contains at least fifty per cent of crack corn. Give them plenty of green food. Under this treatment your old birds will come along nicely and fully recover so that they will be able to lay in good shape next year.

It seems almost inconceivable that a pullet should molt. She spent the time since last spring feeding and growing, and constantly shedding her feathers as she progressed. That she should lay a few eggs, and then begin to lose her feathers is a bitter blow, especially to the man who has hatched early, for it is the early hatched bird that seems to be the worst offender in the molt. The pullet, of course, may or may not molt the way the hen does. Sometimes she goes into a full molt, but more often she will molt only around the neck, or have a "neck molt." The later a bird is hatched in the spring, the less risk does she run of going into any molt before her normal period for shedding next fall.

Preventing a Pullet Molt

Why do pullets molt at all? There are a good many factors that enter into a pullet molt. If pullets are allowed to run on range too long before they are housed up, the shock of confining them is enough to start them shedding. Get your pullets in a little while before they begin to lay, not a little while after they have layed. This change from summer to winter quarters is a serious thing for a bird. There is always apt to be some shock and scare about the change; there is always the strangeness about new quarters.

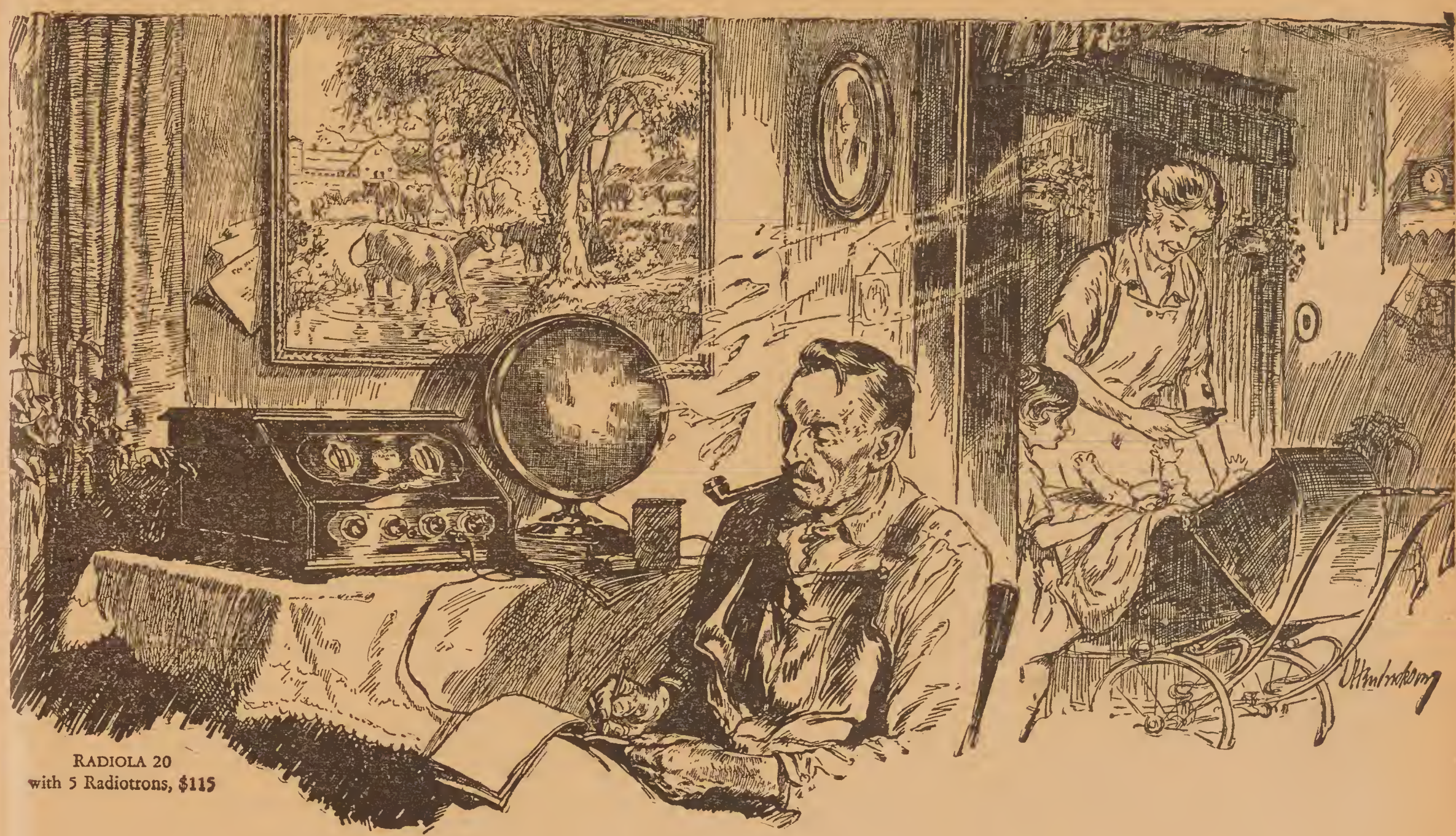
Feeding probably plays a very important part in causing early hatched birds to molt. The change from a growing ration to a laying ration should be made very gradually over a period of three or four weeks by gradually adding laying mash to growing mash until the birds finally have a mixture of the laying brand only. Provision should also be made for the use of green food as soon as the pullets come in. On the range they have had this as a part of their ration; bring them in and fail to give it to them, and you have immediately upset their normal existence.

As soon as the pullets are laying or are about ready to lay I should begin the use of light. Don't jump them right into a fourteen hour day. Let them have an hour, and as they increase in egg production you can keep increasing it. If they lay well and stand up well at twelve hours for a working day, then I should not give them more. It is a good plan to be governed by your flock. If you are making a good showing, be on the look out for any signs of trouble or slackening in production, but do not make any radical changes in light or feed; if you do it may be enough to start up trouble.

Conditioning Pullets for Laying

In close connection with feeding and the fall molt of pullets is the problem of conditioning these birds for a laying year. Pullets probably molt often in the fal because they have not got the right physic to stand egg production. It seems to me a pretty poor piece of business to take a pullet off range and expect her to lay on through the year without going to pieces. If you want a pullet to stand up in good shape fatten her for a couple of weeks the way you would your market birds. It gives them

(*Continued on page 23*)



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with 5 Radiotrons, $115

RADIOLA 20
has been *tried, tested* and *perfected* for farm homes especially

Most farm families know now, from what their neighbors have told them, that a radio set changes the character of home life, making the evenings more cheerful, and the *business* of farming more profitable. Families in the agricultural sections have known all about radio for some time.

Where they have experimented with radio, they have been pleased with it, but wondered when it would be available in a form that would live up to the specifications "tried, tested and perfected."

Radiola 20 is an established and spectacular sales success because it represents radio in the form the public expected when the laboratories of RCA, General Electric and Westinghouse cleared away the underbrush of pioneering research. It is the highest expression of the new art and reasonably priced so as to be within reach of any farm home.

Many farmers have learned to raise bigger, better paying crops by listening to broadcasting lectures. And the dairy farmer learns more about herding, breeding, feeding. Every word of the lecture is as clear and natural with a Radiola 20 as though the expert were sitting right in the room talking it over with you. Radiola 20 is the set that you thought would be coming along some day.

Music from the cities—song and jazz for the boys and girls—when the chores are done. Fashion talks for mother and daughter. And sermons Sunday morning—great sermons by famous preachers. Distant stations brought in clearly. Radiola 20 is operated on dry batteries and has only a single control, so that anybody can tune in.

Be sure that you are getting this particular set—Radiola 20—designed especially for the farm. Listen to other sets first, then listen to Radiola 20, and you will say at once: "Here is real radio at last."

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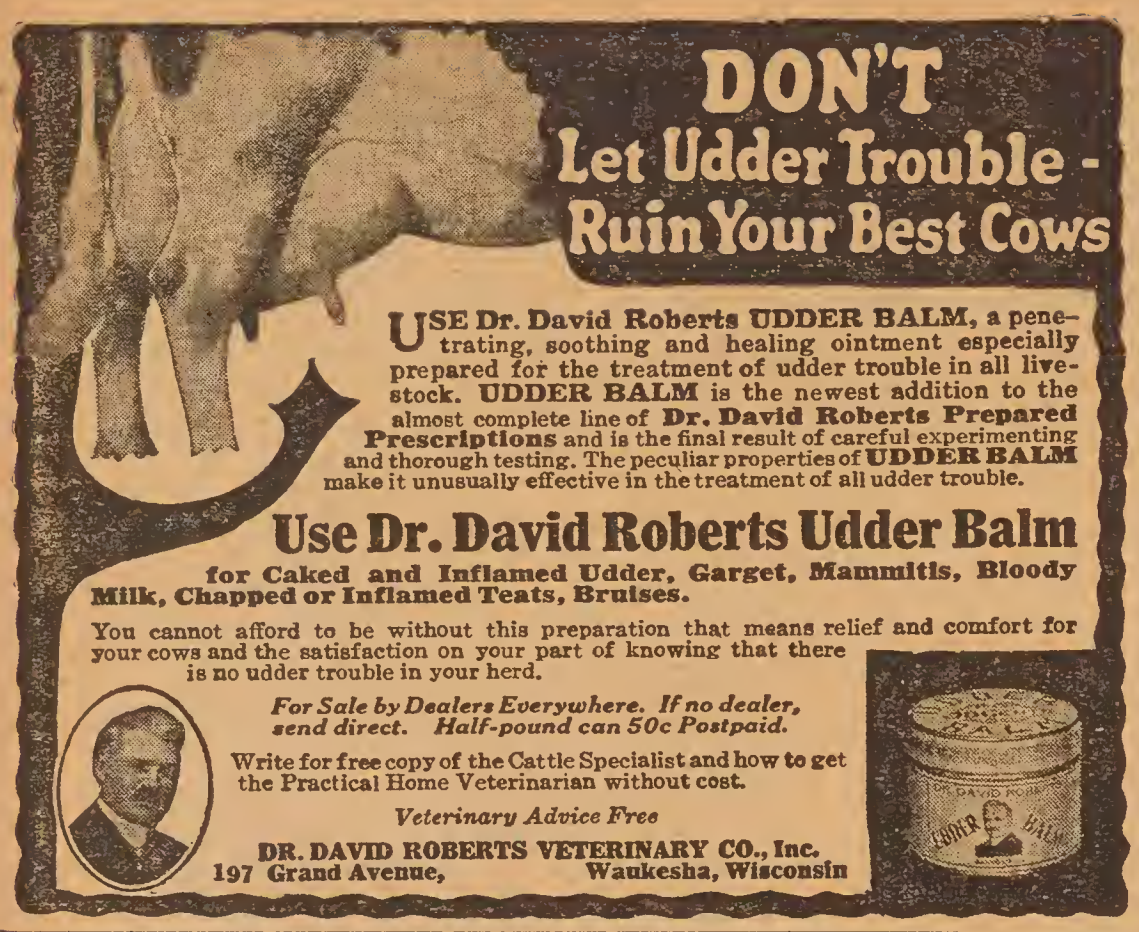

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BERKSHIRE HOGS — PERCHERON HORSES

Duke of Glenside
(Photo by Strohmeyer)

Want less reactors?
Want better veal calves?
Want more butter fat?
Want more profit?
Here is your chance to get all the above.
Buy a young bull for next year's service.
23 Bulls all ages. 13 bred Females.
NOV. 22, 1926—DRAFT SALE AT FARM
Write for our descriptive catalogue

E. L. BUTTON, Mgr. - LE ROY, N. Y.

GUERNSEYS We can now offer you for a limited time young bull calves out of A. R. cows sired by either a son of Florham Laddie or Ultra May King. Prices reasonable.
Herd Accredited
Chas. A. Slater, FORGE HILL FARM
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TAYLOR FARM JERSEYS
We are offering 20 heifers ranging from 3 months to 20 months old. Nearly all are from Register of Merit dams, and several are already bred to a beautiful son of the White Cid. They are priced for quick sale. 'Phone or write for more complete description.
THE TAYLOR FARM
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FEEDING PIGS

FEEDING PIGS FOR SALE Yorkshire Chester cross or Yorkshire and Berkshire cross, all large growthy pigs weaned and eating pigs 7 to 8 weeks old, $4.00 each; 8 to 9 weeks old, $4.50 each. Send in and get from 2 to 50 pigs. Also pure bred Chester White Barrows, Boars or Sows, 6 weeks old, $6.00 each. Pure Bred Yorkshire Barrows, Boars or Sows, 6 weeks old, $6.00 each. I will ship C. O. D. to you on approval. If pigs are not satisfactory at your depot, have pigs returned at my expense. Safe delivery guaranteed. No charge for shipping crates. WALTER LUX, 388 Salem St., Woburn, Mass. Tel. 0086.

We Pay EXPRESS CHARGES TO YOUR DEPOT. Yorkshire and Chester White cross, and Chester and Berkshire cross pigs 7 to 8 weeks old, $5.00 each; 8 to 9 weeks old, $5.50 each. Pure bred Chester white 7 weeks old, $7.00 each. These are all large growthy pigs, weaned and eating. We crate and ship C. O. D. to your depot. No charge for shipping crates or express. These are net prices. If satisfactory, pay express man, and if not, return at our expense.
Will ship from 2 to 50 to you on approval
CLOVER HILL FARM, R. F. D. Box 48, WOBURN, MASS.

FEEDING PIGS FOR SALE—Either Chester and Yorkshire cross or Berkshire and Chester cross, 7 to 8 weeks old, $4.00 each; 8 to 9 weeks old, $4.50 each. Also a handsome lot of pure bred Chester Whites, barrows, boars or sows, 7 weeks old, $5.50 each. We have an extra nice selection of pigs at present, either pure bred or cross breeds, and are prepared to ship from 2 to 50 C.O.D. on approval. If pigs are unsatisfactory on arrival at your depot, return at my expense.
Safe delivery guaranteed—No charge for shipping crates—Ref. Tanner's Nat'l Bank.
A. M. LUX, 206 Washington St., WOBURN, MASS.
Tel. Wob. 1415

WALDORF FARMS
NORTH CHATHAM, N. Y.
Offer for sale Registered Guernsey bull calves out of prize-winning A. R. dams with 600-lb. to 700-lb. records at prices farmers can afford to pay and on terms to suit the purchaser.
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FOR SALE Herd of Registered Ayrshires consisting of 20 cows, 5 heifer calves from two to six months of age, also herd sire.
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The Bar None Ranch herd of this ideal milk and beef breed is founded on the most popular blood lines. Our stock is bred for type and production combined, and has been highly successful in the show ring and at the pail.
The breed that brings two checks instead of one—the milk check and the beef check.
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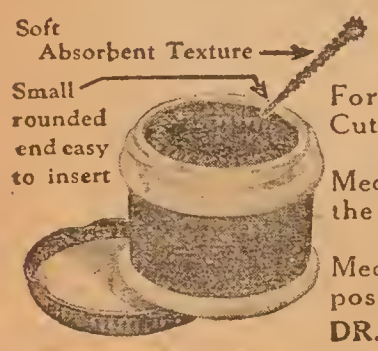

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MEDICATED TEAT DILATORS
For the treatment of Spider, Obstructions, Hard Milkers, Cut and Brused Teats, etc.
Made of an absorbent texture capable of carrying the Medicated Ointment into the teat canal to the seat of the trouble. They heal the teat and keep it open.
Three doz. Dilators, sterilized and packed in jar of Medicated Ointment, $1.00. Sold by dealers or mailed post paid. Manufactured by
DR. H. W. NAYLOR, VETERINARIAN, MORRIS, N. Y.

Accredited Herd Work

Progress in Pennsylvania and New Jersey

A RECENT report of the progress in eradication of bovine tuberculosis in Pennsylvania states that more than 40% of the cattle in Pennsylvania have been tested at least once. All the cattle in 477 townships located in 42 counties, which include 66,012 herds and comprise 413,859 cattle, have been tested under the area plan.

Dr. S. E. Bruner of the Bureau of Animal Industry states that the future progress in the work will be in proportion to the funds available for indemnity. Up to the present fiscal period the largest amount expended on indemnities during any two years was $550,000. For the present fiscal period, June 1st, 1925 to May 30th, 1927, there is available $1,799,000.

The first herd in the state tested under Federal supervision was tested in April, 1918. The progress by years is shown in the following table.

T. B. Testing—Individual and Area Plans

Year	Herds	Cattle	Reactors	Per cent
1919	717	11,700	373	3
1920	971	16,822	1,371	8
1921	2,012	33,308	2,473	7
1922	2,682	41,148	2,239	5
1923	8,772	99,712	3,119	3
1924	20,837	200,652	6,541	3
1925	33,972	285,160	8,198	2
1926	51,871	429,192	30,254	7
Total	121,834	1,117,694	54,568	

Four counties, Mercer, Crawford, Jefferson and Cameron, are now ranked as accredited counties. The last report available shows 4,133 accredited herds in the state and 62,027 herds with one clean test. Twelve per cent of the cattle population of Pennsylvania is now awaiting the test and 136 townships in 38 counties are qualified to begin testing on an area basis. It is anticipated that by January 1st, six additional counties will be placed on the accredited list.

If funds are available to continue the work at the present rate, Dr. Bruner estimates that the diseases in Pennsylvania will be reduced to less than one-half of one per cent by 1933.

New Jersey Progress in Eradicating TB.

THE State Board of Agriculture of New Jersey reports that 112 cities, boroughs, towns and townships in New Jersey have adopted ordinances regarding the sale and distribution of dairy products. The demand for tuberculin testing of dairy and breeding animals in the State has kept pace with the added requirements of these cities and towns. The following is a report made by the State Board of Agriculture showing the progress that has been made for the eradication of tuberculosis in New Jersey.

"At the close of the last fiscal year, June 30, 1925, there were in New Jersey under supervision 2,214 herds, comprising 32,568 animals. At the close of this fiscal year, June 30, 1926, there were 2,995 herds, comprising 39,312 cattle, or an increase of 35.27 per cent in the number of herds and 17.15 per cent in the number of animals.

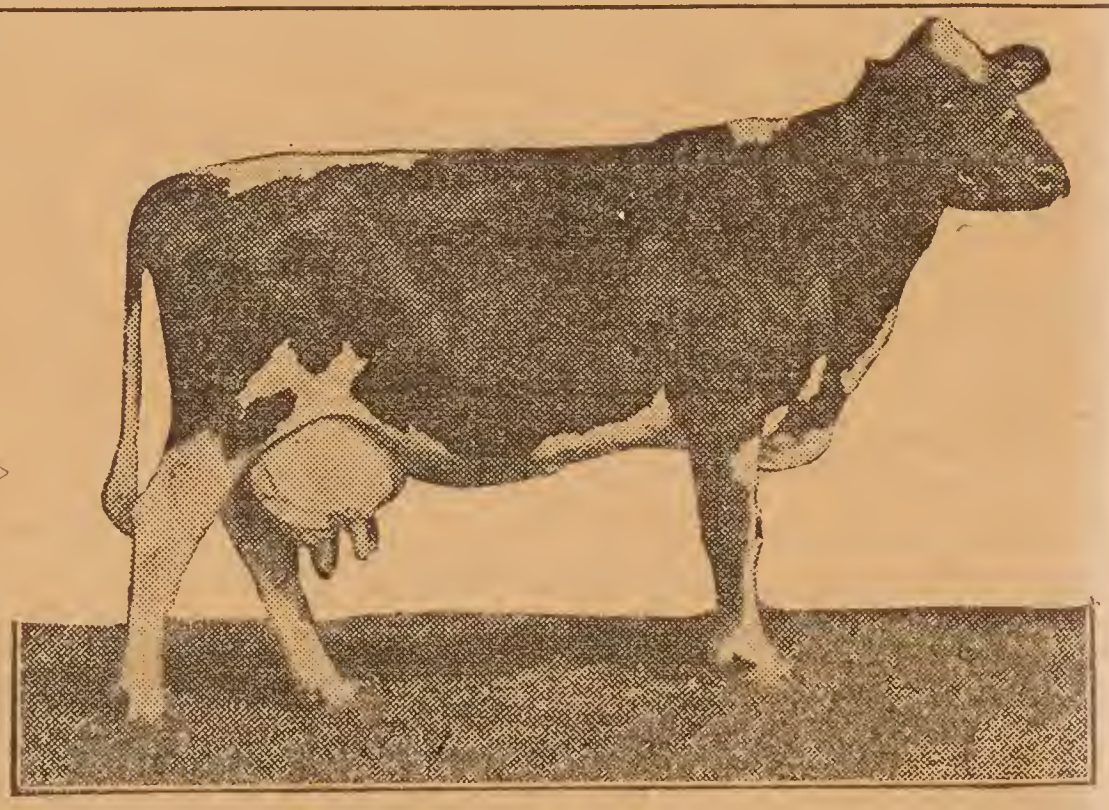
"During the past 12 months the bureau tested 57,678 animals, with 3,527 reactors, or a percentage of reactors of 6.11 per cent of the total number of animals tuberculin tested under state and federal supervision. The appropriation for the payment of indemnities during the past fiscal year was $100,000, and a sum sufficient to match this amount was alloted by the federal government."

The work covers every county in New Jersey with the exception of Hudson county which according to the 1925 census contains only 67 cows. The percentage of cattle under supervision in each county varies from 6.25% in Sussex county to 70.4% in Passaic County. Over the entire state 25.02% of the cows are under supervision. The indemnities paid for reactors during the past fiscal year total $71,482.69.

What Is a Good Dairyman Anyway?

(*Continued from page 3*)

This ideal dairyman will have the appearance of cow contact, that is, one can safely guess that he has not been a merchant. In other words, personal appearance and attractiveness do not necessarily form an asset to his business—on the other hand I would not expect a cow odor on his clothes nor manure on his boots when he went away. In this day, a dairy of large producers will obviously have to be kept clean enough both in body and surroundings to prevent that old time "cowy" odor. Will this dairyman be an educated man? Most certainly he will be. An impossibility to be an outstanding dairyman and not be an educated man. Not necessarily will he be a school trained man but such an education will be a great help to him. It will shorten the road and not oblige him to learn such a lot of things by experience and a school training will materially change his appearance—he will be more like other business men, and an effort to describe his characteristics as I am doing will become more difficult. Let me suggest that our readers begin a study of "good-dairymen-characteristics" and then that we try to become like them in appearance and action.



A cow that cost $125 four years ago in New York state was made Champion grade Holstein cow at the National Dairy Show, Detroit, Mich., Oct. 6-13, after producing 47,572 pounds of milk since her purchase. Taken out of the working herd on the Larro Research Farm, Michigan, entirely unfitted, this animal with three of her stall-mates won first, third, fifth and sixth prizes in a class with 34 entries. This cow had never been shown before and aside from the customary brushing up, neither this cow nor the others shown with her were especially fitted for the show. Professor H. H. Kildee who judged the grade Holsteins said that she was given the grand Championship not because of her outstanding dairy type but because of her splendid condition which indicated good care and good feeding.

How Many Lazy Cows Have You

SEVEN cows out of ten suffer from logy, lazy digestion and assimilation when taken from the pasture and put on heavy, hard-to-digest feeds.

It is a danger signal—the cow needs outside help if she is to milk at a profit and avoid disorders. Kow-Kare brings surprising milk gains to cows on winter feed because this concentrated tonic actively strengthens the digestion and milk-assimilation. It makes the feed consumed turn into milk, without loss.

Each year thousands more cows are being fed Kow-Kare with their feed. Their owners find it more than pays its slight cost—and cow disorders are almost unknown where Kow-Kare is used. To insure the maximum milk flow—and especially for its tonic effect when cows are freshening there are genuine added profits from feeding Kow-Kare.

In treating diseases such as Barrenness, Retained Afterbirth, Abortion, Bunches, Scours, Lost Appetite, etc., Kow-Kare has a 30-year reputation known to almost every dairyman. It is the country's biggest-selling cow medicine and conditioner. Full directions for use on each can.

Feed dealers, general stores, druggists have Kow-Kare—$1.25 and 65c sizes, (six large cans, $6.25). Full directions on the can. Mail orders sent postpaid if your dealer is not supplied.

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Famous Conditioner of Milch Cows

Clipped Cows--

Give More, Richer and Cleaner Milk!

Clipping improves the health of all kinds of your live stock. GILLETTE PORTABLE ELECTRIC CLIPPING OR GROOMING MACHINES will save you time and money. Machines operate on the light circuit furnished by any electric light and power company, or on any make of farm lighting plant. Write for our price list or order through your dealer.

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129-131 W. 31st St., Dept. A., New York, N. Y.

GOSSIP FROM THE BARNS

By H. W. BALDWIN

Daughters of Saugerties Laddie's Ultra, the senior sire at Forge Hill Farm, Newburgh, N. Y., are being bred to T. R. Ultra Laddie, the new junior sire recently added to the Forge Hill herd. Supt. Slater is anticipating some promising young daughters out of this cross. Forge Hill Farm has found a good demand during the past year among farmer-breeders for promising individuals as future herd sires. The daughters of Saugerties Laddie's Ultra will be put on test as soon as they freshen.

* * *

Three ton-litters were grown by the Pennsylvania State College farms this year, M. F. Grimes, of the college animal husbandry dept., reports. Three breeds—Chester White, Berkshire, and Duroc-Jersey are represented. Eleven Chester Whites tipped the scales at 2534 lbs., ten Berkshires weight 2112 lbs., and ten Duroc-Jerseys totaled 2024 lbs. All three litters were self-fed shelled corn and tankage, and hand-fed middlings, butter milk, and minerals. They ran on rape pasture.

* * *

Seth H. Moseley, owner of the Hotel Collingwood, New York City, is building a splendid herd of Black and Whites on his Blackberry River Farm at Norfolk, Conn. He has nearly completed a modern dairy barn with stanchion room for 38 head, in addition to considerable pen room. Hay and grain chutes, bedding storage, and silo location are in easy access for convenience in feeding and caring for the herd. James M. Knight is the superintendent in charge of the farm.

* * *

Coveney and Evans, breeders of Holsteins at Walworth, N. Y., are finding a brisk demand for good individuals. Ever since their sale five years ago local breeders have formed a ready market for all the animals the herd can spare.

* * *

Reservation Marquis, a yearling Guernsey bull bred by Reservation Farm, Castile, N. Y., was sold recently by Taber and Mignin to Fletcher Harper, The Plains, Virginia.

* * *

Randleigh Farm, Lockport, N. Y., reports the recent sale to the Dept. of Agriculture, Island of Jamaica, of the two-year-old Jersey bull Victors White Sox, bred at Randleigh Farm. His sire is Sophies 19th Victor, and his dam is Sophies Agnes Granddaughter. These two animals topped the Hood Farm Dispersal sale when that famous Jersey herd went under the hammer a few years ago.

* * *

Allegany and Steuben counties, along the southern tier of counties in New York State have earned a reputation as a section of clean, well bred Ayrshires. Buyers from the vicinity of Philadelphia, Long Island, and northern New York frequently come to this section and in a few hours or a days travel are able to obtain a carload of typey, good producing Ayrshires. The Ayrshire Breeders Club in these two counties have developed this demand through the medium of an annual sale for the past five years. Their sixth annual sale will be held October 27th at Hornell.

* * *

Guernsey breeders of Columbia County, N. Y., recently formed a county organization at a meeting at the home of J. E. Van Alstyne, Kinderhook. C. H. Fayerweather, New Lebanon, is president; Mr. Van Alstyne is vice president, and S. W. Hicks, N. Chatham, is secretary-treasurer. The association plans to have a county exhibit at Syracuse and at local fairs nearby.

Of the 26,000,000 homes in the United States, it is estimated 5,000,000 have radios.—F. C. H.

The Ideal Way to Feed

is to mix homegrown grains with a good protein concentrate. Your corn and oats, etc., haven't the protein necessary for maximum milk production. Too many dairymen, trying to effect economy in their feeding, rely too much on homegrown stuff and thereby sacrifice milk production. That is why

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fits so well into the feeding program of hundreds of good dairy farmers. *Diamond* is a corn feed containing 40% protein and 84% total digestible nutrients. A little *Diamond* mixed with your homegrown grains—like this, for instance: 10 parts homegrown grains, 5 parts *Diamond*, 3 parts Bran, 2 parts Oilmeal—gives you a ration analysing 21% protein, 4% fat. It can be made up easily and cheaply and will carry your cows through the winter in good production and good health . . . . Can you think of a more sensible feeding program to follow until next pasture time?

40% Protein Guaranteed

If you want to know more about *Diamond* or about how to feed it, we'll be glad to tell you. Write:

Ration Service Department

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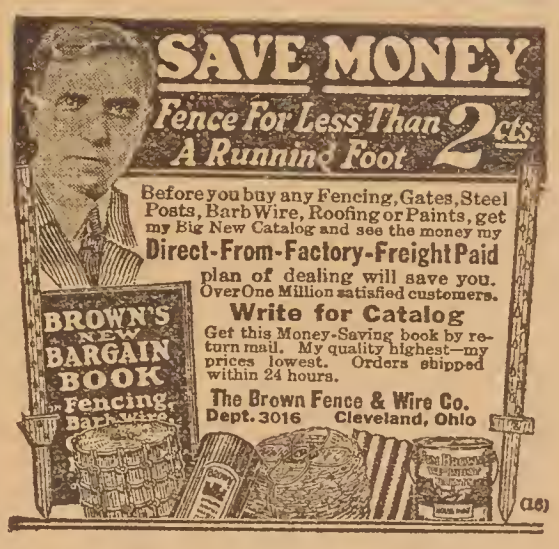
Makers of the feeds that are

IN EVERY LIVE DEALER'S STOCK AND EVERY GOOD DAIRY RATION



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30 to 50 day Gt. Grandsons of Oxford You'll Do, out of some of my best cows. Will ship C. O. D. on approval.

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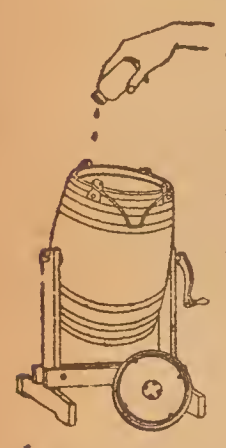

Before churning add one-half teaspoonful to each gallon of cream and out of your churn comes butter of Golden June shade. "Dandelion Butter Color" is purely vegetable, harmless, and meets all State and National food laws. Used for years by all large creameries. Doesn't color buttermilk. Absolutely tasteless. Large bottles cost only 35 cents at drug or grocery stores. Write for FREE SAMPLE BOTTLE. Wells & Richardson Co., Inc., Burlington, Vermont.

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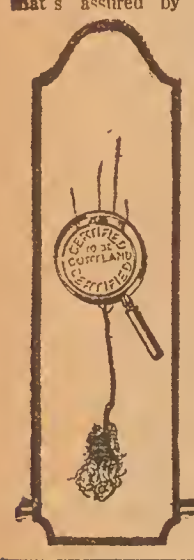

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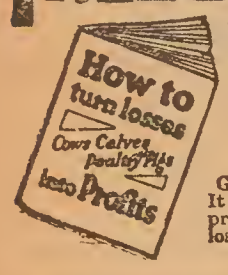

prevention and control of live stock diseases by reliable home methods. How to prevent or treat Contagious Abortion, Calf Scours Retained Afterbirth

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Get this book. It will help you prevent heavy losses.

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To R. BRENNER & SONS
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Eggs, Etc. — Small consignments from producers in your territory bring very attractive prices NOW Prompt returns always. Refer to Dun or Bradstreet. Ship us your next case. ZENITH BUTTER & EGG CO., 170 Duane St., New York, N. Y.

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98 acres on good road, fine neighbors, only mile village, near city, mail delivered, phone available; milk, cream & other produce sold at door; 70 acres easily worked fields, stream, wire fences, estimated 100,000 ft timber; good orchard, attractive 6-room warm house, big red barn, other bldgs. Can't handle and sacrifice for early sale; only $4000 with 3 horses, 5 cows, 10 hogs, all farming tools, corn, grain, hay, potatoes, vegetables thrown in. $1500 cash needed. Details in new Illus. Catalog Supplement. Free. STROUT AGENCY, 255-R, 4th Ave., New York City.

Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

MILK PRICES

THE following are the November prices for milk in the basic zone of 201-210 miles from New York City.

Dairymen's League and Non Pool prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield prices are on the basis of 3%. week.

	Class	Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers	Non Pool Co-op.
1	Fluid Milk	$3.10	$2.95	
2	Fluid Cream		2.20	
2 A	Fluid Cream	2.31		
2 B	Ice Cream	2.56		
3	Evap., Cond., Milk Powder, Hard Cheese	2.30	2.10	
4	Butter and American cheese	Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American cheese.		

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average.

Interstate Producers

The Interstate Milk Producers Association (Philadelphia Price Plan), announce the receiving station prices or the price to the farmer in the 201 to 210-mile zone from Philadelphia for 3% milk is $2.54. In the 101 to 110 mile-zone, the price is $2.64. The prices went into effect October 1.

BUTTER FIRMER, HIGHER

CREAMERY SALTED	Oct. 26	Oct. 19	Oct. 26 1925
Higher than extra	48-48½	47½-48	50½-51
Extra (92 sc)	-47½	46¾-47	-50
84-91 score	39-47	38½-46½	44½-49½
Lower G'd's	37-38½	37 -38	43 -44

Butter prices have been carried a little higher since our last report, particularly on the fancy classifications. On the advance, the market shows considerable strength and steadiness. Business is fair to good, some houses reporting very satisfactory clearances. On the whole dealers are following a free selling policy which is keeping stocks moving and maintaining a healthy condition. The wisdom of this is evident in the heavy storage reductions and a firm market. The swing of the trade to storage butter has made it necessary that operators watch the fresh butter situation very closely. Cooler weather in New York has been responsible for a good consumptive demand.

CHEESE TREND UPWARD

STATE FLATS	Oct. 26	Oct. 19	Oct. 26 1925
Fresh fancy	25 -25½	25 -25½	26 -27½
Fresh av'ge	22½-23½	22½-23½	25½-
Held fancy	25 -26	25 -26	27 -28
Held av'ge	—-—	—-—	25½-26½

Although there is no material change in cheese prices since our report of a week ago, indications are that values are due for an upward revision. Canadian markets have developed considerable firmness and there is less Canadian cheese being purchased by American grinders. Wisconsin prices are steadily above par with New York and with any demand at all we should see some improvement. Fresh state flats are firm and the limited supply is favorable to an improvement in prices.

NO CHANGE IN EGGS

NEARBY WHITE	Oct. 26	Oct. 19	Oct. 26 1925
Selected Extras	76-78	77-78	82-83
Av'ge Extras	73-75	74-76	80-81
Extra Firsts	65-70	65-72	71-78
Firsts	50-60	50-60	60-67
Gathered	40-68	40-68	45-76
Pullets	38-48	38-48	40-56
BROWNS			
Fancy	55-62	55-61	57-64

The market on eggs from nearby points is practically the same as it was a week ago as far as prices are concerned and in general as far as trade is concerned. The high retail price of extra fancy, strictly fresh nearbys, has been responsible for a slight dropping off in trade in some quarters with the result that some buyers have switched to mediums and pullets. On some classifications the market is a shade easier. On the 26th some stores had a few lots of strictly fancy marks unsold, but the general condition throughout the market was generally satisfactory. Anything that is real fancy, especially in new cased with new flats and fillers, is almost sure to sell quickly. Lower grades have come into competition with mid-west eggs and have not been moving very readily but since the advent of high retail prices on strictly fancy these marks are showing a little improvement.

LIVE FOWLS LOWER

FOWLS	Oct. 26	Oct. 19	Oct. 26 1925
Colored	23-28	26-29	27-31
Leghorns	12-15	18-21	18-22
CHICKENS			
Colored	23-25	19-21	25-26
Leghorns	18-22	18-20	20-22
Broilers	28-30	—-—	38-40

The market on live fowls arriving by express, is lower than it was a week ago, leghorn fowls meeting an especially slow sale. The trouble with the poultry market is that freight arrivals have been extremely heavy, containing a large proportion of fowls and with express receipts light the market has been dominated by freight arrivals.

The heavy fowls are selling considerably better some colored stock reaching as high as 28c but by far the larger percentage is selling in the neighborhood of 26c. Chickens of broiler size are working out at a premium. Fancy colored stock weighing from 1¼ to 1¾ pounds selling as high as 30c. The larger chickens however, are not selling quite as well, some going as low as 18c. It is hardly worth while sending live poultry in now. If a man can possibly do it, it is well to hold off for the Thanksgiving holiday when it is almost sure there will be a better market on poultry.

The turkey outlook so far is for a well supplied market and values should be about the same as they were a year ago. Texas has a very good crop and is sure to exert a considerable influence on the market. Other sections report a crop comparable to last year. At the present time turkeys are bringing 40c with a firm market. On October 27 last year, turkeys were selling from 38c to 40c. By the 31st they had advanced to 40c and 45c and carried that price right up to Thanksgiving. On one or two occasions they went as high as 48c, the week previous to Thanksgiving.

FEEDS AND GRAINS

FUTURES (*At Chicago*)	Oct. 26	Oct. 19	Last Year
Wheat (Dec.)	1.42¾	1.43½	1.49¾
Corn (Dec.)	.77¼	.77⅛	.74
Oats (Dec.)	.44⅛	.44⅛	.39
CASH GRAINS (*At New York*)			
Wheat No. 2 Red	1.54	1.53	1.71
Corn, No. 2 Yel	.93⅝	.94⅝	.99
Oats No. 2	.54½	.54¼	.47½

FEEDS (*At Buffalo*)	Oct. 23	Oct. 16	Oct. 24 1925
Grd. Oats	33.50	33.00	27.50
Sp'g Bran	24.50	25.00	27.00
H'd Bran	26.50	26.50	30.50
Stand'd Mids	25.50	26.00	28.00
Soft W. Mids	32.00	32.00	36.00
Flour Mids	30.50	31.50	35.50
Red Dog	37.50	37.50	41.50
Wh. Hominy	33.00	33.00	31.50
Yel. Hominy	32.00	31.50	31.00
Corn Meal	33.00	32.50	35.00
Gluten Feed	33.75	33.75	39.25
Gluten Meal	43.75	43.75	47.25
36% C. S. Meal	27.50	29.00	38.00
41% C. S. Meal	30.00	31.50	40.50
43% C. S. Meal	31.50	33.00	42.00
34% O. P. Linseed Meal	43.00	44.00	44.50

Above feed quotations taken from weekly grain and feed letter issued weekly by New York State Dept. of Farms and Markets.

POTATO PRICES HIGHER

On the 26th potato prices showed a considerable gain over quotations of a week previous. "States" in 150-pound sacks had advanced to $4.00 and $4.25 which was generally 15c to 25c a sack higher than the previous week's quotations. "States" in bulk had moved up to $4.75 to $5.25 per 180 pounds. On the 27th however, trade was not quite as brisk, apparently the bulge in the market was a little too severe and the blow sent the buyers back on their heels. As a result they elected to sit down for a while and take it easy to see where matters were going to come to a rest.

Maines also shared in the upward turn while Long Islands do not show quite as much change, although they are fractionally higher. Down on Long Island the bulk of the crop has moved to market and practically all of the remainder is going into storage cellars so that there is not a great deal of stock moving.

Advices state that Maine has practically completed its digging and the situation there is firm. States are not in extremely heavy supply as yet. Reports reaching the market show that only little better than half the crop was dug by the 3rd week in October. The next two or three weeks are going to determine which way the market will turn. If State growers are able to secure their crop before heavy freezes set in, we are going to have a fairly steady potato market. We should have enough potatoes to go round. If a few million bushels are caught we are going to hear an entirely different story and see values harden materially. Conditions up-state have not been ideal for digging and operations have been extremely slow.

GOOD DEMAND FOR HAY

Hay receipts have been light. The demand for all grades has been active which leaves the market in a steady and firm condition. For one thing there is considerable stock from previous arrivals that has been serving to keep the market sufficiently supplied without permitting any sharp price advance. No. 1 timothy is still selling at $31 as the inside price with No. 2 at $25 to $26 and No. 3 at $23 to $24. Fancy light clover mixed $25 to $26, No. 2, $23 to $24. Mixed hay generally sells at from $21 to $24. Small bales as usual are bringing a dollar less than large ones. Oats straw is selling at $12 to $13 and rye straw at about twice those figures.

NO CHANGE IN APPLES

There is absolutely no change in the apple market, although fresh receipts of barreled and basket stock are only moderate. Nevertheless the heavy carryovers from previous arrivals continue to exert a very strong influence on the market keeping it slow, irregular, especially on average qualities which form the bulk of the supply. Fancy marks are the only ones that are selling, although prices are no different than a week ago.

CABBAGE A LITTLE BETTER

The price of Danish cabbage from New York State has improved fractionally since our last report to $18 to $20 a ton covering the general range. Although the market is not at all bullish the tone is fairly steady and trade is in a healthy state. Cooler weather has helped matters considerably.

BEAN PRICES HIGHER

The bean market has taken on a bulge since cooler weather set in and the outlook has considerably improved. Pea beans are firm and advancing. On the 26th prices ranged from $5.75 to $6.25, representing a 25-cent gain for the week. Red kidneys are now $8.50 to $9 and trending upward, their gain also being 25c on a hundred. White kidneys are $7.25 to $7.75, which shows no gain as do marrows at $6.50 to $7.

MEATS AND LIVE STOCK

The live calf market is about the same as it was a week ago, although top quotations have been reached with a little more difficulty. A few sales are reported at $16.50 to $17 but fair stock is usually selling from $12 to $15.50.

The lamb market is not quite as good as it was last week. It is irregular and slightly easier. Good "State" lambs are generally selling from $12 to $14.25.

The live hog market still stays strong, Yorkers from 100 to 150 selling from $13.50 to $14; 160 to 200 pounds generally selling from $14 to $14.30 but heavier weights fall considerably under these prices.

WE OFFER—

Fishkill Gladys Hengerveld Inka

BORN MARCH 26, 1926—PRICE $100.

This heifer obtains a rich combination of breeding from all sides of her pedigree.

Her sire is from a four year old that made nearly 900 lb. of butter in ten months, and the sire is also a son of Hengerveld Homestead De Kol 4th, a good son of a 30 lb. four year old daughter of Dutchland Colantha Sir Inka.

Her dam made 19 lb. as a two year old, also a good ten month record, and her sire, Dutchland Colantha Sir Inka, is the best son of the great milk sire, Colantha Johanna Lad.

For further particulars write to

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Hopewell Junction - New York

The Farm News

Farm Boys Judge Cows at Dairy Show

THE team of boys representing New York in the agricultural school judging contest at the National Dairy Show at Detroit, was made up of William Moran of Canandaigua, Alvin Hilficker of Webster, Lawrence Kenney of Jordan with Francis Hyatt of Marcellus as alternate. These boys went under the guidance of Glen J. Wight, teacher of agriculture at Canandaigua.

The New York boys as a team captured first place in judging Ayrshires and thereby won the silver cup given in the contest. Lawrence Kenney was second highest individual and Alvin Hilficker was tenth in this breed among the entire field of 69 participants. Lawrence Kenney was awarded a silver medal given by the Ayrshire Breeders Association.

In judging Holsteins, Alvin Hilficker again won a place and a bronze medal by ranking third in the list and Lawrence Kenney placed 8th in judging Guernseys.

Placed Four Rings

The contest consisted of placing and indicating reasons for rings of four animals each in all four dairy breeds, Ayrshires, Holsteins, Jerseys, and Guernseys.

The judging contest for vocational agricultural school boys was arranged by J. A. Linke and C. H. Lane of the Federal Board for Vocational Education and after the speaking Mr. Lane announced the winners of the various awards.

The California team was highest in totaling all four breeds. Other state teams among the first five were New Jersey, Maryland, Georgia and Illinois in the order named. John Gleason of Minnesota, highest scorer in all breeds was awarded a $400 scholarship good at any State Agricultural College.

In the separate breeds, New York stood first in Ayrshires, Tennessee first in Holsteins, Illinois first in Guernseys and Georgia first in Jerseys.

The Holstein-Friesian Association of America awarded a $400 scholarship and a gold medal to the highest boy in Holsteins and silver and bronze medals were given to the 2nd and 3rd boys. The bronze medal was won by Alvin Hilfiker of Webster, N. Y.

The Jersey Breeders Association gave gold, silver and bronze medals to the high boys in Jerseys.

The Junior Contest

In the junior 4-H club contest, William Griffith of Herkimer, Raymond McLaughlin of Delhi and Peter Lucksinger of Syracuse represented New York with Baumes Marshman of Oxford as alternate member of the team. John Lennox, County Leader of Junior Extension of Delaware county accompanied the team.

As a team these boys placed thirteenth among the 21 states entering in this contest.

Each of the eight boys from New York State who took part in the National dairy judging competition won their places at the dairy cattle judging contest held at the State Fair at Syracuse on August 30th under the direction of W. J. Weaver of the Education Department who was Superintendent of the boys judging at the fair. As prizes for winning at the State Fair, each boy was awarded $50 by the State Fair Commission, which amount took care of the expenses of the trip to Detroit.

John T. Willman and W. J. Weaver also attended the contest at Detroit as representatives respectively of the State College of Agriculture and the State Department of Education, and assisted those in charge in organizing the groups and scoring the judging so that the results might be promptly announced.

Cattle Epidemic in New Jersey

A SERIOUS cattle epidemic is reported in Sussex County, New Jersey. Vesicular Stomatis is the name of the disease and it affects cattle and horses. Over 300 cases are reported in the county and shipment of all milk from affected herds has been stopped.

The State Board has quarantined the entire county and the adjoining townships in Warren County. Federal authorities are on the grounds working with the state forces. The commission is under the personal direction of Mr. William Duyree, Secretary of the Board of Agriculture and Dr. J. H. McNeil, chief of the Bureau of Animal Husbandry.

The source of infection is not known and as there is no known remedy for the disease the control must depend upon strict quarantine and prevention of the spread of this disease.

Farmers' Meetings

Nov. 9, 10, 11—Annual meeting, New York State Farm and Home Bureau Federation, Syracuse, N. Y.

Nov. 10, 11, 12—Forest protective conference at New York State College of Forestry Syracuse University.

Nov. 10-18—Annual session, The National Grange, Portland, Me.

Nov. 17—Annual meeting, Farm and Home Bureau, Lowville, N. Y.

New York Agricultural School Team that took part in the Dairy Cattle Judging contest in competition with teams from 23 states at the National Dairy Show:
Front (Left to Right)—Members of the team, William Moran, Canandaigua; Lawrence Kenney, Jordan; Alvin Hilficker, Webster.
Rear—Glen J. Wight, teacher of agriculture, Canandaigua; Francis Hyatt, Marcellus, alternate; W. J. Weaver, Supervisor of Agricultural Education, Albany.

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APPLE EXCHANGE

As we suggested in an editorial last week we are listing below names of apple growers who have taken advantage of our offer to put in an apple exchange, their name and the kind of apples they have for sale, for a few issues free of charge.

We do this in order to put farmers who do not have apples, in touch with a good supply and also to help growers who have a surplus for sale. We do not assume any further responsibility as to quality, business relations, etc., but we urge farmers without apples to avail themselves of this chance to obtain a supply of the greatest fruit in the world.—The Editors.

FOR SALE

RED HOOK, Dutchess Co., N. Y.
Fred Schultz. Baldwin, Newtown Pippin, Jonathan, Stark. 2½ inch and up in barrels or E-Z pack baskets.

BLUFF POINT, Yates Co., N. Y.
Howard G. Davis. Greenings, Spies, Baldwins, Kings.

MILTON, Ulster Co., N. Y.
Alfred C. Jenkins. Baldwins, Jonathans, Ben Davis, Northern Spies, Newtown Pippins. Barrels.

ARTHURSBURG, Dutchess Co., N. Y.
Marthin E. Thew. R. I. Greenings, Baldwins, Kings, Jonathans.

JORDAN, Onondaga Co., R. I., N. Y.
Claude J Mills. Baldwins, Greenings, Stark, Russett, Ben Davis. A grade. Farm in town of Cato, Cayuga County.

BURDETT, Schuyler Co., N. Y.
George W. Gardner. Kings, Greenings, Baldwins.

FINDLEY LAKE, Chautauqua Co., N. Y.
C. E. Giles. Baldwins, Northern Spy, Wolf River, R. I. Greening, Ben Davis, King. Baskets, barrels, 75c per bushel and up.

NAPLES, Ontario Co., N. Y.
R. F. Standish. R. I. Greening, King, Wagener, Northern Spy, Ben Davis. Price reasonable.

WALDEN, Orange Co., N. Y.
George Merritt. Stark, Rome Beauty, Greenings, Baldwins, Black Bens, Lady Sweets. Sprayed stock, barrels or baskets. Will exchange for sweet potatoes and onions.

SOUTH DAYTON, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y.
L. D. Parsell. Greening, Baldwin, Spy, Bushel hampers.

CAMPBELL, Steuben Co., N. Y.
E. L. Knowles & Son. Spy, Greening, Baldwin. In boxes, 1½ bushels per box.

FORESTVILLE, Chautauqua Co., N. Y.
L. M. Downer. Spy, Greening, Baldwin. Trees sprayed, pruned and fertilized.

LIBERTY, Sullivan Co., N. Y.
Charles Taylor. King, Greening, Baldwin, Delicious. Barrels or baskets.

WALDEN, Orange Co., R. D. 2, N. Y.
L. D. Morrissey. Baldwin, Greening, Northern Spy. Price reasonable.

ULSTER PARK, Ulster Co., N. Y.
Raphael Klein. Stayman Winesap, Baldwin, Wagener, Golden Pippin. Barrels, baskets, corrugated paper boxes.

COOPERSTOWN, Otsego Co., N. Y.
George M. More. Northern Spy, Greening, Baldwin, Pound Sweets.

SEWARD, Schoharie Co., N. Y.
W. S. Rowley. Spy, Pound Sweets and King.

WESTFIELD, Chautauqua Co., N. Y.
J. E. Hall. Baldwin. Sprayed. Bushel hampers.

NIOBE, Chautauqua Co., N. Y.
G. C. Fowler. Twenty Ounce, Baldwin, Talman Sweets, Greening, King, Spy, Ben Davis. $1.00 per bushel.

CATAWISSA, Columbia Co., R. D. 4, Pa.
Ray D. Levan. Baldwin, Greening, Pewakee, Smoke House, Northern Spy, Green Baldwin, Stark, Stark Delicious. Sprayed, good quality, boxes or barrel.

WESTOVER, Clearfield Co., R. D. 2, Pa.
George Holes. Spy, Baldwin, Gano, York Imperial. Graded.

Additional Apple Exchange Items on page 22

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The Story of "Johnny Appleseed"

(*Continued from page 3*)

liberal ways and accused him of runing a free tavern.

But by far his best gifts were the apple seeds which he bestowed upon the settlers. He began by furnishing his guests with small apple trees, but these did not prove satisfactory, and he found that the seeds could be more conveniently handled. So each settler who went down the river received a small deer-skin bag containing about an ounce of apple seeds as a parting gift from Chapman, and in many a pioneer family of Indiana and Ohio today the tradition of the tiny bag of seeds is still cherished as an incident of family history.

After more than a decade in Pittsburgh, Chapman began to realize that he must push out further into the wilderness if he was to accomplish what he believed to be his mission in life. Stories were brought to his ears that the pioneers were not achieving much success with their orchards.

So, although it must have been a great hardship for him to leave his pleasant home with its gardens, nursery, and the orchard he had been twelve years in developing, Chapman decided to answer the call to greater service. His home he gave to a poor widow, and the only condition accompanying the gift was a request that she be kind to every one who journeyed that way as he had always tried to be. And so one day in 1806 "Johnny Appleseed" set out for his long, lonesome journey down the Ohio.

He landed at Marietta, Ohio, where he told the astonished settlers that he had come among them to plant nurseries and orchards in order that they might be supplied with the fruit which he considered so essential to health and with the flowers he loved so well. In Marietta he established his first nursery, and from there he started out on his first tour of the Ohio settlements in 1807.

On that trip, which was made entirely on foot, he penetrated as far north as the present sites of Cleveland and Toledo. We of the present day can hardly picture the hardships and privations he endured on this trip. Many a night he was obliged to sleep in the open woods or prairies as the settlements were long distances apart. After an absence of seven months he returned to Marietta, greatly reduced by the toils and privations he had undergone. That fall he returned to Pittsburgh for the purpose of obtaining more seeds. As soon as the river was navigable in the spring, he once more set his face toward the wilderness. During that year he established nurseries near the present cities of Ashland, Mansfield, Salem, and Delaware and visited many new settlers who had come into the country since his previous tour of the settlements.

It is now nearly eighty years since Chapman made his last journey through the Indiana and Ohio country and laid down his burden, having gloriously accomplished his mission. The rough trails he traveled have long since developed into broad highways, and the wilderness where in he wrought so well has become one of the most fertile and prosperous regions in the country. And so today when the descendants of the pioneers of that region pause to study the history of those early times, they find the gentle personality of "Johnny Appleseed" prevading its pages, and the part he played in the drama looming big in the scale of accomplishments.

Three of the cities where Chapman established his nurseries have erected monuments to his memory, but one can not help feeling that the tribute paid him by the people of Chicago is more in keeping with his life and works. For whenever spring comes, and the apple trees he so well loved burst into bloom, the memorial orchard in the forest preserve will foster grateful thoughts of "Johnny Appleseed" and his service to mankind.

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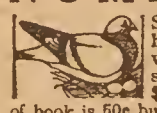

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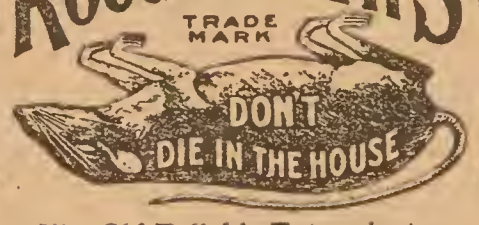

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How to Get Better Light

Detailed Information About Farm Systems

EDITOR'S NOTE:—*In a recent issue we had an editorial offering to give farmers information by letter about the different kinds of lighting plants. There have been so many letters asking for this help, showing that the interest was so general, that we have decided to publish the article so that everybody can have the benefit of this information. This article is given below. We will be glad to go into further details with anyone by letter and also to give the names of firms who have the different kinds of lighting plants and equipment for sale.*

THE principal objections to the ordinary kerosene wick lamp are that the light is insufficient and of poor quality. The easiest way of improving the light given by kerosene is to buy what is commonly known as a kerosene mantle lamp. One brand of this type of lamp retails for $8.00, but we understand that there are some good lamps of this type that can be bought for somewhat less. Mantles cost about 25 cents. The statement is made that by using a mantle about four times as much light from the same amount of oil is given as from a wick lamp, the light is of much better quality, and less heat is given off. The points to watch, with a kerosene mantle lamp, are careful and proper trimming, care in handling it, as the mantles are very easily broken, and care that the wick is not turned too high or too rapidly when it is first lighted. If turned too high, carbon will be deposited on the mantle and if not turned on it will smoke very badly. This does not injure the mantle, but the carbon will burn off as the wick is turned lower. So far as we know there is no way to add a mantle to a lamp unless it is especially constructed for this purpose. With reasonable care a kerosene mantle lamp will give excellent service.

Gasoline Lamps

There are two types of gasoline pressure lamps. One type is portable and the pressure is given by a small hand air pump, while the other has a central gasoline pressure tank with pipe lines running through each lamp. These portable gasoline lamps give fully as good light as the kerosene mantle lamp, but need more care. The gasoline goes through a very small pin hole which becomes easily clogged if the gasoline is not perfectly clean. There is also a slight hissing noise to this lamp, which however, is not objectionable as one soon becomes accustomed to it. These lamps cost from $5.00 each up.

Acetylene Lighting System

A common form of an acetylene lighting system consists of a tank which generates and stores gas and a system of pipes which carries the gas to the lamps. There has been much improvement in these plants within a few years so that they are now safe and reliable.

Acetylene is a non-poisonous gas which gives a light practically the same as daylight.

It is always difficult to quote costs. However, it is probable that $500 is the minimum amount for the installation of a fairly complete and reliable system. These plants are practically indestructible and after installation the chief cost is the carbide from which the gas is manufactured. The usual cost for a farm family varies from $1.50 to $3.00 per month. The acetylene lighting plant can be used for lights, flat irons, cooking and heating but cannot be used for power.

Electric Lights

It is commonly stated that where a power line runs by a farm that this furnishes the best possible source of power for the farm. Power companies are now studying this problem and are endeavoring to work out ways by which farmers can economically use this power in sufficient quantity so that it will pay to extend their lines. Power from such a line is available not only for lights, motors and refrigerating apparatus, but can also be used for heating, which is not practical to any great extent on the farm electric light plant. The Public Service Power line is also cheap as to first cost and the upkeep is less. The lowest cost at which a set of farm buildings can be wired is about $200 up.

Farm Electric Plants

However, there are thousands of farms where the public service is not available, and probably will not be available for several years, and that is where the individual farm electric plant serves its purpose. The ordinary electric light plant consists of a gasoline engine, a generator, a storage battery and the usual wiring and fixtures. Five hundred dollars is probably the minimum price for which such a system could be installed. The cost of course, will depend upon the amount of equipment and the number of lights. The cost of operation after this plant is installed, is mainly for the gasoline required to operate the engine and the replacing of the storage batteries when they are worn out. The average life of these storage batteries is about five or six years and the minimum cost of replacing them is about $150. It has been stated that the average life of a storage battery is approximately 400 complete charges and discharges. There are some plants that now dispense with the expensive batteries and give power direct and the cost of installation of these is considerably less than the battery outfit.

The advantage of an electric farm lighting system over an acetylene system is that electricity can be used for running motors for power refrigerating systems, vacuum cleaners, etc., but cannot be used for heat, as can the acetylene. Farm electric plants are very satisfactory and give fine service where a power line is not available.

It is possible on some farms to run the generator by a water wheel and where this can be done it furnishes a cheap source of power. If you have conditions which you feel might make this possible, we suggest that you get in touch with your county farm bureau manager or the engineer of the State Department of Agriculture. There has also been some development recently toward running a generator by wind power, but as yet is hardly beyond the experimental stage. We will give the names of some companies later who sell such equipment.

Where there is a prospect that a public service electric power line will soon be available, it would seem inadvisable to spend a very large sum of money on a lightning plant. Tests have shown that the public service power line gives the most economical service. Some subscribers have asked our recommendation as to what kind of lighting plant to buy. We feel that it is almost impossible to give this information, inasmuch as the best kind of equipment to buy will depend largely upon the individual bank roll. However, if you are contemplating changing your lightning system and will give us the details of your circumstances including any preference to the kind of system preferred, we will be glad to give you any suggestions and recommendations by individual letter.

If the average housewife who lives on a farm fully understood to what extent electricity would lighten her tasks, and at what little expense compared with the cost of manual labor, there would be a universal demand for immediate extension of electric service to the farming communities and for really adequate wiring installations and complete outfits of appliances.—F. C. H.

Ford Trucks do the big jobs too with Warford equipment.

Maybe you think the Ford isn't big enough for your needs?

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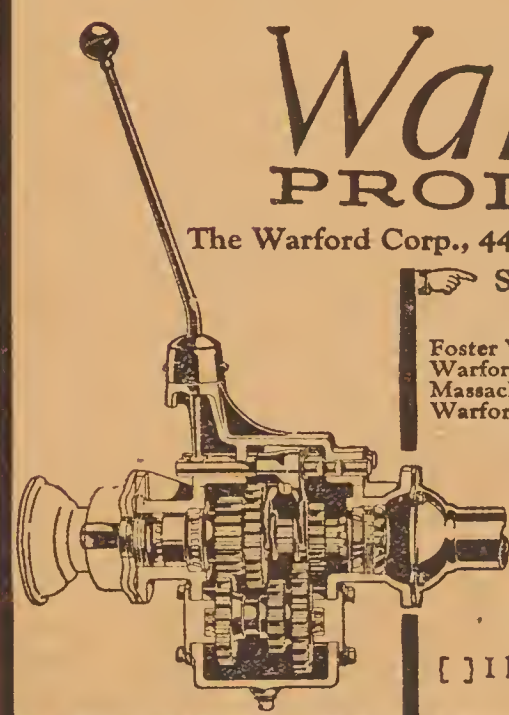

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NOW the WITTE ENGINE, 1½ to 30 H. P., 150,000 in daily world wide use, has many new improvements and refinements, and owing to mass production, I am announcing **new Lower Prices, new extra long terms, no interest.** The WITTE develops more than rated power from almost any kind of fuel. Throttling Governor controls power for various loads and enables the use of cheap distillate. Has Valve-in-Head motor. Wico magneto. Semi-Steel construction. Has fewer parts. Free from usual engine trouble. Life time guarantee. Most durable, economical engine made.

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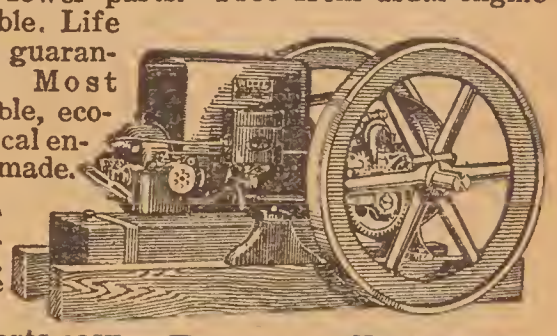

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Square, Protected Tank, removable die-cast bearings, and many other refinements. Starts easy in the coldest weather. Special piston construction means more power for less fuel. Speed regulator enables it to be used on lightest jobs as well as on the heaviest work. Takes the place of several engines. *Iron-Clad Life-time Guarantee.*

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THEY should not be just "fun days" for the youngsters, but from Granddad down everybody can enjoy the healthful sports that come with the snow and ice.

Go to your "Farm Service" Hardware Store for things that will turn cold, snow-bound days into play days. There you will find skates, hockey outfits, equipment for ice fishing and shotguns, rifles, ammunition, traps, etc. for winter hunting. Buy at the "tag" store to be sure of getting things that will stand the strain of vigorous use and will last more than one season. The pleasure you will derive will be greater, and the cost will be less for the quality you will get. Your "Farm Service" Hardware Store is the right place to buy sport goods as well as hardware necessities for everyday farm life.

Your "Farm Service" Hardware Men.

A Plan for One Big Dairy Organization

(*Continued from page 1*)

shall be exercised through written contract conforming to all regulations of this organization.

Article No. 2.—Producers organizations, whose officials have legal authority to enter into such written agreement, may become members of this association through the execution of the membership contract by its duly authorized executives.

Article No. 3.—Any individual owning an interest in milk that is to be delivered to this association for the purpose of marketing, whether farm tenant, farm owner, or otherwise investor, shall be considered an actual milk producer.

Article No. 4.—Whenever a member of this association ceases to be an actual producer of milk for a period of six months, his membership will terminate by default. Any member through written notice to the association may withdraw therefrom during the month of February of any year, such withdrawal to become effective on the first day of April next following, subject to any indebtedness either party may have to the other.

Article No. 5.—The association shall at all times be under the control of its members through representatives of their choice. For the purpose of such control and representation the several groups of members delivering milk to separate receiving stations shall organize themselves into local bodies. Each local body shall elect its own officers and its representatives to attend the meetings of its district organization. In all local matters each member shall have one vote and each district representative of a local body shall have as many votes in his district organization as there were members attending the local meeting at which he was chosen to represent them.

The annual meeting of each local body for the election of its officers shall be held on the second Tuesday of December each year and written notices for all its regular and special meetings shall be mailed by its proper officer to all its members at least five days prior thereto stating the time, place and object of such meetings.

Article No. 6.—For the purpose of initial organization the territory commonly known as the New York Milk Shed throughout which the operations of this organization are contemplated shall be divided into twenty-four representative districts as follows:

District No. 1, counties of
Middlesex, N. J. — Sussex, N. J.
Morris, N. J. — Warren, N. J.
Somerset, N. J. — Hunterdon, N. J.
Northampton, Pa.

District No. 2, counties of
Putnam, N. J. — Fairfield, Conn.
Westchester, N. Y. — Litchfield, Conn.
Dutchess, N. Y. — Berkshire, Mass.
Columbia, N. Y.

District No. 3, counties of
Renssalaer, N. Y. — Rutland, Vt.
Essex, N. Y. — Saratoga, N. Y.
Clinton, N. Y. — Washington, N. Y.
Chittenden, Vt. — Washington, Vt.
Addison, Vt.

District No. 4, counties of
Orange, N. Y. — Sullivan, N. Y.

District No. 5, counties of
Ulster, N. Y. — Greene, N. Y.
Schoharie, N. Y. — Albany, N. Y.
Schenectady, N. Y. — Montgomery, N. Y.
Fulton, N. Y.

District No. 6, county of
Delaware, N. Y.

District No. 7, county of
Otsego, N. Y.

District No. 8, counties of
Herkimer, N. Y. — Oneida, N. Y.

District No. 9, counties of
St. Lawrence, N.Y. — Franklin, N. Y.

District No. 10, counties of
Jefferson, N. Y. — Lewis, N. Y.

District No. 11, counties of
Madison, N. Y. — Onondaga, N. Y.

District No. 12, counties of
Oswego, N. Y. — Cayuga, N. Y.

District No. 13, county of
Chenango, N. Y.

District No. 14, counies of
Cortland, N. Y. — Seneca, N. Y.
Tompkins, N. Y. — Yates, N. Y.

District No. 15, counties of
Genessee, N. Y. — Wayne, N. Y.
Wyoming, N. Y. — Livingston, N. Y.
Monroe, N. Y. — Ontario, N. Y.

District No. 16, counties of
Erie, N. Y. — Orleans, N. Y.
Niagara, N. Y.

District No. 17, counties of
Chautauqua, N. Y. — Crawford, Pa.
Erie, Pa.

District No. 18, counties of
Cattaraugus, N. Y. — Warren, Pa.
McKean, Pa.

District No. 19, counties of
Allegany, N. Y. — Potter, Pa.

District No. 20, counties of
Steuben, N. Y. — Tioga, Pa.

District No. 21, counties of
Tioga, N. Y.
Chemung, N. Y. — Schuyler, N. Y.

District No. 22, counties of
Broome, N. Y. — Susquehanna, Pa.

Disrtict No. 23, counties of
Wayne, Pa. — Wyoming, Pa.
Lackawanna, Pa. — Pike, Pa.
Monroe, Pa.

District No. 24, counties of
Bradford, Pa. — Montour, Pa.
Center, Pa. — Northumberland, Pa.
Columbia, Pa.
Luzerne, Pa. — Snyder, Pa.
Lancaster, Pa. — Union, Pa.
Lycoming, Pa. — Sullivan, Pa.

All local units in each district shall be represented by their chosen director.

The Board of Directors of this association by a two thirds vote shall have authority from time to time to make alterations of said districts to meet increasing demands of the fluid milk markets.

District Organization

Article No. 7.—The representatives of the local units shall be the governing bodies of their respective districts and shall determine qualifications and voting strength of their members.

They shall elect a secretary and such other officers as they may determine essential.

Directors so chosen shall represent the members of their respective districts and shall constitute the Board of Directors of this association. Each director shall be entitled to one vote on such Board.

In order that the director may be at all times advised concerning the desires of individual members through their appointed delegates and in order also that members may be well informed in the affairs of the association, directors shall report monthly to the representatives of the local bodies.

Election of Directors

Article No. 8.—In each district in which a director is to be elected, meetings of local bodies shall be called on the last Saturday of April and at such meetings a vote may be taken to indicate the choice of the members present for a director to represent their district.

If such a vote is taken the secretary of the meeting shall certify the result thereof to the district governing body and in any event he shall certify to such body the number of members present at such local meeting.

A meeting of such governing body shall be held on the following second Tuesday in May and such meeting shall elect a chairman, a secretary and then proceed to elect a director.

The attending representatives of local organizations shall on each ballot taken, cast a number of votes equal to the number of members certified to have been in attendance at their respective local meetings as aforesaid.

A majority of the total number of votes cast shall determine the election of a director.

The secretary of such meeting shall certify the result of such election to the general secretary of this association stating the full name and address of the director so elected.

Directors shall hold office until their successors have been elected. Vacancies in the office of director may be filled for the unexpired term upon the call of a special meeting of the district governing board for such purpose.

If the delegate received specific instructions at the local meeting which appointed him, he shall at least carry out such instructions on the first ballot taken.

The Association

Article No. 9.—The directors of the several districts shall be the governing body of the association and a majority of them shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

The Board of Directors shall be the supreme court of determination concerning the election and qualification of its members.

Directors shall be entitled to receive compensation for their services at the rate of Ten Dollars per day and necessary expenses when absent from their homes on duties of the association.

The Board of Directors shall elect its own officers, manage all business affairs of the association and arrange all necessary regulations appertaining to its officers and employees.

The Board of Directors shall require all officers and employees having custody of funds or property belonging to this association to execute satisfactory surety company bonds for the faithful performance of their duties and premium expenses therefor shall be borne by this association.

Immediately upon the organization of the Board of Directors, they shall by lot divide themselves into classes of eight members each, arranging for the term of office for class No. 1 to expire in one year, class No. 2 to expire in two years and class No. 3 to expire in three years and thereafter their successors shall each be elected for a term of three years.

Fiscal Year

Article No. 10.—The fiscal year of this association shall begin on the first day of April and terminate on the last day of March.

Annual Meeting

Article No. 11.—The Board of Directors shall designate places always located within the New York Milk Shed Territory whereat annual and special meetings of this association shall be from time to time held.

Each local organization shall be entitled to send one representative to any annual or special meeting of the association and each representative shall be entitled to one vote.

Fundamental No. 2

"Employing a classified price plan for the sale of milk and its products."

Article No. 1.—Realizing that violent fluctuations in the price of milk are detrimental both to producers and consumers, a classified price plan for the sale of milk and its products will be adopted by this association for the purpose of stabilizing markets for same.

Fundamental No. 4

"Equalizing payment plan subject to grade and differentials."

Article No. 1.—In order that the benefits derived through this organization may be equally distributed among its members, all receipts from the sale of milk and milk products shall be blended into one general fund and out of such fund monthly pro-rata distribution subject to variations in grade, transportation costs, butterfat content and such other equitable differentials as this association may from time to time establish, less proportionate deductions to cover operating expenses, shall be made to each producing member.

Fundamental No. 5

"Comprehensive financing plan just and equitable to all."

Article No. 1.—This association shall

(*Continued on opposite page*)

What Farmers Want to Know

How to Burn Out Soot in the Furnace

What can I put in our furnace to burn out the soot? The pipe running from the furnace to the flue is about 10 feet long, and the furnace smokes so bad upstairs that we can hardly stand it. There should be something that will burn out this soot and we would appreciate any suggestions.

ABOUT the best way of burning out soot is to have a hot fire and then put on common dry salt by the handful. Some people also make a practice about once a week of building up a roaring big fire of newspapers, shavings, excelsior, and so on, with the idea of touching off the soot and letting it burn out itself. There is always a certain amount of danger with either way of burning out soot, either from sparks working through cracks in the chimney, or from sparks dropping on to a shingle roof. Hence it is safer when the roof is wet or covered with snow.

It is more than likely that the sooty odor is coming from the furnace rather than from the pipe, and before doing anything else you should be sure that the radiator and smoke passages in the furnace are cleaned out and all ashes and soot removed so that the smoke has an unobstructed passage through the furnace. Better get a furnace man to look after this if you do not have a furnace cleaner and understand how to use it.—I. W. D.

How to Control Black Knot

Our cherry and plum trees are troubled with black knot. We have tried cutting out the knots but do not seem to get rid of it. Is there anything we can do other than what we have done?—F. H., New York.

CUTTING out the knots is the only remedy we know for this disease. However, since it has not been successful in your case, it may be that some point has been overlooked. The disease is spread during the spring and summer and so it naturally follows that the knots should be cut out during the fall or winter. The knots should be burned as soon as removed to prevent spread from them. If your trees are not too badly infected, it should be possible to control the disease by pruning out all knots this winter. If in very bad shape it may be necessary to cut the trees and start again. The disease does not spread very rapidly but in time will kill the entire tree.

Bicycle Tires That Do Not Leak

Can you tell me of any liquid to put in bicycle tires after they become old and fail to hold up in pressure?

VARIOUS puncture proof preparations are on the market for this purpose and most of them will do the work. However, I have never found anything much better than the plan I followed when I used to ride a bicycle a great deal. As soon as the tire began to have thread leaks and would not hold the pressure and I was sure the leak wasn't in the valve, I unscrewed the valve stem, unscrewed the cap from my hand pump and removed the plunger, filled it with ordinary karo or corn syrup, replaced the plunger and forced the syrup into the tire. Two or three fillings of the small hand pump, or say half a teacup full of syrup, is enough to stop the leakage in an old tire for several months, or until it is ready to discard. The same thing is true with this as with all such preparation, it makes a messy job when it does happen to blow out, but it is effective for quite a good while.—I. W. D.

Quick Charging Battery Solutions

An agent called upon me yesterday and tried to convince me that he had an acid which will break down sulphate and charge a battery in 30 minutes without detriment to the battery. I have looked in your magazine for something to this effect, but find nothing. Can you tell me whether this is a fraud or whether it can really be done? Any suggestions will be appreciated.

THIS sounds very much like the old quick charging battery solution fake, and my advice is to leave it severely alone. if you care anything for your battery or your money. Most of these which have been investigated have proved to be worse than useless and sold at a price about ten times that of good electrolyte.

The storage battery manufacturers have the best chemists and electrical experts that money can hire working with the best equipment procurable year after year with the sole idea of making their batteries better and longer lived; and it stands to reason that if these so-called quick charging electrolytes (which can easily be analyzed as to what they contain) had the wonderful qualities claimed for them they would have been adopted long ago. The only safe electrolyte to use is that recommended by the manufacturer of your battery and it should be put in by an experienced battery station man.—I. W. D.

Questions About Radio

What can be done when one cell of my battery fails to come up to normal charge? Should I add sulphuric acid?

It is likely that the cell has developed a leak. You should be able to note this. It will be best to take the battery to a repair place and have the hard rubber cell mended. Do not attempt the repair yourself. Unless the plates are damaged or the cell leaky it should never be necessary to add anything but distilled water.

A Plan For One Big Dairy Organization

(Continued from opposite page)

have authority to make such limited levies upon its members as may from time to time be necessary to create capital funds for conducting its operations, to buy real and personal property, to build, own and control buildings, to retire loans and provide working capital by making deductions therefor out of the monthly returns to members from the general fund according to quantities of milk delivered, but in no event shall deductions for such purpose exceed 15 cents per 100 pounds of milk, unless through some extreme necessity it is so ordered by a three-fourths vote of all the directors of this association.

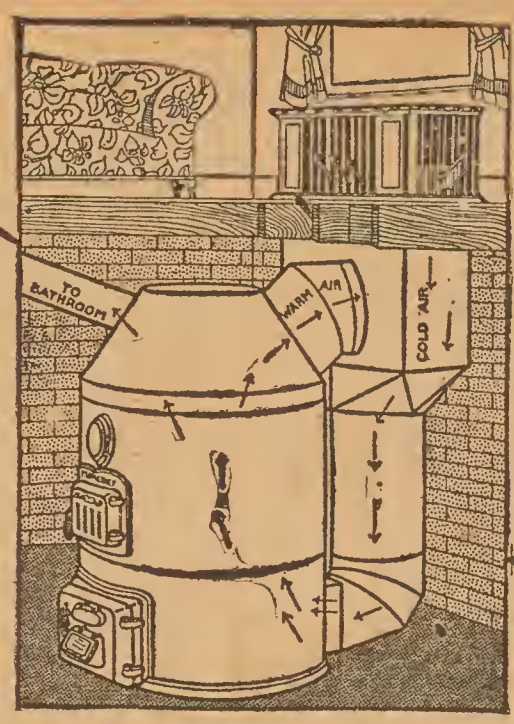
Article No. 2.—The association shall also have authority to borrow money when in the judgment of the Board of Directors such action will promote its efficiency and to pledge any property of this association as security for payment.

Article No. 3.—After the close of the fiscal year, each member shall receive a certificate showing the amount of money he has contributed to capital funds made in such form, payable at such time or times and bearing such rate of interest as determined by the association but the dates of maturity shall not exceed eight years or the rate of interest be less than four per cent or more than six per cent per annum.

Accounts and Auditing

Article No. 4.—1. This association shall install a standard system of accounts and provide such accounting appurtenances as may be necessary to conduct the business in a safe and orderly manner.

2. The books and business of the association shall be audited quarterly by auditors selected by the membership. A complete annual audit shall be made by a competent accountant previous to the date of each annual meeting at which meeting his report shall be presented in full. Special audits shall be made upon order of the Board of Directors or upon a majority vote of the members at any annual or special meeting.



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GOOD HEATING depends on two things,—a good furnace and a good heat distributing arrangement. The Moncrief-Majestic Heating System gives you both to a wonderful degree, at a moderate cost.

This heating system has been proved by years of experience to be greatly superior to pipeless furnace heating and is better than most standard installations.

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Only the best materials are used in making Moncrief Furnaces,—fine grey iron that transmits heat easily. All castings are ground and fitted together smoke and gas tight. No possibility of smoke and gases escaping into the air chamber. In every way the Moncrief is a superior furnace.

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The greatest requirement of good installation is met by this heating system in providing greater than usual for air circulation. In addition, it adds a beautiful piece of furniture to your rooms. Your house is filled with an abundance of genially heated, healthfully humidified, air without floor drafts.

It will pay you to write for further particulars.

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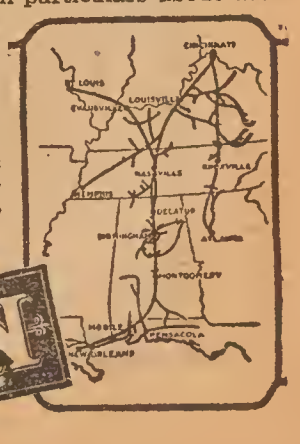


"Beau Geste"—*By P. C. Wren*

GEORGE LAWRENCE swung his fect to the ground and stood up again. Never had his friend seen this reserved, taciturn, and unemotional man so affected.

"I don't get you. I don't take it in," he said. "Lady Brandon's stone! *Our* Lady Brandon? The 'Blue Water' that we used to be allowed to look at sometimes? Stolen!....And you have found it?"....

"I have found nothing, my friend, but a crumpled and bloodstained piece of paper in a dead man's hand," was the reply.

"With Lady Brandon's name on it! It's absurd, man. ....In the middle of the Sahara! And *you* found it....With her name on it!....Well, I'm absolutely damned!" ejaculated Lawrence.

"Yes, my friend. And perhaps you begin to realise how 'absolutely damned' I was, when I read that paper—sticky with blood. But probably I was not as surprised as you are now. Even that could not have surprised me very much then, I think," said de Beaujolais.

Lawrence sat down.

"Go on, old chap," he begged. "I sincerely apologise for my recent manners. Please tell me everything, and then let us thrash it out....Lady Brandon!....The 'Blue Water' stolen!"....

"Aha! the *phlegme Britannique,* eh, George!" chuckled de Beaujolais. "Wonderful how the volatile and impetuous Frenchman could do it, wasn't it? And there is something else to come, my friend. 'All in 'logical proper sequence and due order' there comes another little surprise."

"Then, for God's sake, get on with it, old chap!....More about Lady Brandon, is it?" replied Lawrence, now all animation and interest.

"Indirectly, *mon cher Georges.* For that paper was signed—*by whom?"* asked the Frenchman, leaning forward, tapping his friend's knee, staring impressively with narrowed eyes into those of that bewildered gentleman.

And into the ensuing silence he slowly and deliberately dropped the words, *"By Michael Geste!"*

Lawrence raised himself on his elbow and stared at his friend incredulous.

"By *Michael Geste!* Her nephew! You don't mean to tell me that *Michael Geste* stole her sapphire and slunk off to the Legion? 'Beau Geste! *Get* out...." he said, and fell back.

"I do not know who the man was, George. I saw two or three boys and two so beautiful girls, once, at Brandon Abbas, years ago. This man might have been one of them. The age would be about right. And then, again, this man may have had nothing on earth to do with the paper. Nor any other man on that roof, except the *sous-officier*—and he most certainly was not Michael Geste. He was a man of forty or forty-five years, and as I have said, no Englishman."

"Michael would be about twenty or so," said Lawrence. "He was the oldest of the nephews....But, my dear Jolly, the Gestes don't *steal!* They are nephews....I am going to put some ice on my head."

"I have wanted a lot of ice to the head, the last few weeks, George. What, too, of the murdered *sous-officier* and the utterly vanished trumpeter?"

"Oh, damn your trumpeter and *sous-officier,"* was the explosive reply. "Michael Geste!....Lady Brandon.....Forgive me, old chap, and finish the story...." and George Lawrence lay back on his couch and stared at the roof of the carriage.

Lady Brandon! The only woman in the world.

* * *

And as the train rumbled on through the sweltering coastlands toward Lagos, Major de Beaujolais, highly pleased with the success of his neat and clever little *coup,* continued his story.

"Well, my George, figure me there, with this new astoundment, this extraordinary accompaniment to the sinister and bewildering mystery of an inexplicable murder and an inexplicable disappearance.

And then, "What is in the paper, might one respectfully enquire, *mon Commandant,'* asked the Sergeant-Major.

'The confession of a thief—that he stole a famous jewel,' I replied.

'Which was the thief?' said he.

'Oh, ask me some questions, my good imbecile!' said I. 'Ask me where the trumpeter is, and whose is this bayonet, and who disposed these dead men as defenders, and who fired two shots, and whether I am mad or dreaming,' I answered—and then pulled myself together. 'Now come with me,' I bade him. 'We will make one more search below, and then dinner, and a quiet, sensible, reasonable discussion of the facts, before we bury these brave fellows, detail an some of our men as garrison, and return to Tokotu. I shall leave you in command here until we get orders and reliefs.'

The Sergeant-Major looked distinctly dubious at this. *'Here*—for weeks!' he said softly.

We made our tour below, and, as before, nothing unusual met the eye, and there was no sign of the trumpeter, alive or dead. We had seen him climb on to that parapet and apparently no living eye had beheld him again.

What Has Happened in the Story Thus Far:

MR. George Lawrence, an Englishman who is leaving Africa on a furlough finds an old friend on the road—Major Henri de Beaujolais—a Frenchman and a former schoolmate, now a French officer in Africa. On the train, de Beaujolais relates to Lawrence a most astounding tale of mystery.

One day an Arab arrived at Tokotu, where de Beaujolais was stationed, bringing the news that a large force of Arabs had attacked the outlying fort of Zinderneuf. de Beaujolais at once set out with an advance party, on camels, ordering the balance of his force to follow on mules.

Arriving at Zinderneuf, the Major found the fort intact, but although he heard two shots when he approached the fort he found on closer examination that the defenders of the fort were all dead. One of de Beaujolais' men entered the fort but did not return. On entering, de Beaujolais discovered that the Commandant appeared to have been murdered by one of his own men, but he was unable to find any living creature in the fort. One of the dead men, apparently an Englishman, had a slip of paper in his hand, a confession that he had stolen the jewel known as the "Blue Water" from Lady Brandon. At this point, Lawrence, who has been somewhat bored by the story, shows intense interest.

I was past wonder. I accepted things.

Very well, this was a place where Commandants are murdered by non-existent people; soldiers vanish like a whiff of smoke; and English letters concerning one's friends are found in the hands of dead Frenchmen. Very good. Be it so. We would 'carry on' as you say, and do our duty.

It all came back to the bald facts that there must be a soldier of the garrison missing, that he must have taken his rifle and left his bayonet in the *sous-officier,* instead of shooting him and awaiting praise and reward; that my trumpeter had vanished; that the dead *sous-officier* had been in possession of a confession, real or bogus, to the effect that Michael Geste had stolen his aunt's famous sapphire.

There it was—and nothing but lunacy could result from theory-making about the *sous-officier's* murder, the trumpeter's disappearance, or Michael Geste's confession and how it got there.

You do not want to hear those perfectly futile theories—those explanations that explained nothing. But it may interest you to hear that I was faced that evening, on top of the rest of my little pleasures, with a military mutiny."

"Good Lord!" ejaculated Lawrence, turning to the speaker.

"Yes. At four o'clock I ordered the Sergeant-Major to fall the men in, and I would tell off the new garrison for Zinderneuf.

In a most unusual manner the Sergeant-Major hung fire, so to speak, instead of stepping smartly off about his duty.

'Well?' said I sharply.

'There is going to be trouble, *mon Commandant,'* he faltered.

'Mon Dieu, there is!' I snapped, 'and *I* am going to make it, if I have any nonsense. What do you mean?'

'Sergeant Lebaudy says that Corporal Brille says that the men say....'

'Name of the Name of the Name of Ten Thousand Thundering Tin Devils,' I shouted....'You say that he says that they say that she says,' I mocked. *'Va t'en, grand babbilard!'* I roared at him. 'I'll be on parade outside those gates in ten seconds, and if you and your gibbering chatterboxes are not awaiting me there at attention....' and my poor Sergeant-Major fled.

I was the more angry at his news, for I had subconsciously expected something of the sort.

What else, with these ignorant, superstitious clods, who were the bravest of the brave against human foes? None like them. Every man a hero in battle....But what of that House of Death with its Watchers? That place into which their comrade had boldly climbed—and never come forth again.

Rastignac had begun it. And they had seen him face instant death rather than enter it—Rastignac, the fearless reckless devil, whose bravery alone had prevented his escapades from bringing him to a court-martial and the Zephyrs. He, of all men, was afraid of the place. There is nothing so infectious as *that* sort of panic.

Well! One more fact to accept.

If the men would not enter the fort of Zinderneuf, they would not enter the fort of Zinderneuf—and that was that.

But if the will of these scoundrels was coming into conflict with the evil of Henri de Beaujolais, there were exciting times ahead. Since they sought sorrow they should certainly find it—and as I put on my belt and boots again, I felt a certain elation.

As I rode up, the Sergeant-Major Dufour called the men to attention, and they stood like graven images, the selected company on the right, while I made an eloquent speech, the funeral oration of that brave band to whom we were about to give a military funeral with all the last honours that France could render to the worthy defenders of her honour and her Flag.

Then, when the selected new garrison got the order to march into the fort and begin their new duties by bringing the dead out for burial—they did something quite otherwise.

Taking the time from the right, with smartness and precision they stopped as one man, laid their rifles on the ground, rose as one man and stood at attention!

The right-hand man, a grizzled veteran of Madagascar, Tonquin, and Dahomey, took a pace forward, saluted, and with wooden face, said, 'We prefer to die with Rastignac.'

This was flat disobedience and rank mutiny. I had hardly expected quite this.

'But Rastignac is not going to die. He is going to live—long years, I hope—in the *Joyeux.* You, however, who are but cowardly sheep, led astray by him, shall have the better fate. You shall die now, or enter Zinderneuf fort and do your duty ....Sergeant-Major, have those rifles collected. Let the remainder of the Company right form, and on the order *'Attention,* the front rank will kneel, and on the order, "Fire," every man will do his duty.'

But I knew better, George. That was precisely what they *wouldn't* do; and I felt that this was my last parade. That accursed fort was still exerting its horrible influence. These fools feared that it would kill them if they entered it, and I feared it would kill them if they did not. For let me but handle them wrongly now, and they would shoot me and the non-commissioned officers and march off into the desert to certain death, as they became weakened from thirst and starvation. They would be harried and hunted and herded along by the Arabs, and daily reduced in numbers until a sudden rush swept over them and nothing remained for the survivors but horrible tortures.

It was an awkward dilemna, George. If I ordered the Company to fire upon the squad, they would refuse and would thereby become mutineers themselves. They would then feel that they might as well be hung for a sheep as a lamb, and, having shot me, take their chance of escape and freedom.

If, on the other hand, I condoned this refusal—what of military discipline? Duty to my country came before my duty to these fellows, and I must not allow any pity for their probable fate to come between me and my duty as a French officer.

I decided that if they *would* die, then die they must—but I at least could do my best to save them. Without deviating from the path of duty, I would hold out a hand to them.

If the company would not enter the fort they must expiate their military crime. If the Company would not carry out my orders and fire on the mutineers, they must expiate *their* crime.

If I were to be shot, I should at least be saved the unpleasantness of reporting that my men had mutinied, and I should die in the knowledge that I had done my duty.

Yes—I would make it clear that disobedience to my orders would be death. Swift and sudden for some, lingering and horrible for many, sure and certain for all. Then I would 'carry on' as you say. Was I right, George?"

"I think you were quite right, Jolly," agreed Lawrence.

"As I was deciding thus, all in the space of a few seconds, with every eye upon me and a terrible tension drawing every face," continued de Beaujolais, "the Sergeant-Major approached and saluted. I eyed him coldly. With his back to the men, he whispered:

'They won't do it, *mon Commandant.* For God's sake do not give the order. That Rastignac is their hero and leader. They will shoot you and desert *en masse* ....A night's rest will work wonders.... Besides, Lieutenant St. André and the Senegalese will be here by midnight. It is full moon tonight.'

'And shall we sit and wait for the Senegalese, Dufour? I whispered back. 'Would you like to ask these fellows to spare us till they come?'

And looking from him to the men I said loudly:

'You are too merciful, Sergeant-Major. We don't do things thus in the Spahis. But these are not Spahis. However, in consideration of the most excellent march the men have made, I will do as you beg and give these stricken fools till moon-rise. It gives me no pleasure to inflict punishment, and I hope no man will insist on being punished. We are all tired, and since you intercede for your men I grant a four-hour holiday. At moon-rise, our mottor is *"Work or die."* Till then, all may rest. After then, the dead will be buried and the fort garrisoned. I hope there will be no *more* dead to be buried tonight.'

And I rode back to the oasis, hearing as I did so the voice of the Sergeant-Major, exhorting the men.

He joined me a few minutes later.

'They'll never do it, *mon Commandant,'* said he. 'They'll fear the place worse than ever by moonlight. In the morning we could call for volunters to accompany us. And then the Senegalese....'

(*Continued on opposite page*)

The A. A. Tribe

Lone Scouts---Boy Scouts

OUR next contest will be for the best map drawn by a Lone Scout. Refer to pages 75 and 76 in the first degree handbook, then draw a map of some territory near you and send it to us.

Draw the map on white paper about 8" by 10". We suggest that you draw it first with pencil and then draw the lines with black ink, preferably india ink. Do not attempt to get too much detail on a small paper.

For the best map we will give as a prize a Waterproof Match box No. 1437 in the Scout catalogue. For the second best map we will give a U. S. army mess kit No. 1459 in the catalogue.

The contest will close January 1.

Preparedness for Farm Animals

YOUR sources of information and training in the first aid for farm animals can be secured from agricultural text books, merit badge booklets, farm journals, agricultural colleges, library books, county agricultural agents and Club leaders and from nearby veterinarians. Get help from all these sources and file in your First Aid Library files for study, training and practice and be prepared to give skillful first aid to the following:

1. Cuts, bruises and injuries of an exterior nature to al. farm animals.
2. What and how to treat for broken bones of legs, wings and ribs of animal life. Do not shoot or kill an animal simply because of a broken bone or injured hoof, foot or paw.
3. How and what to do in case of scars, blemishes, weaknesses and imperfection in animal life.
4. How treat for animal diseases and enemies.
5. Prevention of farm losses due to flies, mosquitoes, mites and lice.
6. How to protect and encourage farm friends such as birds, toads, snakes and friendly wild life.
7. How to prevent and eliminate farm enemies such as rats, mice and all rodents; —Scouts should enter contests for their elimination.
8. When and how to feed dairy herd so as to make more money and bring more family comforts.
9. When and how to manage farm poultry so as to get more and better returns.
10. What to do to insure clean pure water for both home and barnyard use.
11. What and how to prevent loss of new born colts, calves, chicks, pigs and pups.
12. Help to keep barns, stalls, pens and coops clean and pure to insure the happiness and 100% protection of all farm life.

The above 12 first aid suggestions will be a real challenge to our modern, up-to-the-minute Lone Scouts. Such a Scout program will be great fun and a game to take "Lonesome" out of farm life. Report to the farm journal chief just what you have done along this line.

A "Quick Fire" Race

EVERY Lone Scout is interested in camping and cooking out doors. The degree books give a lot of information about camping and one of the best little booklets I know is a Cornell Rural School leaflet called "Camp Fires and Camp Cookery" published in November, 1923. It is not possible for the State College to send this bulletin to Lone Scouts but it is possible that some of you may find a copy of it in the school library.

One stunt described in this booklet would be interesting to try at Tribe meetings. It is called a "Quick Fire Race." Stretch a string between two trees so that it is about 20 inches above the ground. Each boy assembles material for a fire under one part of the string so that the stacked material will not reach higher than three-fourths of the distance to the string. When all are ready the signal is given to light the fire using not more than two matches. The scout who built the fire that burns through the string first wins.

See which way the wind is blowing before you build your fire, and be careful that it is not so close to the trees that it will injure it. Be very sure that all fires are out before leaving them. Dry weed tops, birch bark or dead hemlock or pine branches that still hang to the tree will start a fire quickly.

Lone Scout Letters

Dear Lone Scouts:

I wrote once before but did not see my letter in print. I have sent in the third degree report and am ready for the fourth degree. I have subscibed for Boy's Life and think it is a very good paper. I think it would be great if we could have a whole page in the American Agriculturist. I am interested in the great outdoors. I like to hunt, fish and go camping. I also make houses for birds and collect stamps. I would like to hear from other scouts and will try to answer all the letters I receive.

Scoutingly yours,
JOHN McNAUGHTON Jr., (5 points)
Box 302, New Alexandria, Pa.

* * *

Dear Lone Scouts:

Well I will try and write to you again. I have just passed the third degree and am now studying the Totem pole degree. I have won fifteen points toward the booster button and am trying to make some more.

I have here some rules thtat I think all boy scouts should follow. It is called the "Ten Commandments of Sport" and was written by Hugh S. Fullerton.

1 Thou shalt not quit.
2 Thou shalt not alibi.
3 Thou shalt not gloat over winning.
4 Thou shalt not be a rotten loser.
5 Thou shalt not take unfair advantage.
6 Thou shalt not ask odds thou art not willing to give.
7 Thou shalt always be ready to give thine opponent the shade.
8 Thou shalt not underestimate an opponent, nor overestimate thyself.
9 Remember that the game is the thing and he that thinketh otherwise is a mucker and no true sportsman.
10 Honor the game thou playest for he who playeth the game straight and hard wins even when he loses.

Scoutingly yours,
CARL GREEN, (10 points)
Alfred Station, N. Y.

The Farmer No Longer an Individualist

(A Standard Farm Paper Message by William Allen White)

THE boy of the next generation must always remember that the farmer is no longer an individualist; he is a manufacturer, taking the raw material of soil and sun and mixing it with brains and making food products and clothing material. He will fail unless he organizes, and to organize he must have high intelligence. The first thing for the farmer to do is to fertilize his place with a first class brain food.

WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE

WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE.

Note to Boys—Will Allen White is one of the most famous and beloved American journalists. Spending his life in the little town of Emporia, he is today better known than most editors of great New York or Chicago dailies. And he especially loves and understands boys as his celebrated "Boyville" stories testify.

(*Standard Farm Paper Editorial Service. Copyright 1926 by Clarence Poe.*)

Beau Geste

(*Continued from page 18*)

'That will do, Dufour,' said I. 'They will render instant obedience at moon-rise, or take the consequences. I have strained my military conscience already to satisfy my private conscience. If, after four hours' rest and reflection, they still decide to mutiny—on their heads be it! No responsibility rests on me. If they mutiny, they do it in cold blood. If they obey orders before the Senegalese arrive, no great harm has been done, and discipline has been maintained. That is the very utmost length to which I can go in my desire to save them.'

'To save *them, mon Commandant!* It is *you* I am trying to save,' stammered the good fellow.

Patting him on the shoulder as he turned to go, I bade him send me a couple of the most influential men of the company and two or three of the best of the remainder—leaders of different cliques, if there were any.

I would point out to them the inevitable and awful results to the men themselves, of disobedience and mutiny. I would speak of the heroism, discipline, and dutifulness of the dead. I would point out to them that in the event of mutiny, they themselves would either be loyal and die at the hands of mutineers, or become deserters and die at the hands of the Arabs. I would then send them back among their fellows—and abide the issue....

I talked to the men whom Dufour brought, and did my best under the heavy handicap of not so much as knowing their names. Finally, I dismissed them with the words:

'For your lives, influence your friends wisely and well, and get it into their heads that at moon-rise we will have obedience with honour and safety, or disobedience with dishonour, misery, and death. For at moon-rise, the chosen company will enter the fort and bring out the dead, or the company will fire upon them....

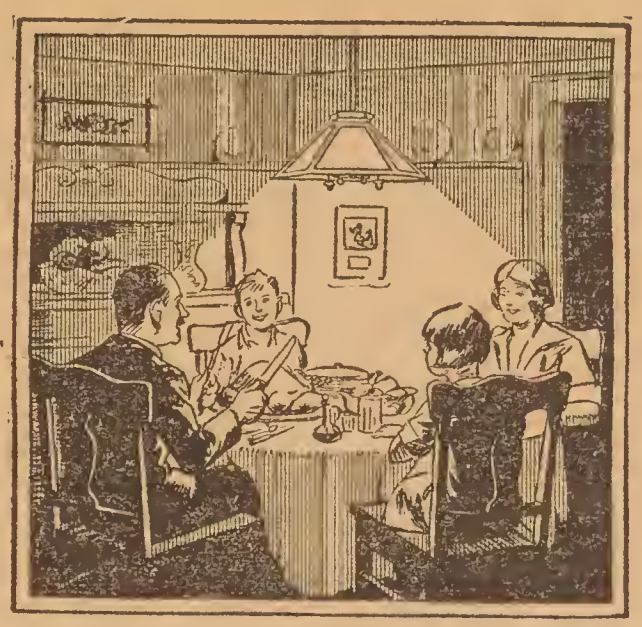
Of course, I knew the danger of making any reference to what would happen if they refused to fire on the company—but it was foolish to pretend to ignore the possibility of such a thing. But I made no allusion to the Senegalese, and the coercion or punishment of white men by black.

It *might* be that the company would obey orders, if the company remained mutinous, and it *might* be that all would reflect upon the coming of the Senegalese.

Anyhow, I was on a knife-edge, and all depended upon the effect on these rascals of a four-hour rest and the words of the men to whom I had talked. There was just a chance that St. André and his Senegalese might arrive in time to influence the course of affairs—but I most certainly could not bring myself to postpone the issue until his arrival, and then take shelter behind the blacks. With the full moon well up in the sky—by its beautiful soft light—we should see what we should see.

(*To Be Continued*)

COLT LIGHT IS SUNLIGHT



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To make this splendid cough syrup, pour 2½ ounces of Pinex into a pint bottle and fill the bottle with plain granulated sugar syrup and shake thoroughly. If you prefer, use clarified honey, instead of sugar syrup. Either way, you get a full pint—a family supply—of much better cough syrup than you could buy ready-made for three times the money. Keeps perfectly and children love it.

Pinex is a special and highly concentrated compound of genuine Norway pine extract and palatable guaiacol, known the world over for its prompt healing effect upon the membranes.

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Simple Rules for Serving

Observing Prime Rules at Home Puts Family Ease Abroad

MANY a farm woman knows that she can hold her own with the best of cooks, but often says she wishes she knew more about serving the meals attractively. This is not mere vanity, nor is it a useless waste of time, for often it would be just as easy to do the job right as to do it helter-skelter. Besides, there is no one social grace more felt by its absence than ease of manner at the table. The best time to learn this is during childhood, for, if not learned then, it is more than apt not to come in mature years. So for the sake of the youngsters, if not for one's self, a very definite effort should be made to adhere to certain simple rules of correct table-setting and table-etiquette. All the rules have developed through years of practice and did not happen "just because". Thoughtfulness for others is the keynote of all these rules and if one observes that underlying principle, one can not possibly go far wrong.

Nothing to offend the eye or the ear—or the nose—is a rather crude way of putting it. A well-dusted orderly room, a clean noiseless cover for the table, all table paraphernalia arranged in an orderly way, and all as pleasing to the eye as the purse can afford and good taste allows, together with a spirit of good cheer and real hospitality—royalty could not wish for more.

It helps towards getting an orderly and, therefore, attractive appearance if silver is laid with handle-ends one inch from the edge of the table. If plates are placed for each person they too should be one inch from the table-edge. Knives are placed to the right of the plate with the cutting edge towards the plate; forks are placed to the left, with tines turned up. An exception to this is the oyster fork which is laid at the extreme right of the spoons. Spoons are at the right of the knives, the first used spoon being farthest to the right. In fact this rule applies to all silver—use outside pieces first. If space is crowded (two feet from center of one plate to center of next is best) spoons may be laid between the water tumbler and the bread-and-butter plate and at right angles to the knife and fork. The water glass is at the tip of the knife, the bread-and-butter plate at the tip of the fork. The napkin is at the left of the forks with the folds at the upper and left hand sides, or if crowded, it may be laid on the "place" plate. No fancy foldings, if you please!

Being human, most of us like the finest china and the handsomest silver, but if what we have is spotlessly clean and the food that goes therewith is served either piping hot or refreshingly cold, as the case may be, no fear but what it will please any appetite!

When one is waiting upon table, all dishes are held at the person's left so he can help himself with his right hand. But if filled plates are being placed which require no helping, they are placed from the person's right. Empty plates are removed from his right also. To refill water glasses, the glasses may be drawn to the edge of the table if necessary, but the waiter's hands should not touch the rim of the glasses.

Where all food is passed without one acting as waiter, from right to left is the rule for everything, hot dishes or filled plates.

A DAILY PRAYER

MRS. MAE NORTON MORRIS

Courage at dawn—
And Faith to dream, alway,
Strength at high noon
For tasks begun each day,
Patience and poise
And Love without surcease—
God grant me these,
And then—at twilight—Peace.

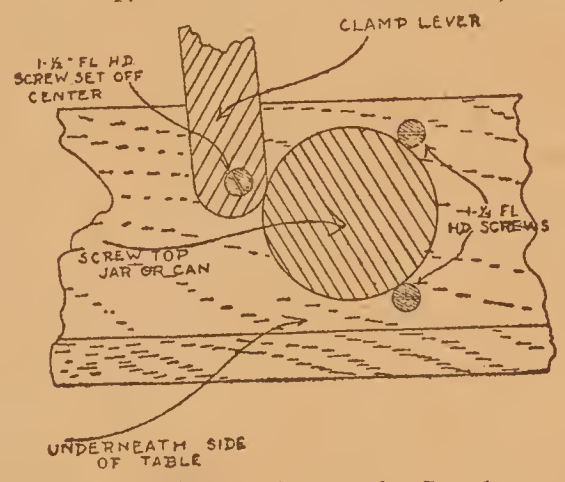
A Box Wardrobe

WHEN our family rapidly increased in size and the clothes closet didn't, my husband obtained two large boxes from the furniture dealer. We converted these into wardrobes. We stood them on end in a corner of the children's room, tacked brown pasteboard from paper cartons on both the insides and outsides of the boxes to make a smooth surface for finishing.

Then we painted the outer sides and papered the inner sides and fitted it with clothes hooks and shoe trees. In place of a door we hung a roller window shade. The children can easily walk inside of the large boxes and as the hooks are within easy reach we have little difficulty in teaching them to care for their own clothes. —Mrs. I M., New York.

Opening Screw-Top Jars

A HANDY device for holding the covers of screw top jars and cans for removal, is easily put together by the home workman. Three screws, two 1¼ and one 1½, flat head, and a hard wood stick 3 x ½ x 1¼, are all that is needed. Bore and countersink a hole in the stick, off center as shown, and round off the end of the stick. Place a jar cover under the table top, outside the fascia board, and



mark its outline on the wood. Set the two shorter screws with their edges at the mark, and with ½ inch projecting. Place the clamp lever with the shortest side just clear of the line, so that when the lever is pulled toward the two screws, it will permit the cover to lay flat against the wood. A slight pressure on the lever away from the screws clamps the cover against them as in a vise.—RICHARD C. TARR.

Choosing Cottons

TOO bad that our ideas have to get such rude jolts. It does not seem right. Most of us have always heard that certain colors fade easily. Now we read in a new bulletin from the Bureau of Home Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture that the color has nothing to do with it, but the kind of dye used to make the color makes all the difference. Furthermore—and another rude shock—our old habit of setting colors by soaking the goods in salt, alum, or other solutions has done very little towards making the color fast.

To test for fastness of color the buyer can take a sample of cloth home, cover part of it with cardboard and expose the rest to sunlight for about a week. Compare the exposed part with the unexposed and you can judge about how much it will fade under ordinary conditions.

Different methods of dyeing, whether in the piece, or in the yarn, and the different weaves of cloth affect the way the goods will wear.

Since cotton is the chief source of goods used for personal wear and for household use, and because there are so many trade names for cotton materials, a knowledge of these factors is a wonderful help to one in choosing such goods.

This useful information is contained in a bulletin called Selection of Cotton Fabrics (Farmers Bulletin No. 1449) and is free upon request as long as the supply lasts. Requests should be sent to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Tested Recipes

Boiled Fruit Cake

Boil for a few minutes 1 cup brown sugar, ½cup fat, ½cup raisins, ½ cup dried pears (or other fruit) cut in fine pieces, 1 teaspoon soda, nutmeg, clove and cinnamon to suit the taste and 1 cup hot water. When cool add 2 cups flour sifted with pinch of salt and 1 teaspoon baking powder. Bake in a loaf in moderate oven from 40 to 60 minutes.—L. A. C.

Follow directions carefully as to cooling the mixture before adding flour. Other fruits may be substituted for the ones given in the recipe. Citron and candied orange peel were used in our testing kitchen and were found highly satisfactory.

Apple Pudding

Sift together 1 cup flour, 3 teaspoons baking powder, ½ teaspoon salt. Add 1½ cups graham flour, 1 cup brown sugar, 1 tablespoon butter, 1 egg, 2/3 cup milk, ¼ teaspoon nutmeg. Stir well then fold in 4 apples which have been pared and sliced finely. Pour into buttered mold and steam 2 hours. Serve with sugar and cream or pudding sauce.—L. A. C.

As always the brown sugar adds a very pleasant flavor. The presence of the apples serves to make the pudding even more wholesome than it would be without fruit.

Brown Bread Supreme

Dissolve 1 heaping teaspoon soda and pinch of salt in 1¼ cups sweet milk. Add ½ cup molasses, 2 tablespoons melted shortening, 1 rounding cup of flour sifted with 1 teaspoon cream of tartar, 1 rounding cup corn meal, 2 rounding cups graham flour and 1 cup of oat flake. Steam for 3 hours then dry off in the oven.—L. A. C.

The A. A. stands for level measurements and the "rounding" measurements given above were tested as level and proved satisfactory. If you have a fireless cooker, the steaming process may not be so irksome as it is when done on the top of the stove.

The Flavor is Roasted In!
WHITE HOUSE COFFEE
DWINELL-WRIGHT COMPANY
Boston, Mass. Chicago, Ill.,
Portsmouth, Va.

Colds
Can be ended tomorrow
That cold can be ended in 24 hours. You can open the bowels, check the fever and tone the whole system quickly. HILL'S will do that for you, as it does this for millions. It is the supreme help, the complete help for a cold. So efficient that we paid $1,000,000 for it. Don't rely on a lesser help, and don't delay.
Be Sure It's HILL'S CASCARA QUININE BROMIDE Price 30c
Get Red Box with Portrait

Why Not Pass Them On?

Outgrown Garments Are Better To Be Used Than Stored Away

A FRIEND of mine was very deeply censured last summer, by both neighbors and relatives, because after the death of her infant daughter, she gave the little clothes away to another friend who would soon need them.

"I did not need them and Mary did. I told her, when she was through with them, just to pass them on to some one else who needed them too," she told me.

I believe that a very wise and fine thing to do.

No use to pack the dainty garments away in a chest or trunk, to grieve over what might have been and where they would have been of no use to any one.

I can remember, after my mother's death, of the many, many times of finding grandmother weeping over the trunk that contained mother's clothes—the clothes that might have been given to some one who could have made use of them. But, for twenty years and more, they have remained in the trunk in the attic, of no use to any one and with only grandmother to worry and grieve over them.

What about the things that the children have out grown and no longer need? Isn't there someone living near you who might make use of them? Why fold those things away in boxes and barrels, when they are of no longer use to you, yet someone, you know, might make good use of them and be glad to get it ?

Every spring and fall, I receive a box from a friend in Chicago. Her children are all a little older than mine and this box contains things her children have out grown. Most of the things, she sends me, can be used by my boy, but what he can't wear, is passed on to some one here, who can use it.

I go over my magazines every month and pass them on to the boys and girls in my community, who like to read, but are scarce of reading material in their homes. They are glad to get the magazines and I don't have them lying around in my way when I am through with them.

Why not go through the attic or your trunks and chests today and sort out the things that you no longer need and pass them on to those who do need them.

If there are charitable organizations in your town tell them about what you have to give away and they will possibly know of someone who is badly in need of the very things you don't need.

If there is no such organization in your town or community, show this article to your church society or pastor and ask the other church members to donate what they don't need too; or in other words, form a Pass-Them-On-Club and find those who do need what you have no use for.

Or, perhaps a great many things can be made over and sent to an orphans' home or some such institution, that will be glad to make use of them. But look over your own community first and find the needy ones there before sending anything away.

There are just lots of mothers, who will be glad to get out grown clothing and will not be offended at you for giving them to her. Get the neighbors together today and talk it all over.

PAULINE CARMEN

To Help the Family's Wardrobe

2765

Pattern 2765 *is a boy's suit consisting of a blouse and knickerbockers. The 8-year size requires 2⅝ yards of 36-inch material. The pattern cuts in sizes 5, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.* Price 13c.

2187

Pattern 2187 *shows a dear little coat for misses. It is easy enough for the home sewer to make and yet is the season's best style. It comes in sizes 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. In the 8 year size 1¾ yards of 54-inch material with 2⅛ yards of 36-inch lining is required.* Price 13c.

2321

Pattern 2321 *is a great favorite, especially for flannel or kasha materials. The style is good for both slender and full figures. The pattern cuts in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3⅝ yards of 36-inch material.* Price 13c.

2884

Pattern 2884 *with its removable vestee is one of the season's smart touches. The surplice closing and left side plaits make a striking effect. The pattern comes in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. The 36-inch size requires 3⅝ yards of 40-inch material with ¾ yard of 36 inch contrasting.* Price 13c.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern numbers and sizes clearly and correctly and enclose with correct remittance in stamps or coin (although coin is sent at own risk.) Add 12c for one of our Fall Fashion books and send to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 461-4th Avenue, New York City.

Select Colors for Your Type

Women are often tempted to wear colors unsuited to their type because of the popularity of those colors. Extension specialists in clothing suggest these combinations for various types:

1. Black or dark brown hair, brown, gray or blue eyes can usually wear blue of all shades, cream, ivory, golden and tan in browns, dark red, blue gray, all other shades of gray and mustard and amber yellow.

2. Olive skin, brown or black hair, blue or gray eyes: black, only when worn with cream collar or touch of color; chestnut and golden brown, navy blue, warm shades of gray, crimson, old rose.

3. Dark sallow type. She must wear the dark and dull shades with touches of bright colored trimming, as rose, flame, orange.

4. Auburn hair with blue or brown eyes takes black, especially in thin materials, rich shades of brown, dull and dark greens, violet, pearl and dove gray, navy, peacock or gray blue.

5. Sallow blondes must be careful in choosing their colors, but they can wear soft gray combined with rich tones, as rose or burnt orange; dark red, navy blue, creamy white, rose.

6. Black hair, brown eyes and dark skin takes golden brown, black with touches of color, dark green, pale or dark blue, clear red or crimson, coral, pale or old rose, any yellow.

7. The golden haired girl with fair skin and blue eyes wears black, white, very dark brown, all shades of blue, delicate yellow, pale pink or old rose, warm shades of gray and green.

It is wonderful how easily spots and stains come out of clothes with Fels-Naptha's *extra* help!

Unusually good soap and plenty of dirt-loosening naptha, working together in Fels-Naptha, give you *extra* washing help you'd hardly expect of any other soap in any form!

Your dealer has Fels-Naptha— or will get it for you

Retain the Charm Of Girlhood
A Clear Sweet Skin
Cuticura
Will Help You
Use Cuticura Soap Every Day

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Classified Advertising Rates

ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in this department at the rate of 7 cents a word. The minimum charge per insertion is $1 per week.

Count as one word each initial, abbreviation and whole number, including name and address. Thus "J. B. Jones, 44 E. Main St., Mount Morris, N. Y." counts as eleven words.

Place your wants by following the style of the advertisements on this page.

The More You Tell, The Quicker You Sell

EVERY week the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST reaches *OVER* 140,000 farmers in New York New Jersey, Pennsylvania and adjacent states. Advertising orders must reach our office at 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City, not later than the second Monday previous to date of issue. Cancellation orders must reach us on the same schedule. Because of the low rate to subscribers and their friends, cash or money order must accompany your order.

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AGENTS—NEW PLAN, makes it easy to earn $50.00 to $100.00 weekly, selling shirts direct to wearer. No capital or experience needed. Represent a real manufacturer. Write now for FREE SAMPLES. MADISON SHIRTS, 566 Broadway, New York.

AGENTS. WRITE FOR FREE CATALOG. 100 Sure Sellers. House Dresses, Hosiery, Underwear, Shirts, Blankets, Flannels, Novelties, Etc. ECONOMY SALES CO., Dept. 521, Boston, Mass.

AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY for a man or woman in each county to organize clubs for household articles on the easy payment plan; the plan appeals to every woman; no selling, delivering or collecting; this is a permanent position; full time or spare time; state age and business experience. THE EASTERN CO., P-25, P. O. Box 117, Boston, Mass.

INTERNATIONAL SILOS. Farmers organize silo clubs and get your own at small cost. Agents and farmers working with our salesmen can make good profits. CHARLES N. CROSBY, Pres., Meadville, Pa.

CATTLE

CLEAN COWS—I can furnish your wants at very reasonable prices. Ninety percent of my animals are Accredited. Live in a tested area. MILES B. MARSHALL, Morrisville, N. Y.

AYRSHIRE CATTLE—Yearling bulls—Bull calves. ARTHUR RYDER, Barnerville, N. Y.

$10.00 DOWN BUYS a trio of Registered Holstein calves, sired by a bull of May Echo Sylvia breeding the only cow that ever gave 1005 lbs. milk in seven days. Get our circular and easy payment plan, then figure if you can afford to raise grades. RAILWAY-VIEW FARMS, Hastings, N. Y.

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN Service Bull, excellent breeding, $150.00, certificates accepted. JOSLIN BROS., Chemung, New York.

$2000 BUYS Holstein dairy of 23 cows, 12 registered. S. PEARY, Franklinville, N. Y.

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30 DAY SALE, Scotch collie and Welsh shepherd pups. Natural heelers, trained dogs $20.00. MAPLE GROVE FARMS, Pope Mills, N. Y.

PEDIGREED SCOTCH Collie puppies. TRACY NEISH, DeLancey, N. Y.

BARGAIN IN BLUE RIBBON WHITE COLLIES. Special prices on limited number of beautiful grown dogs and puppies, from the best breeding of the largest breeders in the world. Our white collies will bring beauty, watchfulness and devotion into your home, joy to your children and safety to your herd. Gentle and intelligent. Stud fee $15.00. MABEL TILBURY, Owego, N. Y.

PUREBRED FLEMISH GIANT RABBITS from Stahl's pedigreed Gold Certificate stock. Unrelated pairs, all ages. Weighing from twelve to sixteen pounds when mature. The kind it pays to raise. LAWRENCE PRATT, Gaysville, Vermont.

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NICE ENGLISH SHEPHERD PUPS; Blue, Greys, and Black and White; good all around farm dogs. 331 HAMILTON STREET, Leominster, Mass.

LIVE COONS $8.00 each. Coonhound pups $8.00 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. N. M. ROWLEY, Dryden, N. Y.

LAKE SHORE Kennels Himrod, N. Y., offers, Coon hounds, rabbit hounds and beagles, also Spaniel puppies.

THOROBRED COLLIE PUPPIES. Males. Spayed females. Fox Terrier pups. ARCADIA FARMS, Bally, Pa.

RABBITS—Five breeds. NATIONAL RABBIT EXCHANGE, Skaneateles, N. Y.

POULTRY—TURKEYS

PULLETS—300 JUNE HATCHED White Leghorns, $1.00 each. 200 selected yearling hens, Barron Strain, $1.00. CHAS. TAYLOR, Liberty, N. Y.

SELECTED, FREE RANGE, White Wyandotte Cockerels. LAURA DECKER, Stanfordville, N. Y.

TRAPNESTED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS! Catalogue! SEARLES, B-E, Milford, New Hampshire.

POULTRY—TURKEYS

BUFF ORPINGTON PULLETS $2.00. Buff Orpington, White Rock, Double Comb R. I. Red roosters, $3.00 each or two $5.00. Old and Young Pekin Ducks. Trio $4.00. FRANCES ZEH MASON, Wayside Farm, Delhi, N. Y. Phone 188 M. K.

PURE-BRED WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS, large, healthy, May hatched. No orders accetped after Thanksgiving. MRS. LEWIS ATWOOD, Avoca, New York.

GOLDEN AND SILVER Wyandotte Cockerels. Good ones. Three, four and five dollars, depending on quality. J. L. HOAK, Spencerville, Ohio.

90 VARIETIES POULTRY, geese, ducks, dogs, pigeons, hares, parrots, ferrets, cavies, white mice. Free catalog. J. A. BERGEY, Telford, Pa.

AFRICAN AND BROWN Chinese Geese, Light-Brahmas and Single Comb White Leghorns. KAUYAHOORA FARM, Route 2, Barneveld, N. Y.

SELECTED COCKERELS, S. C. White Leghorns, same breeding as our contest pens. GEORGE F. HOAG, Shavertown, N. Y.

ROSE COMB BROWN Leghorn Cockerels, April hatched from 193 Egg Stock, $3.00 Each. D. McKENZIE, Madrid, N. Y.

MAMMOTH TOULOUSE and Emden Geese, two and three years old. M. FELOCK, Newfield, N. Y.

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS—Until Nov. 13th, heavy layers. MRS. ARTHUR A. RODGER, Hammond, N. Y.

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INVESTIGATE SOUTH GEORGIA FARMS Write for book on opportunities. Truck, corn, fruit, hogs, cattle dairying. CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, Thomasville, Ga.

IN THE SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY of California farming is now a paying business, feeding millions of people in towns. Dairying, hogs, poultry and fruit should yield a good income. A small one-family farm, with little hired labor, insures success. You can work outdoors all the year. Best crops to plant are well proved. Selling is done co-operatively in established markets. Newcomers welcome. The Santa Fe Railway has no land to sell, but offers a free service in helping you get right location. Write for illustrated San Joaquin folder and get The Earth free for six months. C. L. SEAGRAVES, General Colonization Agent, Santa Fe Railway, 813 Railway Exchange, Chicago.

UNUSUALLY FERTILE, low-priced Sumter County, Georgia lands. 12 months growing season, County operated trucks to every consolidated school, paved roads, friendly neighbors; railroad facilities put county within few hours expressage of six million people. Fine for general farming, especially trucking, dairying, poultry raising, open grazing all year. Average temperature 65.5 degrees. annual rainfall 48.57 inches. AMERICUS AND SUMTER COUNTY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, 201 Chamber of Commerce Building, Americus, Georgia.

FOR SALE—50 acres, modern, successful poultry and dairy farm, 8-room house, all improvements; Delco electric plant, electric milkers, 18 cows, 2 horses; retail milk and egg routes, auto delivery; 350 laying hens, 300 pullets; tractor, all implements; near railroad, trolley, church and school; monthly income, $900; price, $16,500, cash and mortgage; wonderful opportunity; real bargain. J. F. EPPINGER, Owner, Jamesburg, N. J. Route 1.

FUR SHIPPERS

HIDES, PELTS, WOOL, RAW FURS, TALLOW—we buy at best cash price. Write for prices and tags. We sell sole leather, meat scrap and salt. S. H. LIVINGSTON, Successor to Keystone Hide Co., Lancaster, Pa.

BIGGER PRICES, quicker payments, square deal. No commission charged. Shipping charges paid or refunded. Ship your furs to GEO. I. FOX, Inc. 256 W. 30th St., N. Y. C.

TRAPPERS be sure of best prices. Write for price list now. BENJAMIN DORMAN, 147 W. 24th St., N. Y. C.

TREASURE BOOK Trapper's Supplies at Big Savings and important information. Highest Prices in years. W. IRVING HERSKOVITS FUR CO., Inc., 74 W. 28th St. N. Y. C.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—SINGLE MEN to work at least one year as testers in New York Cow-testing associations. Experience in feeding and in operation of Babcock test essential. Give age, school training, dairy or farm experience, names and address of former employers. Write G. W. TAILBY, JR., Animal Husbandry Department, Ithaca, N. Y.

HELP WANTED

WANTED MARRIED MAN who can furnish extra milkers and help enough to care for a large dairy herd. No outside work. Wages $150 a month and perquisites. Position open for a single man. Location, Northern New Jersey. BOX 395, c/o AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

WANTED MIDDLE-AGED OR ELDERLY man or woman as housekeeper for refined American man 43, and for home. Small salary and what you can earn on small country place. BOX 397, c/o AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

WANTED—An honest farmer-boy, 18 or 20 years old. To work on farm by month or year; one who likes horses and cows. GROVE GOODWIN, Baldwinsville, N. Y.

AMERICAN WIDOWER, sober and steady man, wishes to her from single lady. One who would make pleasant companion and good housekeeper. BOX 396, c/o AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

ENERGETIC MEN IN EVERY town and village can earn big money selling seeds. Experience unnecessary. Steady work. Write for particulars. COBB CO., Franklin, Mass.

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WONDERVIEW EXTRACTED HONEY for your hot cakes, clover or buckwheat. Five pounds prepaid, third zone, $1.00. OSCAR WOODRUFF, Towanda, Pa.

CLAFONY QUALITY BUCKWHEAT HONEY. 5-lbs., $1.10, postpaid third zone; 60-lbs. unprepaid. $6; 120-lbs., $11. CLARENCE FOOTE, Delanson, New York.

MISCELLANEOUS

ACETYLENE SUPPLIES—All kinds, Globes, lighters, burners, sad-irons, hot-plates, etc. Carbide low price. Trade in your old Generator for a "Standard Gas well". Liberal allowance. Circular free. CHAS. A. BROWN, Mannsville, N. Y.

USE EGYPTIAN OINTMENT for old sores, burns, cuts and all skin trouble. Absolutely antiseptic. Positively relieves or money refunded. Price $1.00 prepaid. THOMAS B. CAMPBELL, 200 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn, New York.

STOW'S PATENT STOVE BRICK. Fit any range, easily applied. Price. One dollar with order. Castings furnished. Agents wanted. S. J. STOW, New Haven, Ct.

OAT STRAW and all kinds hay, Clover mixed especially. Get delivered prices, Carloads. JAMES E. DANTE, Jr., East Worcester, N. Y.

CASH PAID for Dairymen's League Certificates of indebtedness, all series. L. F. THORNTON. Dimock, Pa.

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EXPERT WATCH AND CLOCK REPAIRING. Write for FREE illustrated folder explaining details and low prices. G. D. SHRAWDER, Richfield, Pa.

RADIO at half price. Bargain. GARNET SIMMS, Lake, N. Y.

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250 GOOD Business Envelopes printed postpaid $1.00. Samples free. WALTER G. COLLINS, Cohocton, N. Y.

VERMONT SPRUCE GUM, new crop, pure gum, healthy to chew, nice box full, 25c; 3 boxes for 50c. Postpaid. H. W. HUBBELL, West Hill, Rochester, Vt.

MUSIC LOVERS, New Popular, also World's best Standard Classic Music. 10c per copy. 500 Selections. Catalogue free. WEASNER MUSIC CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

BEAUTIFUL BOX ASSORTMENT of Christmas Cards and Folders, with envelopes, cash or C. O. D. 98c. Satisfaction guaranteed. Address—CENTRAL SALES SERVICE, Elmsford, N. Y.

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GUARANTEED TOBACCO; Chewing or smoking 5 lbs. $1.25; ten $2.00; cigars $2.00 for 50, pipe free, pay when received. FARMERS ASSOCIATION, Maxon Mills, Kentucky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO: Smoking or Chewing 4 lbs. $1.00, 12, $2.25. Send no money. Pay postmaster on arrival. Pipe Free. UNITED FARMERS OF KENTUCKY, Paducah, Ky.

CIGAR SMOKERS—Buy direct. Postpaid. "No Names," Long Filler: $3.00 hundred, $1.75 fifty. "Hoffman House Bouquet," Long Filler, genuine Sumatra wrapper and banded: $4.00 hundred, $2.25 fifty. Trial order fifty each, $3.50. Double value or money refunded CARNEY-GRAHAM CO., Paducah, Kentucky.

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SEEDS—NURSERY STOCK

HARDY PERENNIAL FLOWER PLANTS for October and November planting. Foxglove, Hollyhock, Bleeding Heart, Phlox, Canterbury Bells, Hardy Larkspur, and over 80 others. All perfectly hardy, living outdoors during winter,—will bloom next summer. Also Strawberry, Raspberry, Blackberry, Grape, Gooseberry, Currant, Asparagus, Hedge plants; Roses, Shrubs, Pansies, Tulips, Hyacinths. Catalogue free. HARRY E. SQUIRES, Hampton Bays, N. Y.

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RAMBOUILLET, DELAINE, Dorset, Cheviot, Southdown and Cotswold Rams. Our Rams are priced reasonable and guaranteed. D. H. TOWNSEND & SONS, Interlaken, New York.

HAMPSHIRE RAMS AND EWES all ages at reasonable prices. "Bonny Leas" 2 year stud ram. CHAS. E. HASLETT, Hall, N. Y.

SHROPSHIRE RAMS and ewes. ARTHUR RYDER, Barnerville, N. Y.

FOR SALE, Registered Delaine yearling Rams. Inspection invited. BURTON PINE, Hoosic Falls, New York.

REGISTERED Delaine rams, also few registered Delaine ewes. J. C. WEATHERBY, Trumansburg, N. Y.

SHROPSHIRE RAMS, Ewes and Lambs. Extra choice ones. Very cheap for ten days. E. W. WILCOX, Crosby, Pa.

REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE RAM LAMBS $25.00 each. Shipped on approval. JAMES S. MORSE, Levanna, New York.

FOR SALE—Registered Hampshire down ram lambs. A. C. BENSON, Ceres, N. Y.

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FOR SALE—Registered O. I. C. Pigs 10 to 14 weeks old $12.00. Best Blood lines from prize winning stock. Shipped on approval. E. E. LAFLER, R D. No. 8, Penn Yan, New York

REGISTERED POLAND CHINAS, Berkshires, Chester Whites, Eight Week pigs, Bred Sows, Service Boars, Beagles, Collies. P. HAMILTON, Cochranville, Pa.

WOMEN'S WANTS

PATCHWORK, Send fifteen cents for household package, bright new calicoes and percales. Your money's worth every time. PATCHWORK COMPANY, Meriden, Conn.

HAIR GOODS. Aprons, Flannelette dresses. Booklet. MRS. MACK, 15 Mechanic, Canton, N. Y.

ALL WOOL YARN FOR SALE from manufacturer at bargain. Samples free. H. A. BARTLETT, Harmony, Maine.

LADIES, FALL WEIGHT SILK STOCKINGS 2 pair $1.20, black, grey, atmosphere, biscuit, French nude. Lisle, 3 pair $1.00, black, grey, beige, champagne. Fleece lined black cotton 2 pair $1.10. Sizes 8½ to 10½. Good openings for agents. GEO. B. TALBOT, Norwood, Mass.

REMNANTS. Large pieces for patchwork, quilts, etc. Gingham, linene, crepe, fabrics, etc. 6 lbs. sent postpaid $1.00. SKYLIN MILLS, 104 Hanover St., Dept. W, Boston, Mass.

BARREL LOTS Slightly Damaged Crockery, Hotel Chinaware, Cookingware, Glassware, etc. Shipped direct from Factory to Consumer. Write for Particulars.
E. SWASEY & COMPANY, PORTLAND, ME.

Apple Exchange

(Continued from page 13)

COOPERSBURG, Lehigh, Pa.
H. G. Benner. Red Delicious, Stayman Winesap, Smokehouse, Jonathan, Grimes Golden.

RIVERTON, Burlington Co., N. J.
Nathan H. Conrow & Son. Stayman, Rome. Bushel and half bushel baskets.

NEWTON, Sussex Co., R. D. 1., N. J.
Theo. Hunt, Jr. King, Greening, Baldwin, Stark. Sprayed.

BORDENTOWN, Burlington Co., R. D. 1, N. J.
Estelle E. Honnor. Baldwin, Russett, Stark, York Imperial, Paragon, Winesap, Rome Beauty.

EAST CANAAN, Litchfield Co., Box 95 Conn.
Charles W. England. Greening, Baldwin. Barrels. $1.00 per bushel F. O. B., containers extra.

CONGERS, Rockland Co., Box 45, N. Y.
C. R. Albright. Baldwin, R. I. Greening, Old Winesap. Bushel baskets.

WALLKILL, Ulster Co., N. Y.
W. Hotaling. Baldwin, R. I. Greening. Baskets and barrels.

KIRKVILLE, Onondaga Co., N. Y.
L. S. Bettinger. Northern Spy, Baldwin, Tallman Sweets, R. I. Greening, Seek-No-Further, Banana, Ben Davis. Sprayed.

If You Have Anything to Buy, Sell or Trade
ADVERTISE
in the Classified Columns of the
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Service Bureau

Fake Oculists Again At Work in New York

FAKE eye-specialists are again reported operating in New York State. One of the more recent attempts to swindle to the point of physically injuring an unsuspecting victim is reported from the vicinity of Dundee in Yates County. The method of approach in that instance was the same as in former cases and against which AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has issued repeated warnings.

The methods of the eye specialists are generally the same. In the Dundee case two attractively-attired men, driving a Buick coupe, stopped a man on the highway and asked him if there were any farms in that particular section being offered for sale, being particularly interested where a man and woman lived alone on the place. It so happened, and fortunately, that the man they stopped was the hired man working a farm nearby that was on the real estate market. The practice of picking a place where there is no one about is used in order that the victim can be forcefully persuaded to submit to the treatment, the self-styled experts extracting large sums for their so-called professional services, which they force upon their victim.

When they drove up to the farm, one of the men presented himself as a prospective buyer of the place. The other remained in the car. After they saw the coast was clear, the first admitted that they were not interested in buying the place but that they were eye specialists sent from Bellevue in New York City, coming from the College of Agriculture at Cornell where they had been attending a clinic, and that they were examining the eyes of farm people and offering whatever aid was necessary absolutely free. The story from then on is well described in the report of the incident in the *Penn Yan Chronicle,* which is as follows:

After speaking at some length concerning eyes and glasses, he examined the woman's eyes and agreed with her that they were all right. Then turning to the man, he examined his eyes and called in his accomplice, whom he said was an oculist from New York.

While the so-called oculist was looking at his glasses he deftly pulled from his pocket a thin lens and attempted to slip this unnoticed over one of the lens of his glasses. This made all objects appear double. The "specialist" claimed that this was a sign of serious trouble, and explaining that a simple treatment would remedy it, squirted a few drops of some liquid on the "affected" eye. The wife, who was by this time thoroughly suspicious of their actions and menacing attitude, recalled that this was like a swindle which they had recently seen exposed in a paper. The "doctor" proceeded to remove a scale substance from the eye, claiming that this was what had caused the trouble.

Having, therefore, "cured" the man, the two swindlers reported that they had used costly radium in the operation and that though they were not permitted to make a definite charge for their work because of their relation with the clinic at New York Hospital, yet they would appreciate it if the man and wife could help defray the expense of the radium. This they figured amounted to $82.50. Despite their persuasion, kind at first and later menacing, the couple refused to pay any cash or draw any checks.

The wife told them that one of her relatives had been officially connected with Bellevue Hospital and that Dr. Otis of Dundee, was also connected. One of the callers immediately responded that he knew them both well. When she suggested, however that they call on DR. Otis, the two swindlers immediately lost all interest in the proposal.

Finally after they had spent some two hours in the house, the wife suggested to her husband that it was about time for their hired man to return with the mail. The two men then took a rather hurried exit, taking pains to cover their retreat against any surprise and to prevent them from seeing their license number. They left, however, with very courteous expressions of sympathy and saying that they would call again later, hoping that "their friends would then be able to remunerate them for their trouble."

One of the swindlers was apparently a foreigner while the other was an American. They were clever and quick. Others who are similarly approached will know how to act. As stated previously, this form of swindle has been repeatedly called to the attention of our readers in the Service Bureau columns of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. The best way to handle them is to immediately summon the state police or local police officers who will make short work of them.

FARMER IS KILLED AT GRADE CROSSING

William J. Smith, well known farmer of Wick, Pa., was instantly killed within 200 feet of his home on October 10 when the automobile he was driving was struck by the Bessemer and Lake Erie train No. 9 at a grade crossing near Mr. Smith's home. Mr. Smith was on his way to visit a sick friend before atending church service and it was thought that as he proceeded down the steep grade from his house to the crossing, his brakes failed to work.

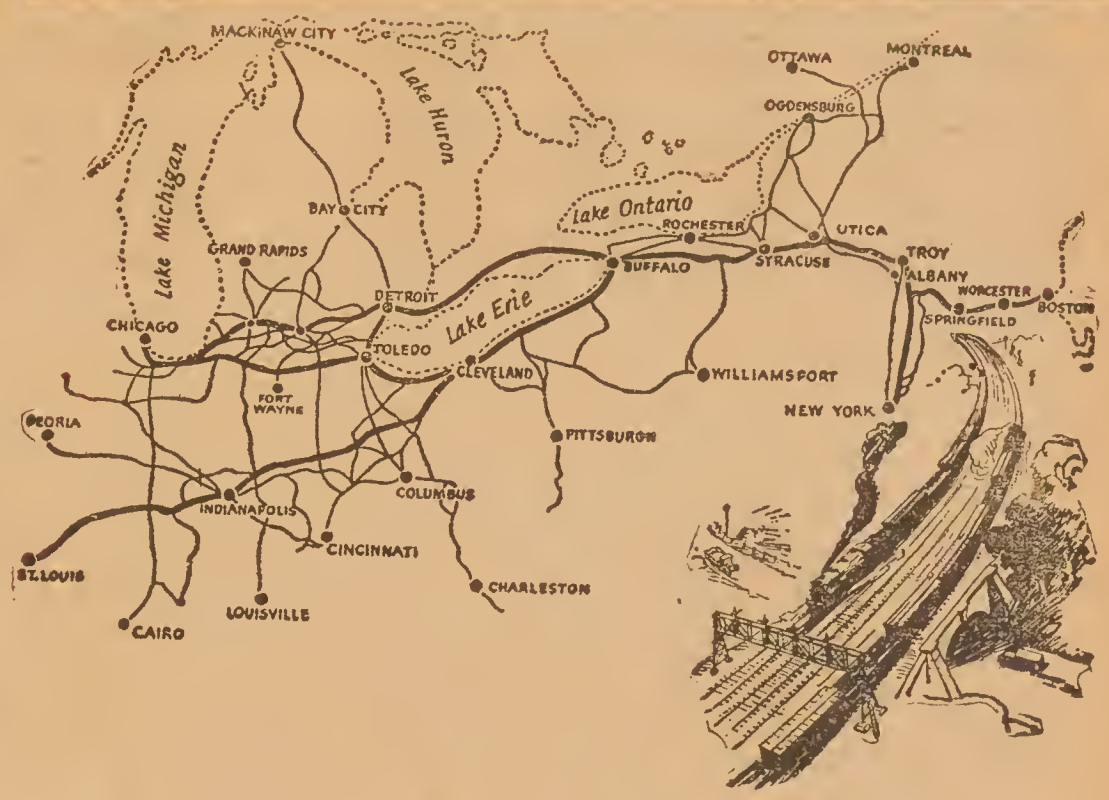
Mr. Smith held a travel accident policy of the North American Insurance Company which he purchased from the American Agriculturist. We were advised of the accident on October 13th through our agent, Glenn A. Saxton of Grove City, Pa., immediately wiring the North American. We received their check on October 15 which was forwarded to our agent who delivered to the Estate on October 18, nine days after the accident and before any other company had made settlement. It was actually five days, excluding Sunday, from the day our office knew of the accident, that a check for $1,000 was in the hands of the Estate.

When Hens Molt

(*Continued from page* 8)

a reserve of fat to draw on during the winter and keeps them up under the strain.

There is unquestionably one other reason why pullets molt in the fall, and that is a case of the history behind the bird. If a pullet is out of good, producing parents, especially from the late molter type, she has better chances than a poor bird, out of early molting stock, even assuming that both the chicks were hatched early. You may also find this same tendency cropping out along in January or February when birds are apt to let down on their laying a little. Right at this time, often for no apparent reason, you may see a bird here and there that shows a neck molt and even some body molt, and unless there has been some disturbing factor or sudden change to account for the appearance of these few birds, I think if you catch them and examine them, you will find that they are not by any means the best birds among your pullets. In other words breeding shows up. If a bird has not got the capacity for laying she molts more easily than the high producer. In other words, if we can keep external conditions running along normally, the bird becomes normal in her molting. Molt is a safety valve for a hen and a warning signal for us.



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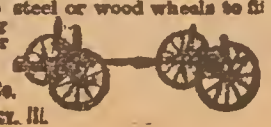

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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

NOVEMBER 13, 1926

Bringing Democracy to the Philippines

Results I Saw From Uncle Sam's Work As a School Teacher

By HENRY MORGENTHAU

EDITOR'S NOTE: *This is the last of the series by Mr. Morgenthau, Sr., on his most interesting trip around the world. Mr. Morgenthau and* AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST *have received a great many letters from our readers expressing their pleasure in reading of Mr. Morgenthau's experiences and this will serve as an acknowledgment of all of those letters.*

IN a mere six months' journey around the world we necessarily only saw things superficially and could not make microscopic or thorough investigations. I spent most of my trip studying Great Britain's management of her colonies and mandatory states in order to contrast her method with the way the United States is handling the Philippines. In a previous article I have given a mere outline of the wonderful work the British have been doing in Palestine and in India and of the great responsibilities they have assumed and are carrying out with bull-dog determination.

HENRY MORGENTHAU

A visitor to India or Palestine is immediately impressed by the remarkable fact that the British are not attempting to Anglicize their colonists, whilst in the Philippines the United States is trying to Americanize the Filipinos, and are insisting upon having all the instructions in the schools given in the English language and upon having the children taught to appreciate and admire the American flag. From these beginnings their political development continues entirely on an American basis.

It is amazing that the accidental destruction of the warship Maine could have forced the United States to reluctantly declare war against Spain. Dewey's victory on May first, 1898, thrilled the whole continent of America. This victory brought about the complete cessation of Spanish domination and left the Filipinos without any government. The United States did not fully realize that the treaty with Spain, which ceded the Philippine Islands to us, gave us new, grave and lasting responsibilities and forced us to decide whether or not we should adopt an imperialistic policy. The sentiment of a majority of our people was against this as both political parties seemed to prefer to have the United States merely supervise as prompt a transformation as possible of the Philippine Islands from a Spanish colony to an independent self-governing state. We legally adopted as our children the entire 7,600,000 Filipinos and little thought that our quasi-parental duties towards them would last so long. Not only were they without any government but they were also without adequate resources for anything but a meager self-support and had practically no educational facilities.

Since then the Filipinos have been learning, under the guidance of American Governor-generals and under laws and courts modelled after our system, what kind of a government is best adapted for them. In 1898, there were 25,000 pupils in the schools taught by 800 teachers, while today there are over one million pupils being taught by over 25,000 teachers. All the teaching is in the English language and their favorite author is Shakespeare. Today, most of the teachers are native Filipinos who are graduated from the schools in which they are teaching. Most of their economic and commercial enterprises are directed by Americans and financed with American capital. There is no tariff wall between the United States and the Philippines which is a great advantage to them as almost all their products are marketed in the United States. Their principal crop is sugar; and as it is very expensive for them to pump the water to irrigate their fields, their cost of production per ton is much greater than it is in Cuba. This increased cost is offset by their not having to pay the 2.25 cents a pound duty which is levied on all Cuban sugar. This also applies to all their other products, most of which are marketed in the United States, and enjoy the benefit of free entry into our ports.

Most of the rubber of the world is grown by the British and Dutch companies who recently raised their prices. This caused the tire manufacturers of the United States to appeal to the United States government, and this action excited the generally placid Secretary Hoover to bestir himself in order to secure the rubber from plantations which could be owned or controlled by Americans. The United States is at present consuming about eighty per cent of all the rubber produced in the world; and as this runs into many hundreds of million dollars, we look, as a possible source for the production of enough rubber to supply the United States, to the Philippines, for they have the proper soil, climate and labor for this industry. We desire to prevent any future combinations which through restricting the production, will raise the price of rubber. The United States, like all other great nations, wishes to be as nearly as self contained as possible and to be independent of all other countries as to its raw products. The consummation of this desire can be greatly helped by the Filipinos, for rubber is one of the important necessities which cannot be grown in the United States.

Their natural resources and commercial possibilities make it desirable for the United States to establish such relations with them as will practically admit them to a junior partnership in the Union.

Looking into the future, we must realize that proper foresight requires the United States, for the bene-

(*Continued on page* 14)

Natives at work in the rice fields of Luzon in the Philippine Islands

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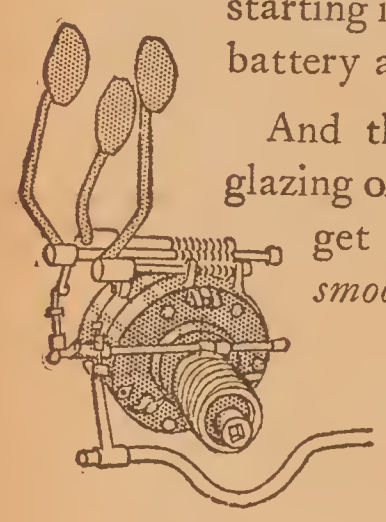

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Storage Prospects

A Western New York Farm and Home Talk

By M. C. BURRITT

THE last week in October we were actually able to work four and a half days in the orchard picking apples. We had the usual hard soaking rains both at the beginning and at the end of the week, however. Picking apples is progressing but slowly. Few if any growers are through picking Baldwins on November first and there remain yet the late sorts such as Spy, Rome and Ben Davis. We are of course likely to have a freeze any time now and this will cut off more apples from storage. Apples are hardly averaging to pack fifty per cent A grade the amount of this fruit going into storage is small, in spite of the disposition of the majority who can do so, to store.

M. C. BURRITT

The faith of growers who are following the market, in the future of apples is strong. Or is it desperation and the feeling that the market cannot be much lower and that he might as well gamble a little as there is not much to lose? In any case, owners of good Greenings and Baldwins are inclined to store. Even so, the best information is that the storages will be only half filled.

Considerable cabbage has been harvested during the past week and a hard job it is. Part loads have to be hauled from the fields with teams and loaded on other wagons and trucks on solid ground, usually roadways. The crop is not half gathered yet. There is also considerable disposition on the part of growers to store cabbage, in view of last season's successful experience. Prices at loading points in this county are from eight to ten dollars a ton F. O. B. for Danish, although the Fruit Growers Cooperative is able to get twelve and thirteen dollars F. O. B. quite consistently, netting growers ten-fifty to eleven and a half dollars after selling charges are deducted. This difference is probably due to the fact that the growers load their own cars. But growers shipping through the Cooperative are also likely to get sudden speculative market advances, which the dealers naturally like to keep, and they do not have to take the drops, as sales are all F. O. B. and must be confirmed.

Prospects for Cabbage

It is a little doubtful whether it will be wise to store cabbage heavily this fall. Cabbage yield and prices are closely correlated with rainfall, and this was one hundred and twenty-five per cent of normal for July, August and September, the months when the crop is made. This may be offset in part by injury to the crop from too much water in September and October. The government report shows a larger crop in prospect than last year and about the same amount has been shipped to date as last year at this time—26,000 cars. The New York crop is late and this state, which is the heaviest shipper of cabbage with the largest crop in prospect is a thousand cars behind last year's shipments at this date. Last year the freeze destroyed part of the crop and this with the short Florida crop were mainly "responsible for the most unusual advance in the price of cabbage that has ever occurred", according to a competent authority. The loss from freezing seems quite likely to occur again, but the Florida crop appears to be better this year. The Wisconsin crop is not heavy but of fine quality; it has been mostly harvested. It is apparently being stored and used more than usual in kraut manufacture, as the shipments to date are nearly 1600 cars less than last year at this time.

Dairymen and poultrymen are the men in Western New York who are best off this year. Feed is relatively cheap, "the index number of the price of concentrates is lower than it has been at any time since September 1922". (Warren) The milk price is relatively high. Our average egg price for October was higher that ever before and eleven cents a dozen above the five year average, 1921-1925. Eggs sold for 85 cents a dozen on the Rochester market on October 30th.

The following paragraph quoted from Warren and Pearson in October *Farm Economics*, summarizing our situation up here, will bear repeating and is worth remembering by Western New Yorkers.

Will Again Be Prosperous

"The portion of New York State that is suffering most at the present time from the agricultural depression is Western New York. For one hundred years, this has been a highly prosperous region and *certainly will be again* (the italics are mine). It has a remarkable soil and climate and has retained able men on farms. But its important products are grain crops, hay and apples, all of which are very low in price. Beans and potatoes brought good prices last year, but unfavorable weather caused unusually heavy losses of these crops, an experience that promise to repeat itself this year. Even within this area some farmers are prosperous. Those who happened to depend on things that were high in price and of which they had a good crop are very prosperous.—M. C. BURRITT.

Lowden To Address League Farmers

LEAGUE farmers everywhere will be interested to know that Hon. Frank O. Lowden, ex-Governor of Illinois, will be the principal speaker at the next annual meeting of the Association to be held at Binghamton June 16th next. President Slocum made this announcement at the regular October meeting of the Directors held in New York October 20th. Governor Lowden's outstanding popularity among the farmers all over the country as a great champion of co-operative marketing, is expected to attract a record-breaking crowd of League dairymen to next June's meeting.

Official announcement also was made of the election of Henry T. Strang of Akron, Erie County, New York, as Director to succeed John Rosenbach recently resigned. Mr. Strang will thus be the new representative for League District No. 16, which includes the counties of Erie, Niagara and Orleans.

Grange Lecturers' Contest

WE wish to call the attention of lecturers of subordinate granges to the fact that the Grange Lecture contest which was so successful last year is being conducted again this year. Mr. Henry Morgenthau, Jr., publisher of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is offering $50, $30, $20 as prizes for the best three programs submitted by them.

Any lecturer of any subordinate grange in New York State is eligible to take part. The complete rules for this contest were published on page 4 of the September 25th issue of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. However, if this issue has been mislaid, we will be very glad to furnish the rules to any lecturer who wishes them. The contest closes December 31 and the prizes will be awarded at the annual meeting of the New York State Grange in February.

Scouting is immortal in the life of the realities of Roosevelt and in the cool philosophy of President Coolidge.—So, here is to our host—the Scout—always at the head of the table with 11,000,000 American boys as guests, let us partake and build for greatness, for your son and mine.—O. H. Benson.

Once More We Fill The Silos

A Fireside Reflection On The Changes Since We Started 31 Years Ago

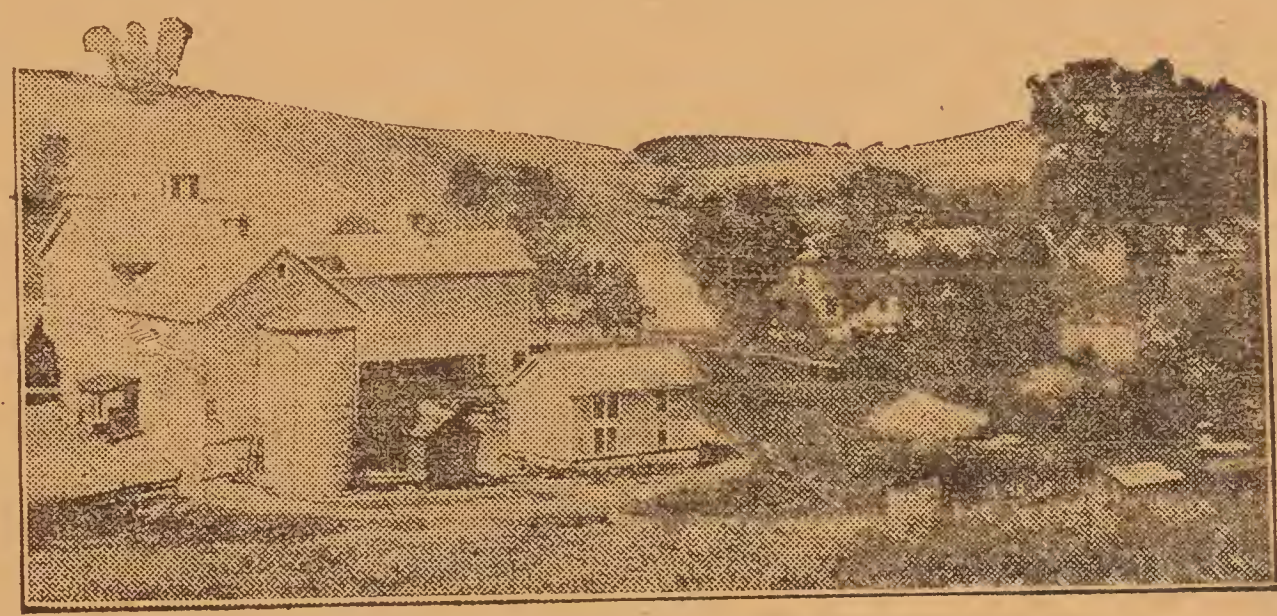
By JARED VAN WAGENEN, Jr.

ON the afternoon of October 16 we finished filling the silos, putting in every thing in the corn line including the pop and sweet-corn stalks from the garden. We were almost the last farm in the community to finish but I insist that I do not feel ashamed or offer apologies therefor. In our own farm practice we try to stick by the Experiment Station finding, selecting fairly early varieties of corn, planting thinly enough so that it will ear heavily and then if the frost will permit, defer cutting until almost fully mature—that is, until most of the ears are dented and the lower pairs of leaves are turning yellow. This practice is just my personal view of the matter backed up by the fact that all careful investigations of the development of the nutrients of the corn plant seem to point to the conclusion that it is during the last weeks of its growth when it is forming starch and fat more rapidly than at any other period. I ought to say that not everybody agrees with this "official" opinion. I know some large and successful dairymen who say that they care little about either ears or maturity so long as they get tonnage. My feeling is that these men are really depending upon silage merely for roughage and palatable succulence but are furnishing the main share of the nutrients from the feed bag. I have no doubt that plenty of immature silage, some hay and abundant grain will enable a cow to do splendid work. Personally however I want silage to do something more than furnishing filling and succulence. We have tried a good many varieties of corn for the silo, ranging from the eight rowed yellow flint to Sweepstakes, but never any of the big, late-maturing varieties of the Eureka type. I am more than ever inclined to stick by the smaller, earlier sorts. Once in a while there may be a man who has available only very limited acreage and who needs, above everything else, roughage. Of course if he will choose one of the large, late southern varieties and plant it not too thinly there is almost no limit to the possible tonnage per acre.

Jared Van Wagenen, Jr.

Two years ago last month I was in Southern Maryland in Calvert County, southeast of Washington, a region with a very long growing season and so nearly surrounded by water that frost is hardly thought of until well into November. It was then the last of September but the corn was already dead ripe, yellow and dry. This is the country where there is a proverb which runs like this "Corn that will not hide a mule by the 4th of July will never 'make'." I picked just one tremendous ear and brought it home and this spring drilled it in right in the middle of one of our fields. The one ear planted almost two rows and after midsummer they shot up above the rest of the field until these rows could be distinguished more than a half a mile away standing up just like old first growth pine tower up out of a lusty growth of hardwoods. When we cut the field the ears were about as high as a man could reach and there were white blisters coming where the kernels were to be. If we had planted all that type of corn we could have filled a couple more silos from the same area—and perhaps would require a scoop instead of a fork to handle the slush. We men of the Central New York Plateau are close to the north-

(*Continued on page 22*)



Hillside Farm, the home of Jared Van Wagenen, Jr.

How To Tell When A Hen Is Through Molting

That Is The Time She Is Ready To Have You Turn On The Lights

By L. H. HISCOCK

IN an earlier article I went into the general subject of molt, and at that time, promised to say more about the older birds, hens or birds that are one or more years old. Roughly speaking these birds at the time of molting can be divided into three general classes: birds that are good for breeders next spring, hens that do not quite come up to the standards of breeding fowls, and the culls. The latter class should, of course, be sold at once, or at the next holiday period. The breeders should receive a good rest and good care to give them a chance to recuperate before the breeding season next spring.

L. H. Hiscock

It is this non-breeding but fair producing class of birds that I want to speak about particularly. The chances are that there will be all kinds of hens in this group, especially if the plant was under artificial light last year, or if the feeding has been irregular and mostly of the grain type rather than ample dry mash plus grain. In other words there will be early molters, late molters, and hens that may molt from having been thrown out of condition. It makes no difference what they are or represent: the main thing is to get all you can out of them, and the way to do that is to use artificial light and as soon as the birds begin to let down on their laying sell them on the spring market when the price of fowls is high.

It is now November and the time is right to begin the proposition I have in mind. Don't turn the light on these birds just as they stand; it will do more harm than good. Instead take an empty pen and *put the birds into it* and *under light as they recover from the molt.*

It sounds like a hard job to tell when a hen is through the molt, but it is very simple and requires no very technical knowledge. Some of you can probably tell the molt is over by the very appearance of the hen. The surest way, however, is to examine the primary wing feathers. The primary wing feathers are the ten long feathers on the outer half of the wing, starting at the tip and counting toward the body. At the end of these ten feathers there will be a break assuming that the wing of the bird is spread out fully, and the secondary wing and feathers will commence. Without becoming technical, a hen sheds the primary feathers in a certain definite order and over a given period of time. The first one she loses will be the first primary feather starting next to the secondary feathers. Now the point I want to establish with you is simply this: if you take a bird up and examine her for molt, look at these primary wing feathers and count them. If feathers, for example, are missing in the middle of this part of the wing, the bird has quite a time yet before she will be through her molt. On the other hand if the feathers are all grown in the whole ten, or about in, you can then put your bird in the pen you want to illuminate. As these last feathers at the tip of the wing grow in you can tell them. A new feather is mostly shaft with narrow and somewhat coarse feathering whereas an old feather or a full grown one is a sight with which you are all familiar. A growing primary feather will be shorter than a full-grown one. Usually, in a molt there will be three growing feathers forming regular stairs by their respective height. As soon as these final feathers, the feathers at the outer tip of the wing, show and are about grown in, the hen is over her molt and ready to go to work. When she is put under light she will respond immediately.

The above is a diagramatic representation of a hen's wing as it appears when extended, sketched at a time when the hen was in the process of molting. X represents the axial feather, a short feather growing in the wing joint. The large feathers to the right, which Mr. Hiscock refers to as the primary feathers, are 10 in number. Those marked 1, 3, 5, 6, 8, 10 and 12 represent new feathers and their approximate ages in weeks, it requiring about 6 weeks for a primary feather to mature. The molt progresses toward the end. In the above sketch there are three old feathers still to be shed.

As I said before, if a bird is put under a long working day while she is still molting to a large extent, she is not capable of building up her body and laying eggs. Feed her heavily on grain, about seventy-five per cent of which is cracked corn, and give her mash which is composed of half laying and half growing mash. This will

(*Continued on page 13*)

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

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The Election Results

THIS is written on the morning after the election, following one of the bitterest and most undignified political campaigns in New York State in many years. The returns at this writing are incomplete, but they indicate an overwhelming majority in favor of the referendum on prohibition and they show that Alfred E. Smith has been re-elected with a tremendous plurality. This will be Governor Smith's fourth term, which establishes a record for longest service as Govnor of New York State. Senator James W. Wadsworth was badly beaten by his Democratic opponent, Judge Robert F. Wagner. Franklin W. Cristman, Independent Republican, running as a dry candidate, polled a surprisingly large vote.

There are some irresistable conclusions from this election which the Republicans will do well to remember. We might state before giving these conclusions that the writer's personal politics are Republican, but we hold certain principles having to do with farmers' rights and of justice and right in general above any political party. Mr. Mills and Senator Wadsworth were defeated as a just rebuke from members, chiefly farmers, of the Republican party. Senator Wadsworth was the leader of his party in New York State and although a farmer himself and a descendant from a long line of farmers, he failed to recognize or interpret and apparently cared little for farmer sentiment, so he made a play for city support. As a result, Cristman was nominated in protest and even a part of the more than 200,000 votes which he received would have elected Wadsworth.

Ogden Mills, candidate for Governor, made his fight almost entirely upon the milk issue. It was largely a false issue and has done milk producers an almost irreparable injury, costing them millions of dollars by greatly decreasing the consumption of milk. Thousands of farmers realized this and voted accordingly. To be sure, there has been adulteration in New York City of the milk supply and no doubt there are still instances where the milk does not come up to legal standards. But on the whole, we believe that the milk in New York City is as good as it is in any city in the world and we deplore the frequent attempts on the part of sensational newspapers and politicians to use the milk situation as a football at the expense of both producers and consumers.

As for the prohibition referendum, the result was to be expected. Everyone knows, that the cities are wet. How can even decent citizens who read constantly the great city newspapers have any true idea about prohibition when those newspapers constantly "color" their news by playing up the failures in enforcement of the law and giving little or no credit to the other side? More than this, the various forces in favor of the Eighteenth Amendment have been wretchedly misled in reference to this referendum. Some were advised to ignore it and not vote at all. Others voted against it. The result is that the final vote is not an indication of how *all* of the voters in this state feel on modifying the Eighteenth Amendment.

To My Good Friends of the American Agriculturist Family

I HAVE begged Editor Eastman for just a little space in order that I may send a word of appreciation and of apology to those who have done so much to be kind to me.

Some months ago I made an appeal for information regarding old time methods and customs on our farms. I wanted to know how many acres of grass a man could mow with a scythe or how many acres of grain he could cut with a cradle in a day—or how to burn charcoal, or how to ret flax, or any other bit of the lore of our forefathers which is now just about to pass forever.

I hoped that a dozen people might write me but my expectations were exceeded many fold. Three days after this issue of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST was published letters began to come and soon I had more than I could read and certainly more than I could answer. I remember I had twenty-six in one mail and very soon I had two hundred and I am still getting them. For the first time I realized that when you address an audience of a good deal more than a hundred thousand people you get a great response even if you interest only one man in several hundred. Many of them have written at length and painstakingly and I must add that only a very few had anything to sell.

For a short time I tried the plan of replying to every letter personally but not being fortunate enough to have the time of a stenographer I had to abandon this. Then I had a form letter gotten out on a mimeograph and tried to find time to at least fold up one of these and send it to my correspondent. I am afraid that at the last I even failed in some cases to do this and so the writers wait and wonder why I am so discourteous.

This is why I have asked for the columns of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST to broadcast this message of appreciation and thanks and apology. I feel that on this subject I have available more information than has even been brought together any where. I have gotten part of it in shape and I hope that soon some of this knowledge (which must be set down now or never) will be published in permanent form and if this is done I shall be under lasting obligation to the men and women who have cooperated so loyally.

—JARED VAN WAGENEN, JR.

High Schools And Crime

WE believe that the very great majority of farm people bitterly resent the campaign of propaganda which is being carried on at the present time by the Rural School Improvement Society and others against the high school. The high schools are by no means perfect and are therefore open to anything in the way of constructive criticism. But when these statements go so far as to say that high schools are breeding places of crime and vice, such criticism is destructive. There are few of those who believe that all high school education is absolutely unnecessary and that the boy or girl should go to work as soon as he can escape from the truant laws. It is probably true that not every boy or girl should try to go to the high school because of physical or mental limitations, but for the great majority, the more education of the right sort, the better. We have never yet heard anyone lament the fact that they had gone to school too much and we have heard hundreds say that they wished they could have obtained more education when they had the opportunity.

When you hear any of this destructive criticism and gossip against high schools going the rounds, stop and remember your own high school days, or ask your children about the present situation in high schools, and you will see how absurd and vicious such propaganda is. In a recent issue of the *New York Times,* we saw a letter to the editor which covers this situation so well that we are re-printing it here.

An officer of the New York State Rural School Improvement Society, who has been widely quoted as stating that most of today's criminals are graduates of high schools, will be gratified to hear that J. R. Miles, a wealthy California rancher, when brought before a Judge for violating the California Compulsory Education law, by taking his children out of school, said that "high schools only teach boys and girls to drink, gamble and engage in other vices."

Facts are more convincing than unsupported generalizations. Of my seven children whose high school days are over, two were volunteer soldiers with the American Expeditionary Forces; two others, too young for overseas service, served three-year enlistments in the National Guard, and four of the seven were rural school teachers. None is a misdemeanant or a criminal.

In New York, Mr. Miles would be exalted to martyrdom and saintship by those who oppose a liberal education for farm youth. But Mr. Miles lives in progressive California and they promptly and properly put him in jail.—W. W. CHRISTMAN, Delanson, N. Y.

President Coolidge Praises Advertising Business

IN a recent address before an advertising agency conference in Washington, President Coolidge gave great praise to the part that advertising plays in the United States growth. He said that the right kind of advertising was wielding a potent influence in the nation's life. "Even the most casual observation," said the President, "reveals to us that advertising has become a great business. It requires for its maintenance, investments of great amounts of capital, the occupation of large areas of floor space, the employment of an enormous number of people, heavy shipments through the United States mails, wide service by telephone and telegraph, broad use of printing and paper trades, and the utmost skill in direction and management. In its turn-over, it runs into hundreds of millions of dollars each year.

"When we stop to consider the part that advertising plays in modern life of production and trade, we see that basically it is that of education. It informs its readers of the existence and nature of commodities by explaining the advantages to be derived from their use and creates for them a wider demand. It makes new thoughts, new desires and new actions. By changing the attitude of the mind, it changes the material condition of the people."

The President also emphasizes the need of truth in advertising. He said: "There can be no permanent basis for advertising except a representation of the exact truth. Whenever deception, falsehood, and fraud creep in they undermine the whole structure."

We might add that one of the finest evidences of progress in the last twenty-five years is the improvement in the quality of advertising and in the recognition on the part of advertisers and of magazines of the need of telling the exact truth. Most of us can remember when the pages of even the reputable papers and magazines were filled with advertisements of get-rich-quick schemes and with advertisements of reputable firms who promised much more than they had any intention of carrying out. That day is past. Many of the good magazines like the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST guarantee their advertisements and practically all of those publications which are clean and reliable take great care and make real investigations to prevent questionable advertisements from appearing in their columns.

Eastman's Chestnuts

THIS chestnut is for men only. Ladies are kindly requested not to read further!

It is said that women are particularly fond of answering puzzles. I am going to give one here for the men with strict understanding that they will consider its source absolutely confidential. Here it is:

PUZZLE: IF EXERCISE WILL ELIMINATE FAT, HOW IN THE WORLD DOES A WOMAN GET A DOUBLE CHIN?

P.S. Now aren't you women sorry that you disobeyed and read this clear through?

Is There a Future for Sheep in the East?

These Contest Letters Indicate That Profit Can Be Made From Them

(First Prize Letter)

PROSPERITY in all lines of live stock growing or crop production fluctuates up or down from decade to decade depending upon their profitableness in a relative degree. Under the existing conditions prevailing since 1923 with respect to sheep growing in the east prices for mutton and wool have been high enough so that an increase in sheep growing has actually occurred. Exact figures are not at hand. This increase, however, is by no means as marked as one would expect. There are several apparent reasons for this some of which are: 1. The high cost of breeding stock; 2. Hesitancy to change from dairying to sheep growing, and 3. Inadequate fencing, menace from dogs and, lack of experience.

With mutton values ranging from 12 to 14 cents on foot, and wool 40 to 45 cents per pound, sheep growing can be made reasonbly profitable in the east, under careful supervision, but like many other enterprises it promises no easy profit for the novice.

The matter of breeds is of minor importance. If one particular breed was of outstanding merit all intelligent farmers would be keeping that breed. Chiefly it is important to bear in mind that the markets of the present day call for and pay a premium for lambs weighing 80 to 90 pounds as against 110 to 120 pound lamb of other days. It is obvious therefore that almost any breed is good and it resolves itself into a question of developing a healthy flock of ewes delivering a high percentage of lambs to be rapidly grown to maturity and sold at 85 lbs. or less.

The production of fat lambs should be the chief objective. Wool is a byproduct of no small importance. The local markets for prime lamb are excellent and the supply usually less than the demand. The sheep growers of the state have already created a marketing agency through which they are selling their wools cooperatively. There will always be a place for sheep growing on our eastern farms and the profits in the undertaking will probably reflect closely the degree of care given the flock.—F. E. Robertson, New York.

* * *

Sheep Industry Recovering

(Second Prize Letter)

THE sheep industry (to a certain extent) is recovering from the depression which struck it in 1920 and 1921 under the stimulus of tariff protection, and fairly good prices and improved credit facilities is now the result. Sheepmen generally are optimistic and in good financial shape, and mutton, lamb and wool production, though still below normal, is rapidly increasing.

Proof that the industry is getting back on its "feet" is seen in the fact from recent reports that the number of sheep in this country has increased by 982,000 over the total in 1924. Notwithstanding this, there is room for considerable expansion of the sheep industry from its present position, however, if only as a natural swing—back from the extreme depletion it underwent in 1920-21.

My idea is, there is permanent prosperity for the sheep industry, though such will depend largely on the success attained in a stabilizing production and consumption. Hitherto the industry has usually been up in the "clouds or down in the valley", and the industry has consequently been hazardous and speculative.

Evidences of a trend toward better system, and therefore toward greater stability are seen in the growing organization of the industry, in the better financing arrangements made available for it under the new agricultural credits act, in stricter use of scientific methods by sheep raisers, and in progress made toward cooperative marketing, particularly of wool. I firmly believe present prices for sheep, lambs and wool show a permanent profit to competent sheepmen, and that farmers with small flocks can make good money provided they give necessary care to their flocks at all times. Remember good care with the lambs is the secret.

Then, there is another thing about sheep we must take in consideration. I find that sheep or lambs can be raised at less expense than any other kind of live stock, as they eat but little and most anything, are small bodied and do not take so much to fill them up like it does other animals. A flock of sheep will thrive well on short grazing where cattle would starve. I prefer "Shropshire and Southdown" crossed.—"Old Sheep Raiser."

* * *

Shropshires Favored

IF I should judge from my immediate surroundings for the past few years I would have to say that sheep are going rather than coming, but I can hardly think that this will continue since the sheep buyers scoured the country for sheep this year and paid a much higher price than the sheep raisers had realized for sheep heretofore. People are disposed to produce whatever they think will bring them the most money. The hilly country is best adapted to sheep growing. Heretofore sheep raising did not appeal to the farmer because considering the dog menace and the small profit realized at best he did not feel justified in taking the risk. We have more stringent dog laws of late years and I hear some farmers at least talking of stocking up with sheep again. If these succeed in making money I feel sure that others will follow.

The Shropshire breed is looked upon with most favor in this part of the country on account of them growing a fair sized fleece, and also being a very good mutton sheep. We got 40 cents per pound for our wool last year at home. Lambs at marketable weights sold from $5.00 to $8.00 each. Any kind of a lamb would sell at some price. Grade ewes sold from $9.00 to $10.00 each for the best ones and most any kind of a cull would sell from $4.00 to $6.00 each. Since these were kept on pastures and consumed only a little grain in winter there is a profit in growing sheep on hilly farms.—A. J. Legg, W. Va.

* * *

The Wisher And The Willer

By Rev. John W. Holland

WHEN we were children we played a game called wishing. It used to be great sport to play it. It is one of the games we play throughout our lives. You play it every day, and so do I.

A modern book says that there are four kinds of wishes.

The first wish is the wish for food. It is the first thing for which we cried. There is hardly a day in which we do not wish for some special thing to eat. This wish, carried too far, makes us live to eat instead of eating to live. The Bible has something to say about people whose God is their stomachs.

Rev. J. W. Holland

We wish for recognition. We want to be noticed. We delight to see our names in print, and about many of us the old saying is true: "Fool's names, like their faces are often seen in public places." If you desire your children to succeed recognize their abilities and compliment them on their achievements and victories, for this wish is very strong in the young. Carried too far, this wish transforms people into strutting peacocks, and makes them supercilious, with the emphasis on the "silly."

We have a wish to love and be loved. A loveless world is a Godless world. They only understand God who love. It is perfectly right and beautiful that this wish should be. Many a man has been steadied in temptation by the fact that somebody loved him, and many a woman has been saved from giddy follies by the consciousness that she was enshrined in a lover's heart. The great teachers of the world have been those who understood this divine hunger in the hearts of children. The Name that is above every other name stands supremely for love, and the Master of men has received his name because he mastered the art of the human heart.

The last wish that we have is for security. This is not a world in which it is easy to live. Winter winds and summer storms; pestilence and earthquakes stalk like gaunt spectres in our minds and we feel insecure. So we build houses; we clothe our bodies; we store up food to try to give ourselves a sense of security. The feeling of being exposed to evils leads us to religion, and men turn to God because they feel insecure when they are alone. No faith is worthy of a man that does not give to its possessor a feeling of security in the universe.

All these wishes must be matched by will. The rich prizes of life do not fly to our bosoms like doves in dreams, but they come because we will them.

A safe advice to each of us is to put our backbones close to our wish-bones.

From "The Old Shepherd of Allegany County"

HAVING spent 67 years on the farm I write this letter. When seven years old I commenced keeping a year old Fine Wool Ewe in the smoke house and have been in the business ever since. I bred Shropshires some 20 years and Rambouillets some 15 years. The right breed depends on what you want to do. If you have a lot of range and a lot of clover hay and alfalfa, you want Shropshires, Horned Dorsets, Cheviots or some such breed. If you have smaller range and want to feed all of your fodder crops out on clay land you want Merinos. In these 60 years I think the Rambouillet sheep the best sheep for New York State. First they are the hardiest, stand most bunching, freest from worms and best to fence against. They will grow the most wool and mutton on the least feed and can consume more timothy hay and straw in winter. They will produce a lamb large enough for the market and will carry a good greasy fleece that will turn the fall storms. I have 34 ewes that raised 54 lambs, 22 pair of twins. Last year my ewes averaged 12 pounds of wool per head and the lambs at 5 months weigh on an average of 84 pounds apiece.—The Old Shepherd of Allegany Co., New York.

* * *

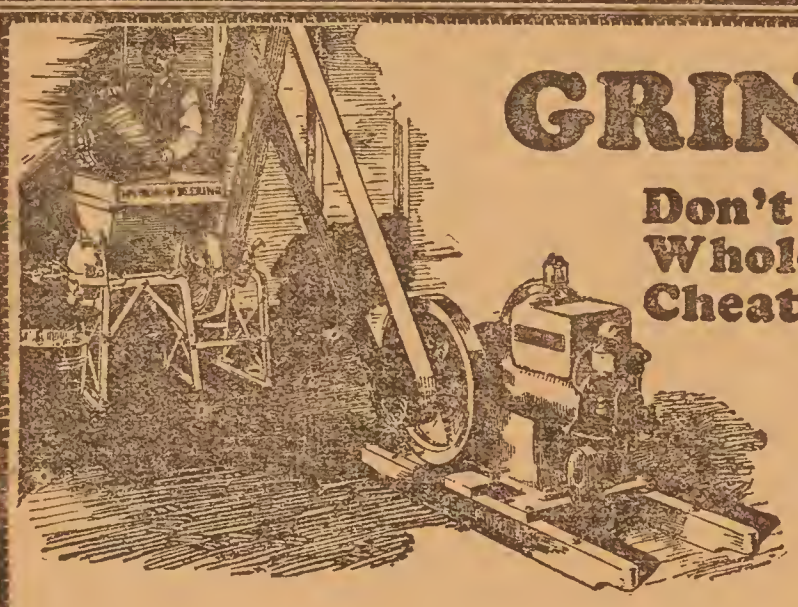
A Business Man Breeds Sheep

MY highly prized American Agriculturist, issue of October 9th, in an editorial asked "What about the Future of Sheep", and invites letters to be submitted on "The Future Possibilities of Sheep in the East".

The writer is impelled to offer a few of the many conclusions, and experiences, resulting from over a half-century of intimacy with these "Mortgage Raisers." My earliest consideration of sheep as profitable investments was due to my wise and loving Mother who, even in those days, appreciated what could be done with sheep, even with so small a beginning as a single ewe lamb.

Though always a salaried city man (Binghamton, N. Y.) a business change, in 1900, permitted my getting into the "Sheep game" (as a side line) by buying in—as a start—a couple flocks of about fifty each, one being a very carefully kept bunch of Registered Shropshires, and the other being good grades, and my making a sort of business (which I've conducted ever since) of "Letting Out Sheep" to farmers in this and adjoining counties, which counties, though having more or less of river and creek bottom lands, are mostly hilly, and to a great degree, sadly worn out, and run-down, for, unfortunately, the enterprising, hardy, and thrifty, pioneers, who cleared these hills, built houses, barns, and good fences, brought up and educated families, and raised good crops, etc., and good stock—both cattle and sheep—have well-nigh disap-

(*Continued on page* 15)



GRIND!

Don't Let Whole Grain Cheat You

WHOLE GRAIN is bulky and it fills the animal's stomach, but it cheats you by satisfying the hunger through this bulk rather than through complete nourishment.

Tests have been conducted by Government stations in past years, with healthy, full-toothed animals, to determine the seriousness of these feeding losses. The tests show an average loss of from 12 to 26 per cent. In other words, out of every 100 bushels of whole corn fed, 26 bushels yield practically no nourishment while passing through the digestive tract. The unground oat diet showed a similar loss of 12 bushels out of every 100.

Such feeding losses can easily spell the difference between possible loss and a handsome profit. Many farmers are putting various combinations of grains through the McCormick-Deering Feed Grinder, assuring their animals a nourishing ration that is quickly and completely assimilated. In the interests of greater stock-raising profits, investigate the McCormick-Deering at the local dealer's store.

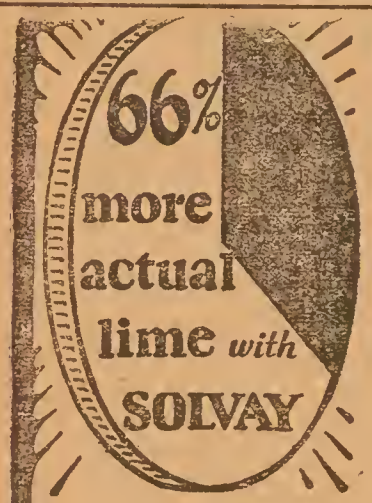
McCormick-Deering Feed Grinders—built in three sizes from 6" to 10", requiring from 3 to 16 h. p. according to size and type. Designed to grind various combinations of grains and forage crops.

McCormick-Deering Corn Sheller—for every need; ranging from the 1-hole steel hand sheller to the power cylinder sheller of 350 to 400 bushels per hour capacity.

McCormick-Deering Engines—full-powered engines with removable cylinder, enclosed crankcase, magneto ignition, efficient fuel mixer, etc. Sizes: 1½, 3, 6, and 10 h. p.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY of America (Incorporated)
606 S. Michigan Ave. Chicago, Ill.

McCormick-Deering
Feed Grinders—Shellers—Engines



Get the most *for your* limestone dollar

Here's how—when you buy lime you are really buying lime oxide (its active chemical property), and this is what you get:

For $125.00 you can buy, on an average, delivered to your station,
25 tons Solvay Pulverized Limestone containing 12½ tons of lime oxide, or
9 tons Burnt Lime containing 7½ tons lime oxide, or
10 tons Hydrated Lime containing 7½ tons lime oxide.

You obtain 66% *more actual lime* for your money when you buy Solvay Pulverized Limestone.

Spread Solvay this year—note the bumper crops—and you'll spread Solvay every year!

Write for booklet.

THE SOLVAY PROCESS COMPANY
Syracuse, New York

Sold by

LOCAL DEALERS

Apples Keep Longer When Carefully Picked

PROFESSOR G. E. Peck of the State College at Ithaca says that every day that apples are kept between picking and putting into cold storage cuts off a week from the possible time they may be kept in good condition.

This shows how important it is to use all speed possible in picking and handling at the same time using care in handling. All tools such as ladders, packing tables and picking bags should be in good condition before starting harvest, and some attention can well be paid to smoothing rough roads through the orchard so that fruit will not be bruised on the way to the packing house.

Apple picking is not a job that everyone can do. The man who takes pride in marketing quality fruit will have his pickers hired in advance, using care to get those that are dependable.

Peach Leaf Curl

THE control of peach leaf curl is not easy but it is possible if certain points are kept in mind and carefully followed. The disease lives over winter on the twigs and the leaves are infected just as the buds begin to open in the spring.

Either lime sulfur 1-15 or bordeaux mixture will control the disease but not unless the spray is applied so thoroughly that every bud is hit with it. The man who expects control through careless application of either spray will be disappointed. Spraying can be done either in late fall or early spring but fall spraying is surer in that conditions in the spring may make it impossible to get all the spray on soon enough. The spray must be put on when the temperature is above freezing.

The injury from this disease comes from the damage to the leaves which drop early, and result in small fruit which is also likely to drop before ripe.

County Talks

Erie County Gives Individual Service

FOR the past three years we have based the bulk of our work upon individual service to the individual farmer. Each farmer gets a service sheet which last year listed fifty-seven definite services. Some of these require personal calls while others are taken care of by mail. As a result we have made over 1000 soil tests for lime on about 350 farms, have culled approximately 25,000 hens on 200 farms. (We cull 200 hens free of charge for members). We rogue potato seed plots and raspberry plantings; we personally go over fields and advise the planting of alfalfa, and we lay out drainage systems. We furnish a spray service on fruits and vegetables. We make a personal call on at least 95% of the members of the Bureau.

Richard Fricke, Erie County Farm Bureau Manager

An outstanding piece of work is field test in cauliflower seed strains which we have carried on for four years. Erie County has one of the leading cauliflower sections in the United States. Now, 25% of the cauliflower acreage is planted to one strain introduced by the Farm Bureau, and found superior, and 90% is of strains which were found to be good in our test. We were also able to save many seed beds against loss by maggot this year by timely warnings and demonstration meetings.

We have fifteen towns tested for Bovine Tuberculosis and hold educational meetings of various kinds the same as other counties. Our one aim is to be of real service to the farmers of Erie County.—Richard F. Fricke.

Dr. Shaw's Lead Seal Stays on the Tree

You know before you plant that your fruit from Kellys' trees will be what you ordered because Kelly trees have been certified to be True-to-Name by Dr. Shaw and his corps of examiners from the Massachusetts Fruit Growers' Association.

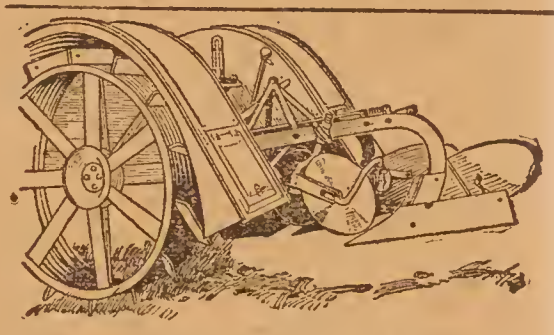
Ask About Kelly's Cortland Apple

Send for your copy of our Catalog which contains much fruit-growing information that you can use profitably. It also gives complete information and low Fall prices on Kelly trees, berry bushes, garden roots, evergreens and ornamental trees, shrubs and hedges.

Plant this fall and pick fruit a year earlier. We have no agents—you deal direct with us.

KELLY BROS NURSERIES
1130 Cherry St., Dansville, N. Y.
Established 1880

KELLYS'
Certified
True-to-Name Fruit Trees



Extreme Simplicity

The combination of extreme simplicity and unusual efficiency found in the New Ferguson is an achievement in power farming. It has but one control—within easy reach of the driver's seat—and only half as many parts as the wheeled-type plow.

Ask any Ford dealer to demonstrate the New Ferguson—the first wheelless plow—or write us direct for circular.

Single Bottom Model $88.00 F.O.B.
Double Bottom Model $98.00 *Evansville*

The New Ferguson Plow

Exhibited at the Ford Power Equipment Exposition, Ford Motor Bldg., New York

Ferguson-Sherman, Inc.
Evansville Indiana

TRAPPERS

— Get More Money —

For Muskrat, Coon, Mink, Opossum, Fox, Weasel, etc.

Be sure of best prices.
Write for price list now.

BENJAMIN DORMAN
Famous Among Trappers for 20 Years
147 West 24th St. New York

SPOHN'S DISTEMPER COMPOUND

Keep your horses working with "SPOHN'S." Standard remedy for 32 years for Distemper, Strangles, Influenza, Coughs and Colds. Give to sick and those exposed. Give "SPOHN'S" for Dog Distemper. Sold by your druggist. If not, order from us. Small bottle 60 cents, large $1.20. Write for free booklet on diseases.

SPOHN MEDICAL CO. Dept. 1 GOSHEN, IND.

for HORSES MULES and DOGS

This map shows the States served by our Baltimore House. Vast stocks of merchandise at this central point mean quick shipment and prompt delivery of your orders.

Your Christmas Store At Baltimore

This year do your Christmas shopping by mail at Ward's—at Baltimore.

This big building is filled with hundreds and hundreds of Christmas Gifts ready for *immediate* shipment to you.

Your Ward Catalogue pictures for you hundreds of Christmas suggestions—everything to please the Man, everything new for the Woman, everything for the Children's Christmas.

Look up your Christmas needs in your Ward Catalogue. If you do not know what to give, your Catalogue will offer you many suggestions.

And everything in this big Ward Catalogue *is now ready for you.* You do not need to wait. Make your Christmas selections now.

CHRISTMAS GOODS

without "Christmas Profits"

There are no "Holiday Prices," no "Christmas Profits" in Ward's Catalogue.

You pay all-the-year-round prices when you buy your Christmas Gifts at Ward's.

Your saving in everything at Ward's is therefore *much greater* at Christmas time. So study your Ward Catalogue. Let it help you in deciding "What to Give."

Take advantage of its saving—of the opportunity it offers to buy everything for Christmas Giving at *"regular"* prices. You will pay no Christmas profits if you make Ward's Catalogue your Christmas Store.

Order Your Christmas Gifts early. Christmas is but a few weeks away

The weeks pass quickly. Christmas is almost here. So make up your Christmas orders *NOW.*

Everything is ready *now* at Ward's. So get out your Ward Catalogue today. Don't put it off till Christmas comes. Order now. Don't wait until some things are gone. Order early.

ESTABLISHED 1872

Montgomery Ward & Co.

The Oldest Mail Order House is Today the Most Progressive

Baltimore Chicago Kansas City St. Paul Portland, Ore. Oakland, Calif. Fort Worth

Jamesway

Drinking Cups Pay For Themselves IN 90 DAYS

87% of Milk is Water

Unless a cow has from 15 to 20 gallons of water a day, she cannot give her maximum supply of milk. When winter comes, cows that have to go outside and stand in the cold biting winds for water will not drink enough and milk production will fall off. Jamesway Drinking Cups enable your cows to drink all the pure, fresh water they want when they want it—day or night.

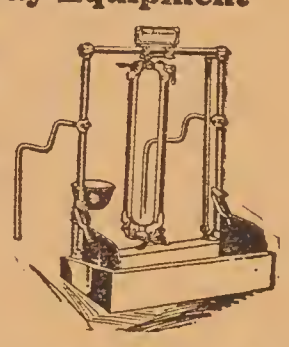
Don't go through this winter without Jamesway Drinking Cups—they'll more than pay for themselves in 90 days. Put them in your barn and

Pay for Them Out of Extra Profits

Tests recently made on 28 herds proved that Jamesway Drinking Cups increased the profits more than $20 a year on each cow. Every 90 days you put off ordering Jamesway Drinking Cups you are paying for them in lost profits and not getting them.

Jamesway Equipment

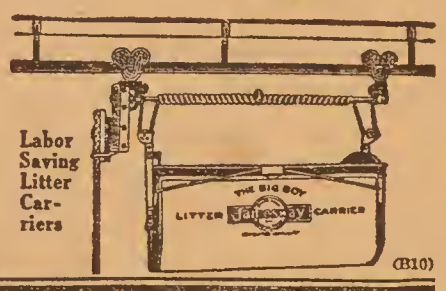
Includes Stalls Stanchions Drinking Cups Litter Carriers Ventilating Systems, etc., etc.



Write for Free Catalog

Get the facts about Jamesway Drinking Cups—why they are the best cups made—how they pay for themselves. Our catalog tells the whole story. Also describes the complete Jamesway line of Barn Equipment, Stalls, Stanchions, Litter Carriers, Ventilating Systems, etc. Write today to office nearest you.

Labor Saving Litter Carriers



JAMES MAN'F'G CO., Dept. 3310

Ft. Atkinson, Wis. Elmira, N.Y. Minneapolis, Minn.

(B10)

LIVESTOCK BREEDERS

FISH BROS. & HART JOHNSON

COMPLETE HOLSTEIN DISPERSAL

Monroeville, Ohio

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 17, 1926 AT 12 O'CLOCK

38 HEAD—(Accredited Cattle)—38 HEAD

Twelve fresh cows, some springers, a large number bred to freshen through the winter. Nine young open heifers including a few outstanding calves. A 6 year old herd sire, half brother to the 1200 lb. 4 yr. old that recently sold for $3800.

* * *

The Fish Bros. herd, 5 years in Cow Testing Ass'n, has averaged from 311 lbs. to 366 lbs. of fat per cow per year. Average profit above feed cost $112 to $173 per cow. A good individual lot.

* * *

The Hart Johnson herd from LaRue, has been bred and developed by him. There are eight daughters of King Aaggie of Sunnyside whose dam has 1006 lbs. year record and three 1000 lb. sisters. This herd of 13 shows a lot of size, quality, breeding and production.

Usual terms, guarantees, and 60 day retest privilege.

Sale at Homer Fish farm, one-fourth mile west, 1 mile north of Monroeville, Ohio. Sale managed by

OHIO HOLSTEIN ASSOCIATION

I. D. Hadley, Field Sec'y, 10509 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, O.

Andrews, Barker selling.

THE DONALD WOODWARD HERD

MILKING SHORTHORNS

BERKSHIRE HOGS — PERCHERON HORSES

Duke of Glenside
(Photo by Strohmeyer)

Want less reactors?
Want better veal calves?
Want more butter fat?
Want more profit?
Here is your chance to get all the above.
Buy a young bull for next year's service.
23 Bulls all ages. 13 bred Females.
NOV. 22, 1926—DRAFT SALE AT FARM

Write for our descriptive catalogue

E. L. BUTTON, Mgr. - LE ROY, N. Y.

Start the Winter Right

Look ahead now and decide if your income this winter will be as high as it should be. A few Jerseys will swell this income, for this breed produces persistently the year round.

Write for free booklets and information

The American Jersey Cattle Club

324 W. 23d St. Dept. E. NEW YORK

Plans for Dairy Unity

Which Were Submitted at the Utica Meeting

LAST week in reporting the results of the meeting of the representative dairymen at Utica, we published the so-called "Johnson Plan" proposed by dairymen from Northern New York for gathering all of the dairymen from the New York milk shed into a big organization. It will be remembered that as a result of this meeting a general committee was formed for considering all plans from which the committee will choose one to be recommended back to another big meeting of dairymen. We promised last week to outline some of the other plans proposed. We are trying to give our readers all the information available on these different proposals that they may be well informed enough to act with good judgment upon any suggested plan which may be presented for their approval or disapproval later.

Mr. R. D. Cooper, former president of the Dairymen's League, suggested a plan at the meeting which in our opinion had considerable merit, but we are unable to give it here because we heard it orally and do not have a written copy. Perhaps we can outline this plan in a later issue.

Mr. Morgan Garlock, of the Eastern States Association, and a member of the Dairy Program Committee of Eleven, reported a plan which had been agreed upon by a majority of the members of that Committee. This plan was a proposal to organize a New York Milk Producers' Conference Board with provisions for the addition of new dairymen's associations as they may be formed. In general, the plan is as follows:

1. Membership.
   All dairymen's organizations—large, small. Each represented by a director.
2. Dues—Maximum ....$
   Minimum.. . $.....
   One cent (1c) a thousand pounds of milk.
3. Maintain an office for service to members.
4. Hold monthly conferences and get-together of representatives of all members.
5. Disseminate within the limits of the law to both members and the public, the information secured regarding the milk marketing and conditions.
6. Provide a committee to arbitrate disputes.

This plan recognizes the obligation on the part of the unorganized dairymen to either join one of the existing organizations or form organizations which can become members of this association.

Mr. Garlock thinks that this plan would meet only the minimum requirements of the present situation, but in view of the existing division of sentiment among dairymen, and the urgent need that the present organizations justify their existence by producing immediate, tangible results, it is probably the maximum that can be accomplished now. It provides an opportunity and a means through co-operation between organized dairymen for the combined wisdom and experience of these organizations and the men in them, to evolve and develop a plan which will fully measure up to our present-day dairy requirements.

Mr. John D. Miller, vice-president of the Dairymen's League also a member of the Dairy Program Committee of Eleven, presented at Utica a milk marketing plan representing the views of a minority of the Committee of Eleven. Some of the main features of this plan are as follows:

1. The Association should be incorporated as a non-stock, non-profit, association under one of the cooperative status of the State of New York.
2. By-Laws should be drafted containing such of the usual provisions of commercial corporations that are consistent with the general plan of the Association, and should expressly include provisions:
   (a) Fixing the number and qualification of directors.
   (b) Provide methods by which the control of the Association shall at all times be in the milk producers whose milk is being sold by the Association.
   (c) Provide methods for dividing the territory into as many districts as there are directors. Each district to have the right to suggest by nomination, or otherwise, one person they would like to have elected as a director.
   (d) Provisions by which members throughout the territory may conveniently vote for or against the person thus nominated. This by the creation of local units where members may cast their ballot, or some other equally convenient method.
   (e) Provide that the voting strength of each member shall be equal; that is, one man, one vote.
   (f) Provisions defining eligibility to membership with membership open to both individual producers, and to bonafide one hundred per cent. producers associations.
   (g) Such other provisions as the Utica Meeting may direct, or that those who write the by-laws may consider necessary, to carry out the general spirit and purpose of the organization.

Western New York Farmers Sell Reactors Cooperatively

THE unusually good facilities of the Producers Cooperative Commission Association for handling cattle condemned under the tuberculosis eradication plan has led many farmers to request that their animals be sent to this cooperative organization, according to Warren Hawley of Batavia, a director of the organization. Mr. Hawley stated recently that a constantly increasing number of reactors is being shipped to the East Buffalo Plant and that the returns to the farmers have been most satisfactory. The good prices paid farmers for reacting animals, he said, were due to the cooperative, non-profit principles of the Producers Association. Under its charter any profits which accrue to the organization in handling livestock for farmers must be rebated to the users of the organization.

Long Hogs Give More Meat and Less Waste

SOME interesting comparisons of long and short hogs were recently made by Armour's Livestock Bureau. A carload of long-bodied hogs were slaughtered and the percent of dressed meat compared with that from a carload of short-bodied hogs.

Although buyers were of the opinion that the short hogs were better finished, the results of the test were almost all in favor of the longer hogs.

The latter dressed out 70.44 percent compared to the short hogs 68.82 percent. The average value of the products on a live weight basis was 15.71 cents per pound as against 14.54 cents for the short bodied load. Per hundredweight of carcass, the longer bodied hogs were worth $17.04 as against $16.77 for the short hogs.

The test showed that the packer buyer, could have paid 46 cents for live hundredweight more for the long bodied hogs than for the other load and still have come out even.

When stewing prunes, slice a lemon and add when almost done. This improves the flavor of the prunes.

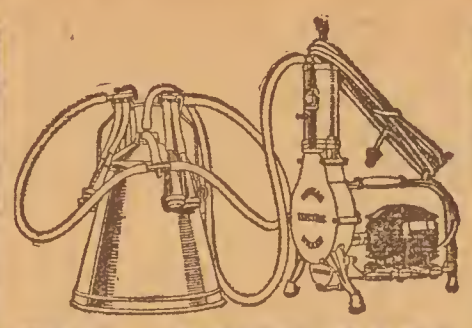
Linseed Oil Meal

FEW concentrates have the number of desirable qualities combined in linseed oil meal. It is palatable, easily digested, high in protein, laxative and in addition to these desirable qualities, gives the animal to which it is fed a smooth silky coat and an appearance of thrift. It is comparatively high in price, but this is true of all high protein feeds, and the fine results from it's use has led many farmers to use it for a part of the high protein feed even though some other concentrate might be purchased for a lower price.

Linseed oil meal is made by extracting the oil from flaxseed, either by pressure in which case the meal is called old process oil meal, or by dissolving the oil with naphtha in which case it is called new process oil meal. Most of the linseed oil meal manufactured in this country is by the old process.

Linseed Meal Has a Wide Use

Linseed oil meal is fed to nearly every animal on the farm. The raising of calves without milk would be almost impossible without it as it forms the bulk of calf meal mixtures. It makes a good gruel, is palatable and digests easily which is especially important with a young calf. It's laxative properties are important for dairy cows. It commonly forms a part of the ration even if other feeds may cost less, and it is of special importance as a feed for dry cows about to freshen and



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Offers for sale bull calves of a caliber that will interest the constructive breeder. The kind that will improve both type and production.
Herd is Accredited.
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GUERNSEYS We can now offer you for a limited time young bull calves out of A. R. cows sired by either a son of Florham Laddie or Ultra May King. Prices reasonable.
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THE TAYLOR FARM
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Reg. Jerseys OF OXFORD BREEDING. Herd sire grandson of OXFORD YOU'LL DO.
Cows, bred heifers, and young bulls at farmers prices
Herd Accredited *Watch this space*
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Jersey Bull Calves from heavy producing cows. Their sire's dam has record of 18,059 lbs. milk, 938 lbs. fat.
Going at Farmers prices
S. B. HUNT, Hunt, New York, Livingston Co.

for cows that are being fitted to show at fairs. Where cows are on official test it's use helps to keep them in good physical condition and tends to prevent them from "going off their feed."

I can remember asking my dad why he put a handful of oil meal in the horses ration. It seemed to me that such a small amount could do little good, but I was told that it kept them sleek and healthy and I have always remembered it. Experiments have shown that one pound linseed oil meal is better than four pounds of bran when fed to horses with a mixture of ground oats and corn. They maintained their weight better and appeared to be in better health.

This feed is recommended for poultry especially during the molting season, when hens require nutrients for growing feathers. At this time many poultrymen add linseed oil meal to the mash which they feed regularly.

Linseed Oil Meal for Hogs

While not recommended to supply all the high protein supplement for the hog ration it can be used in part. Recent experiments show that vegetable protein when fed to hogs and poultry gives results nearly as good as protein from animal sources such as skim milk and tankage, if an adequate mineral mixture is fed with the ration. Protein from vegetables sources such as oil meal is usually lower in cost than that from animal sources, so that its use is good economy.

The feeding of two tenths pounds of oil meal per day to lambs on a ration of corn and timothy hay increased their rate of growth and the economy of gain, as well as keeping them in better health.

Clean Separators Save Butterfat

ACCORDING to the Colorado State Dairy Commissioner, thorough washing and cleaning of the cream separator is an important factor in clean skimming. Many dairy farmers are losing butterfat in skimmilk unbeknown to them. There are many causes for loss of butterfat in skimmilk, as it comes from the separator. The speed of the machine, temperature of the milk, rate of inflow, cleanliness of machine, smoothness of running and other factors will affect the amount of butterfat lost. The only way to guard against it is to test skimmilk regularly.

An investigation by Goodwin Rogness, a cow tester in Minnesota revealed definite advantages in favor of clean separators. Twenty-four separators were inspected and divided into three groups as to methods of cleaning. Group one, composed of five machines, was washed twice daily. After each separation, the skimmilk was tested for butterfat. The loss per month on 300 pounds of skimmilk daily was 1.5 pounds butterfat, worth 63 cents. Group two, composed of eight machines, was washed once a day and flushed out with warm or cold water in the evening.

The loss per month on 300 pounds skimmilk was 2.7 pounds butterfat worth $1.13. Group three was composed of eleven machines washed once a day and flushed with skimmilk or not at all. The loss per month on 300 pounds of skimmilk was 5.22 pounds butterfat, worth $2.19. It was noted that the morning skimmilk in each case contained the most butterfat.

Putting the above figures on a yearly basis, it is seen that those in group one were paid at the rate of $18.72 a year for washing the separators twice a day. Running warm or cold water through the machine after the evening separating saved $12.72 a year as compared with group three where little or no attention was given the separator between the evening and morning skimming.

This investigation and others that could be cited, show the importance of washing the separator after each separation.—I. D.

Never do for a boy what he can and should do for his own development and self-building. It is stealing from his boyhood his greatest privilege. Work made his Dad a success; let him succeed too. Be fair to your boy, Dad.—O. H. Benson.

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Linseed Meal acts like a block-and-tackle on feeding profits.

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Thus it acts like a leverage or gear ratio in making rations *more* than maintenance rations.

It makes the extra flesh, wool and milk that mean real profits.

Feeders who have kept accurate record say that it . . . PAYS AS HIGH AS 100%.

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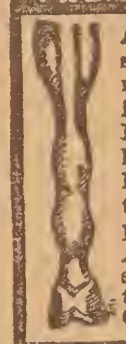
TREAT SWOLLEN TENDONS



Absorbine will reduce inflamed, strained, swollen tendons, ligaments or muscles. Stops the lameness and pain from a splint, side bone or bone spavin. No blister, no hair gone, and horse can be used. $2.50 at druggists, or postpaid. Describe your case for special instructions. Interesting horse book 2-S free.

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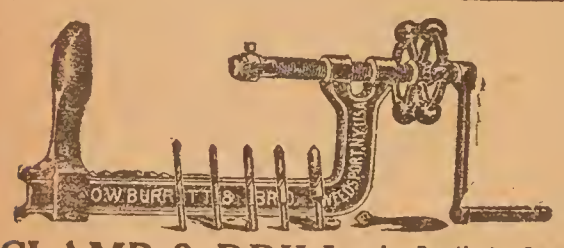

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Market is good—why wait until holidays when everyone ships. No one knows how market will be then. We mail checks within 24 hours—based on highest prices. Convince yourself.

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WHITE AND BROWN
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OLD BAGS WE PAY 5c each for 100 pound feed bags and good prices for other sizes.
Before selling write us.
OWASCO BAG CO., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

FEEDING PIGS

FEEDING PIGS FOR SALE Yorkshire Chester cross or Yorkshire and Berkshire cross, all large growthy pigs weaned and eating pigs 7 to 8 weeks old, $4.00 each; 8 to 9 weeks old, $4.50 each. Send in and get from 2 to 50 pigs. Also pure bred Chester White Barrows, Boars or Sows, 6 weeks old, $6.00 each. Pure Bred Yorkshire Barrows, Boars or Sows, 6 weeks old, $6.00 each. I will ship C. O. D. to you on approval. If pigs are not satisfactory at your depot, have pigs returned at my expense. Safe delivery guaranteed. No charge for shipping crates. WALTER LUX, 388 Salem St., Woburn, Mass. Tel. 0086.

FEEDING PIGS FOR SALE—Either Chester and Yorkshire cross or Berkshire and Chester cross, 7 to 8 weeks old, $4.00 each; 8 to 9 weeks old, $4.50 each. Also a handsome lot of pure bred Chester Whites, barrows, boars or sows, 7 weeks old, $5.50 each. We have an extra nice selection of pigs at present, either pure bred or cross breeds, and are prepared to ship from 2 to 50 C.O.D. on approval. If pigs are unsatisfactory on arrival at your depot, return at my expense. Safe delivery guaranteed—No charge for shipping crates—Ref. Tanner's Nat'l Bank.
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We Pay EXPRESS CHARGES TO YOUR DEPOT. Yorkshire and Chester White cross, and Chester and Berkshire cross pigs 7 to 8 weeks old, $5.00 each; 8 to 9 weeks old, $5.50 each. Pure bred Chester white 7 weeks old, $7.00 each. These are all large growthy pigs, weaned and eating. We crate and ship C. O. D. to your depot. No charge for shipping crates or express. These are net prices. If satisfactory, pay express man, and if not, return at our expense.

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GLOVER HILL FARM, R. F. D. Box 48, WOBURN, MASS.

Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

MILK PRICES

THE following are the November prices for milk in the basic zone of 201-210 miles from New York City.

Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield and Non-Pool prices are on the basis of 3%.

Class		Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers	Non Pool Co-op.
1	Fluid Milk	$3.10	$2.95	$3.00
2	Fluid Cream		2.20	
2 A	Fluid Cream	2.31		
2 B	Ice Cream	2.56		
3	Evap., Cond., Milk Powder, Hard Cheese	2.30	2.10	
4	Butter and American cheese	Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American cheese.		

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average.

Interstate Producers

The Interstate Milk Producers Association (Philadelphia Price Plan), announce the receiving station prices or the price to the farmer in the 201 to 210-mile zone from Philadelphia for 3% milk is $2.54. In the 101 to 110 mile-zone, the price is $2.64. The October surplus price for 3% milk is reported as $1.81 per cwt.

BUTTER FIRMER AND HIGHER

CREAMERY SALTED	Nov. 1	Oct. 26	Nov. 1 1925
Higher than extra	48-48½	48-48½	50½-51
Extra (92 sc)	-47½	-47½	-50
84-91 score	39-47	39-47	44½-49½
Lower G'd's	37-38½	37-38½	43 -44

The butter market has moved into an even better position than was reported last week. The heavy swing to storage goods has kept the market in more or less a state of uncertainty for several days, has made the operators very conservative and has generally characterized the market as quiet. However, during the week ending October 30 there was a very marked falling off in the receipts which largely offset the heavy swing from fresh to held butter. These light receipts have improved the outlook vastly and advices from various sources indicate that supplies will not be any heavier. The best sections are just about holding their own as far as production is concerned while others are reporting a distinct shrinkage. On top of this we have a very good retail market. The fact that consumption is holding up sufficiently to not only take care of the fresh receipts but to make marked inroads in storage holdings is the bright spot in the market. Dealers are following a free selling policy, being satisfied to keep the market active and stocks moving. Any sharp increases would easily raise ructions. Foreign butter has made its appearance, shipments have Sweden, Denmark and Siberia appearing on the street.

NO CHANGE IN CHEESE

STATE FLATS	Nov. 1	Oct. 26	Nov. 1 1925
Fresh fancy	.25 -25½	25 -25½	26 -27½
Fresh av'ge	.22½-23½	22½-23½	25½-
Held fancy	.25 -26	25 -26	27 -28
Held av'ge	——	——	25½-26½

There has been no change in the cheese market since our last report. The situation is steady and trading is fair. New York State flats are extremely scarce, in fact New York State production is at a low ebb and state cheese is becoming less of a factor. Advices from Wisconsin indicate that the make is shrinking. At the same time the Canadian make is advancing, thereby holding up American buying considerably. These facts added to heavy withdrawals from storage would naturally indicate that some time soon we may again see another upward revision of cheese prices.

EGG MARKET SLOW

NEARBY WHIT	Nov. 1	Oct. 26	Nov. 1 1925
Selected Extras	76-78	76-78	82-83
Av'ge Extras	73-75	73-75	80-81
Extra Firsts	65-70	65-70	71-78
Firsts	50-60	50-60	60-67
Gathered	40-68	40-68	45-76
Pullets	38-48	38-48	40-56
BROWNS			
Fancy	55-62	55-62	57-64

The egg market has slowed up although prices remain the same and fancy marks of nearby whites are scarce and moving out at a premium. Those qualities that are just below the best are moving with more difficulty. Buying as a whole is somewhat restricted due to comparatively high retail costs and consequently the movement in the egg market is slow. Those who are shipping chalk white eggs, put up in new cases and fillers, should be experiencing a good market for most of these marks are moving directly into the retail trade. Those under the best showing some indications of holding, not quite so closely graded, with occasional creams appearing, are sluggish.

NO CHANGE IN LIVE POULTRY

FOWLS	Nov. 1	Oct. 26	Nov. 1 1925
Colored	23-28	23-28	27-31
Leghorns	12-15	12-15	18-22
CHICKENS			
Colored	23-25	23-25	25-26
Leghorns	18-22	18-22	20-22
Broilers	28-30	28-30	38-40

There has been no particular change in the live poultry market. Fancy colored fowls have been selling well but Leghorns are still being discriminated against. Your reporter was talking to one live poultry retailer and he said that he would not take the average run of Leghorn fowls at 10c per pound. Even at that the average of the whole market shows that Leghorns have been selling a little better than they did a week ago.

A man who has Leghorn fowls to sell can well afford to put them into a feeding battery and give them a few days priming before he sends them in. To take them in their rough state, crate them and send them in, is only playing to poor prices.

FEEDS AND GRAINS

FUTURES (*At Chicago*)	Nov. 3	Oct. 26	Last Year
Wheat	1.39¾	1.42¾	1.49⅞
Corn	.72¼	.77¼	.75⅞
Oats	.43⅜	.44⅛	.38⅝
CASH GRAINS (*At New York*)			
Wheat No. 2 Red	1.52¾	1.54	1.74¾
Corn, No. 2 Yel.	.89	.93⅝	1.02½
Oats No. 2	.53½	.54½	.48½
FEEDS (*At Buffalo*)	Oct. 30	Oct. 23	Oct. 31 1925
Grd. Oats	33.00	33.50	27.50
Sp'g Bran	25.00	24.50	29.00
H'd Bran	27.50	26.50	32.00
Stand'd Mids	26.00	25.50	30.00
Soft W. Mids	28.50	32.00	36.50
Flour Mids	31.00	30.50	37.00
Red Dog	37.50	37.50	43.00
Wh. Hominy	32.00	33.00	32.00
Yel. Hominy	31.50	32.00	31.50
Corn Meal	31.00	33.00	35.00
Gluten Feed	31.75	33.75	39.25
Gluten Meal	41.75	43.75	48.50
36% C. S. Meal	27.50	27.50	37.00
41% C. S. Meal	30.00	30.00	39.00
43% C. S. Meal	31.50	31.50	42.00
34% O. P. Linseed Meal	43.00	43.00	45.00

Above feed quotations taken from weekly grain and feed letter issued weekly by New York State Dept. of Farms and Markets.

POTATOES HIGHER F. O. B.

There is considerable evidence that the potato market is gaining strength in the country and that F. O. B. prices are trending upward. In fact, there is every indication that the potato market is in for an increase in the very near future. The New York City market is dull. There are a lot of potatoes on hand. In some yards an embargo has been established because of the heavy arrivals. On the other hand, in the country the market is booming. One of the factors responsible for this are the reports, particularly from Western New York, of heavy crop damage.

Potatoes in low places are suffering badly. Along the southern tier reports are frequent of crop losses and western New York also reports heavy rot and crop damage due to the excessive moisture. On the first of November States in New York were bringing from $4 to $4.25 in 150-pound sacks and from $4.75 to $5.25 per 180 pounds. However, this is not a true guage of the potato market due to the fact that prices are almost bound to advance before this report reaches the reader. Furthermore, it does not give a true perspective of the situation because the country markets are considerably stronger than those in the Metropolitan district.

According to a special letter to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST from the Market News Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, growers in Wisconsin are not letting their potatoes go readily but are holding for a future market, which indicates their confidence in the situation.

Other Produce

The cabbage market holds steady at $18 to $20 a ton. Western cabbage markets are reported by the Department of Agriculture has shown considerably more strength. In Wisconsin shipping from the field has been completed and all cabbage henceforth from that district will be from storage.

HAY SELLING BETTER

The hay market has taken a turn for the better on the first of November. No. 1 timothy was bringing $28 in large bales. The stocks on hand were pretty well reduced on that day and railroads were again issuing permits. Timothy light clover mixed was bringing from $25 to $26 for the best marks but most of the stock was selling at from $22 to $25.

PEA BEANS HIGHER

Pea beans have again advanced so that now the fancier marks have been bringing $6.50 per hundred pounds. The inside quotation on peas remains the same at $5.75, the change being on the fancier selections due to some restricted supplies. Other varieties are unchanged. Red kidneys are still bringing from $8.25 to $9. White kidneys $7.25 to $7.75, marrows $6.50 to $7.

MEATS AND LIVE STOCK

Arrivals of live calves were rather heavy last week and as a consequence the market slid off with reductions averaging about 50c per hundred. The best nearby veals were selling around $15.50 with most of the arrivals bringing from $12 to $15.

The lamb market has not been particularly good, showing considerable irregularity. The best states have been bringing $14.25 with common and fair stock selling from $10 up.

Live hogs have been meeting a steady market with prices unchanged from previous weeks. Yorkers weighing from 100 to 150 pounds have been selling from $13.50 to $14; 160 to 200 pounds from $14 to $14.30 with heavier yorkers bringing on the average of $13.50.

New Bulletins

The Alabama Experiment Station at Auburn, Alabama ,has published curcular 49 on protecting the farm against fire. This bulletin discusses the construction of buildings to minimize the danger of fire and fire control apparatus and methods.

* * *

Farmers' Bulletin 1480, "Small Concrete Construction on the Farm," just issued, describes how to build sidewalks, feeding floors, basement and barn floors and similar pavements. The bulletin gives a great deal of information relative to the use of concrete on the farm. A copy may be obtained free, as long as the supply lasts, by writing to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

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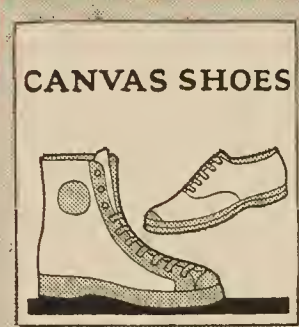

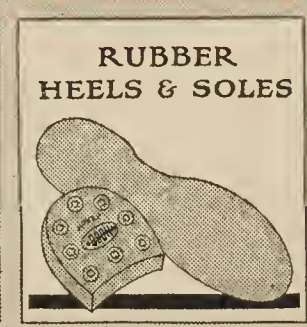

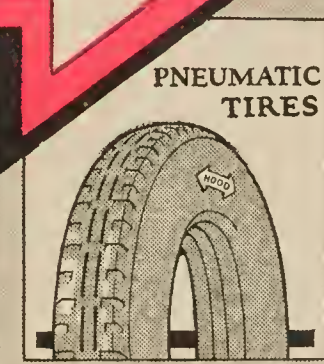

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The Farm News

Final Scores In New York Egg-Laying Contest

THE fourth annual New York State Egg laying contest at Farmingdale, L. I., came to a close on Saturday, October 23rd. A pen of white leghorns owned by Howard P. Corsa of Perkasie, Pa., won the contest with a total for the 51 weeks of 2,355 eggs. A pen of leghorns from Cedarhurst Poultry Farm of Rahway, N. J., took second place with 2,290 eggs, while a pen of leghorns owned by C. R. Misner of Williamsport, Pa., took third place with 2,283 eggs.

The average production per bird for the 51 weeks was 164.1 which is slightly below the record of last year's contest. No artificial lights were used for this contest which may or may not account for this fact. However, the average compares favorably with other Eastern contests. This average is figured on the 1,000 pullets entered in the contest rather than the average number which took part in the contest throughout the year.

Two hens are being kept an additional 8 days in order to get a full year's record.

One white leghorn owned by Ruehles' Sunnyside Farm of Pleasant Valley, N. Y. had a record of 298 eggs in 51 weeks while a hen owned by Howard P. Corsa had a record of 294 eggs. Both hens are expected to lay 300 eggs in the full year's time. Some of the records made are:

White Leghorns

Howard P. Corsa	2,355
Cedarhurst Poultry Farm	2,290
C. R. Misner	2,283
Barnes Hollywood Strain Leghorn Farm	2,242
George B. Ferris	2,215
Norman C. Jones	2,156

Rhode Island Reds

Pinecrest Orchards	2,265
Red Mount Farm	1,983
Sunset Poultry Farm	1,782

Barred Plymouth Rocks

Ontario Agricultural College	2,053
H. W. VanWinkle	1,936
Lewis Farms	1,921

White Wyandottes

Byron Pepper	1,987
Harvey V. Byerly	1,822

White Plymouth Rocks

W. J. Bryan Newhouse	1,710

Blue Andalusians

E. D. Bird	1,468

Single Comb Rhode Island Whites

O. G. L. Lewis	1,378

The Trend Toward Private Livestock Sales

ACCORDING to *Farm Economics* a monthly publication put out by the New York State College of Agriculture, the number of pure bred dairy cattle sold at public auction has steadily declined from 1923 to 1925. While during the same period the number sold at private sale has increased. While the average price received for animals sold at public auction was higher than that received at private sale, the variation between the average prices secured by the two methods was not as wide in 1925 as it was in 1923. According to *Farm Economics* a private sale is less expensive than a public sale and the prices received at public auction were not sufficient to lead farmers to sell the usual number of animals at auction.

Southern N. Y. Ayrshires Bring Good Average

ALLEGANY-STEUBEN County Ayrshire breeders realized an average price of $147 for the 47 head sold at their annual consignment sale at Hornell, N. Y., on October 27th. The consignment represented the surplus that the breeders wanted to offer, and no particular effort had been made to select tops in an effort to make an outstanding average; nevertheless, the offering was a distinct credit to the most active Ayrshire district in the United States.

At $300, C. H. Titus & Son of Jamesville, N. Y., topped the sale with Freeda of Lind-Ayr, an excellent individual consigned by H. B. Tobey of Lindley, N. Y. For $240, H. O. Craner, also of Jamesville, secured the outstanding two-year-old heifer, Alice of Maple Glen, offered by B. E. Burger of Greenwood, N. Y. Franklin County Farm, Webster, N. Y., made a good purchase in Earl's Mina at $240, from the Craigy Burn herd at Spencer, N. Y.

R. L. Pike of Churchville, N. Y., was the heaviest purchaser, taking a foundation of eight females, and the young show bull, Milo Armour of Sand Hill, for a total of $13000.

Mr. Irving M. Jones, Alfred, N. Y., managed the sale.

Long Island Poultrymen Will Listen to Disease Expert

DR. E. L. STUBBS of the Pennsylvania Bureau of Animal Industry will be the chief speaker at the fall meeting of the Long Island Poultrymen at Roe's Hotel, Patchogue on November 16.

Dr. Stubbs is an authority on poultry diseases, giving most of his time for the past twelve years to this work. He is the author of the "Pennsylvania Plan" for the eradication and control of tuberculosis in poultry and attracted much favorable attention by his work on fowl plague when the disease was epidemic two years ago.

Dr. Stubbs will speak immediately after dinner which will be served at 6:00 P. M. The price of the dinner is $1.50. Reservations should be made with Robert Seaman, Jericho, before November 12.

Farmer's Meetings

Dec. 8, 9, 10—Annual meeting, New Jersey State Horticultural Society, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall Hotels, Atlantic City.

Dec. 11—Annual Meeting, Wayne County Farm and Home Bureau, High School Auditorium, Marion, N. Y.

How To Tell When A Hen Is Through Molting

(*Continued from page* 3)

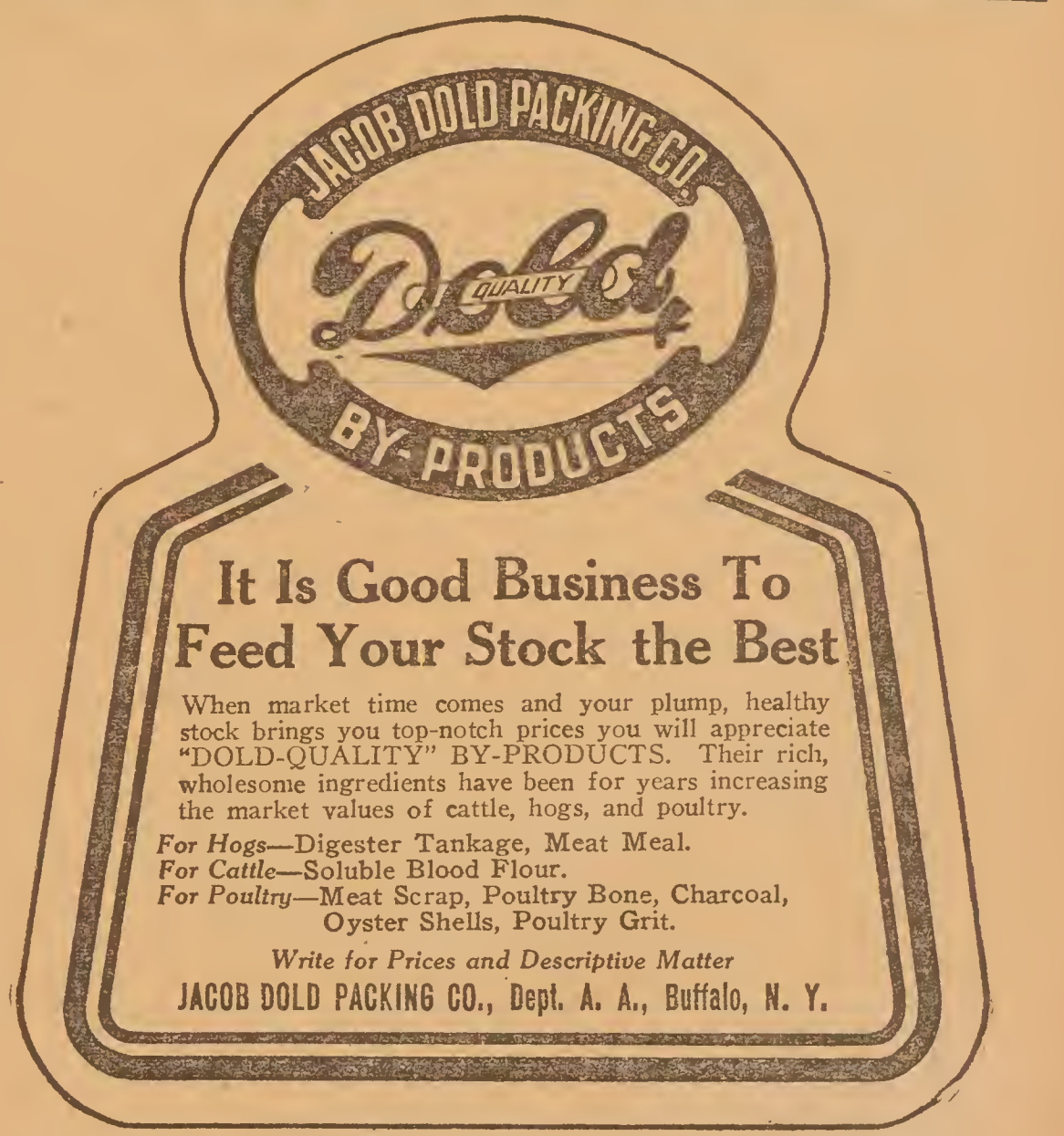
put her in fine shape so that when she is finally about through her molt she is ready to lay eggs. When she goes into the illuminated pen put her on a laying ration.

* * *

Last year working on the plan I have outlined above, I had good results. There is nothing sensational about these figures which I am giving you, and there is no reason why the plan cannot be worked in your own flock if you have the room and the birds.

The pen I made up last fall had 170 birds in it. During the twenty-two weeks that the birds were on test they laid a total of 952½ dozen eggs. As these eggs were laid during the time when eggs were high and as the eggs were of the hen size and not the pullet variety, the average price I received was sixty cents a dozen. The average number of cracked and inferior eggs was six a day. As a result eight hundred and sixty-two dozen sold at sixty cents; ninety and one half at thirty cents. The total income was $544.35. The total cost of feeding the flock was $144.50. I did not keep track of the labor of caring for the flock, and as a result what came in must not be taken as net profit. This return over feed cost amounted to $399.85. (There would be some deduction for interest on investment, etc.)

As soon as the birds in this experiment showed signs of going to pieces from a laying standpoint they were sold. As a matter of fact I sold the flock the first of April. The average price received for each bird, all commission and express deducted from the sale receipts, was ninety cents. In conclusion I want to call your attention to another sale. This fall I disposed of 308 culls and the average price I received per bird was forty-four cents! The birds in both cases were Leghorns.



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Bringing Democracy to the Philippines

(*Continued from page* 1)

fit of her farmers and manufacturers, to prepare herself to participate in the great commerce which will follow the opening up of China and the resumption of business activities in Russia. These countries, with their tremendous natural resources and with over one-third of the civilized people of the world, will eventually become great commercial powers. This will make the trade plied on the Pacific Ocean of equal importance with that which is now being conducted on the Atlantic. All those who study the Philippines should constantly keep this in mind and also remember that the World War has entirely changed our status and our relations with the rest of the world.

It has been discovered that in the thousands of years of the world's progress and advancement the torch of civilization has been passed from the oldest nations of the easterly portion of the Mediterranean in Phoenicia, Egypt, and Judea on to the nations of the more central and westerly Mediterranean countries, Greece, Rome and France, and lastly to those of the Atlantic seaboard and its tributaries, namely, Spain, France, Germany, Netherlands and Great Britain. Now it is about to be handed to us. We should pause and consider the wonderful task which this will thrust upon us and hail it not as a great duty but as a great privilege to be chosen as the present day champions of civilization. Our people have demonstrated that in material enterprises they can rise to unpredecented heights, while in politics they have successfully combined forty-nine states and have unified them into one harmonious whole. It is now to be seen whether we can distinguish ourselves as the guardian of the torch of civilization when it is entrusted to us.

We entered the World War most reluctantly. After we were in it we enthusiastically attempted to put it on a higher plane and convert it into a war to end war. Through our wonderful performance and unprecedentedly generous contribution towards terminating the War, we became one of the great world powers. At the Peace Conference we were practically considered the arbiter of the world. Today, we are fully capable of taking care of our own affairs and with plenty of spare talent to function as pilots for other nations. It is not conceivable that we should again relapse into a secondary power or into a state of provincial isolation. To every call that has ever been addressed to our nation, we have responded promptly and fulfilled all expectations. America does not stop with halfway performances.

The western and eastern hemispheres are, figuratively, Siamese twins; whenever one of them is seriously affected or injured, the other suffers with it. The national heart throbs, the commercial or political disturbances of London or Paris are felt in the United States, not months later as formerly, but the very day of their occurrence. So in a short time we shall respond almost as quickly to the doings in Japan, China and Russia. We forsee that in the not distant future the United States, through its geographical position and its unprecedented prosperity, will hold the center of the world's stage, and that its activities and relations, commercially and politically, scientifically and artistically, will radiate with almost equal force and importance to the most distant West, the farthest East, and South through Mexico, Central and South America.

Baseball has been responsible for the breaking down of old feuds among the natives of the Philippines and is considered one of the greatest socializers. Years ago head hunting was a favorite pastime among the tribes and the hatred that existed was most bitter. There was no commercial intercourse. With the introduction of baseball, the young boys sought games with teams of their own age in other villages. Gradually the older folks followed the youngsters on their visits and got acquainted with the people they formerly fought and hated for no reason in particular. Friendship has largely taken the place of hate. The above picture shows native boys of Bontoc Province in the Philippine Islands engaged in a game.

All these thoughts crowded upon me whilst we were in the Philippines, and I told the Filipinos that their question is no longer that of the Philippine Islands or of the future of the eleven millions who live there, but has become broader until it includes the United States' future attitude in world-politics. Though many of those who are prominent in the management of American affairs have not yet grasped the real situation, and do not realize that the United States, the wealthiest, most powerful and resourceful country, with the greatest amount of labor-saving machinery and the most unprecedented mass production, will not content itself with limiting its activities to the confines of its own country but will become the great central dynamo of the world's activities. That there are forces at work which are growing steadily and will eventually become absolutely irresistable and ruthlessly sweep aside such individuals and such counter-currents as attempt to frustrate America's destiny.

With these conceptions in mind, one cannot treat the Philippine question as a separate self-contained problem and adopt the same point of view as the Filipinos do. They, of course, look upon the United States as the country which volunteered to be their guide and guardian during their transition period. They look upon us very much as a pupil does upon his teacher. They believe there must be a time when their period of tutelage should end and that that time has arrived. Their persistent demand for immediate independence is due to this conviction.

The Filipinos are a fascinating, insinuating, charming set of people. After one comes under their spell, it is hard to resist them. They really have considerable justification for their demands. It was interesting to listen to the extremely diverse views held by the American representatives and the Filipinos. When I met Manuel Quezon, the President of the Senate, and one of the two outstanding leaders, he claimed that they are now better able to govern themselves than the American colonies were in 1776. They have the same ardent desire for independence now as the American colonies had then. Though they fully realize the great material advantages of our protection they prefer to lose some of those privileges if they can promptly gratify their political ambition. They constantly refer to the Jones Act, which states that the United States is to withdraw their sovereignty over the Philippines and to recognize their independence as soon as a stable government can be established therein. They frequently allude to the message to Congress on December 20, 1920, by President Wilson in which he says:

"Allow me to call your attention to the fact that the people of the Philippine Islands have succeeded in maintaining a stable government of the Congress in since the last action their behalf, and have thus fulfilled the condition set by the Congress as precedent to a consideration of granting independence to the islands.

"I respectfully submit that this condition precedent having been fulfilled, it is now our liberty and duty to keep our promise to the people of those islands by granting them the independence which they so honorably covert."

Practically all the Filipinos I met agreed with these assertions of Quezon.

Many of the leaders have studied in America. They are good orators and embody in their speeches the most eloquent pleas for liberty and freedom from repression, beginning with Patrick Henry's assertion, "Give me liberty or give me death," down to William Jennings Bryan's vigorous objection to having a crown of gold pressed upon the brow of America. The leaders are mostly professional men and political idealists and give little, if any, consideration to the practical aspect of the case. Their main slogan is *"immediate independence,"* and they really fear that if they should waive this demand, other leaders, who would adopt the same slogan would promptly supplant them.

General Wood's View

Quite a different view is held by Governor Wood, who though frequently represented in America as a martinet or a domineering ruler, is a kindly, dignified, well-balanced gentleman who told me that in his opinion the Democratic Party and Governor Harrison had gone too rapidly in granting the Filipinos such a large share in the management of the government; that a change of policy is necessary as the Filipinos are not yet prepared nor able to govern themselves; that the declaration or promises of our government for the granting of independence were always coupled with the provisos that the Filipinos have had or are maintaining a stable govern-

(*Continued on page* 15)

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What Farmers Want to Know

Where a Ram Can Be Installed to Pump Water

I have a spring on my farm from which I would like to run a water line to the house and barn. The spring is 400 feet away from the house and about 30 feet below or a falling off of 9 feet to every 100. Between house and spring is a creek mostly dry in summertime or in dry seasons. The spring itself is never dry and delivers about 3 gallons of water per minute in the dryest weather. The water comes up to a foot below the ground where it runs through an iron pipe into the creek 15 feet away and 5 feet below. I am not able to install a first class, up-to-date water system. Anything will do as long as it delivers the water up to the house and barn. What I would like to know is what horse power of engine should be placed around the house and what kind of pipe size I need. I would like to pump the water into a tank above the kitchen about 10 feet above the ground. Do I have to lay the pipe through the creek where it is liable to wash away after a rain storm, or over the creek well boxed in to keep it from freezing? Do I need a foot valve? Will it cost about $50 or $100 in all?

THERE are two possibilities. First, to locate an engine with a pump at the spring and force the water from the spring to the house. Such an outfit including pipe, engine, pumps and jack would cost in the neighborhood of $125. One inch pipe would be desirable from the spring. The engine and pump would not have to be located at the spring, but they could not under your conditions be located at the barn. More than a 15 or 20 foot drop from the pump to the spring is not allowable. I would suggest that the pipe be laid under the stream.

The other installation is to install below the spring a hydraulic ram. Rams will operate on a small spring as 2 gallons a minute and as little fall as 3 or 4 feet. You state that your minimum flow is 3 gallons a minute and that you have a 5 foot fall. If such is the case a ram could be installed which would supply about 400 gallons a day at the house. The ram would require very little attention and no gasoline to operate it. With a ram the size of pipe could be cut down to ½" pipe from the ram to the house. The ram and pipe could be installed for between $50 and and $100.

Putting Lime In Well

Would like to know if lime is good to put in a well which has gophers in it, and how much should be used. If the well is pumped dry and cleaned with slush bucket, would the lime purify it? If not, what could I use to make water fit to use? Any suggestions will be appreciated.

THE inquiry does not make plain just what sort of well it is, but I would judge that it is a drilled and cased well into which gophers have fallen and died. If so, pumping out the water and cleaning with slush bucket, then dose the water heavily with lime or chloride of lime and pumping it out once or twice afterward is about all that can be done.

If a dug well, it should be pumped dry, the walls scrubbed thoroughly with a stiff brush and strong lime water or chloride of lime solution, washed down with fresh water, scraped out thoroughly, the walls plastered or fixed so that nothing can work in again, and then pumped out again after it fills up and stands a few days. In either case, the top of well and cover should be fixed so that nothing can get in again.—I. W. D.

Is There A Future For Sheep In the East

(*Continued from page 5*)

peared, and their followers have too largely seemed to think only of dairying —first, last, and all the time—and despite the fact, only too evident to outsiders, that dairying, throughout a great area about here, even if not generally an actual losing proposition (all things, considered) *did not "pay"*, in any commensurate way, and that too many farms, buildings, fences, etc., were constantly running down.

All this, to me, at any rate, has been very plain, as I have travelled this section, these twenty-six years, making occasional visits to the farmers having bunches of my sheep on a "share basis". *But,* I believe I've never yet met a man who would not quickly admit that "nothing will bring up a farm, as quickly as *sheep*". Greatest weed eaters, and manure spreaders, in the world.

"Profitable"? I've space to cite but one case in point. A thrifty Austrian (*thrifty,* mind you) with good wife and daughter, and newly bought farm, with no previous sheep experience, took of me 10 ewes, and a fine ram, on a two year contract (privilege of four years) and did so well with them, lambs, wool, etc., that, at the end of the first two years, he made his "return" in a way highly satisfactory to both parties, and had a nice little flock left for himself, to go on with. He told a neighbor that the sheep had done far better for him, than his cows, and had practically lifted his mortgage.

Growing demand for both wool, and lambs. Both, always marketable. Lambs, live, or dressed. A local meatman, recently quoted the writer, sixty cents per pound for some lamb on his cutting block.

Further, as to "possibilities". I'll challenge anyone to show me a farm within fifty miles of Binghamton, where sheep cannot be successfully raised, and a good future assured to the investor.

"What Breed?" While there are doubtless several breeds more or less suitable to the many worn-out eastern hill farms, it's no trouble for the "Shropshire man" to *prove* the adaptability, and the superiority—in many ways—of the hardy, thrifty, heavy-wooled, prolific and domestic, Shropshire breed.—H. M. Dunmore, New York.

Bringing Democracy to the Philippines

(*Continued from page 14*)

ment. That although the Filipinos assert that they have had a stable government, Governor Wood maintained that the stability of the present government is due to the participation therein of the United States; that the local test of a stable government should be the ability to secure from foreign countries ample funds to finance oneself and a ready flow of foreign money at normal rates of interest into local investments, and none of these have been accomplished. Wood also insisted that if the United States were now to turn the government over to the Filipinos, the politicos amongst them would run it for their own advantage and not for the benefit of the masses of the Filipinos and the Moros. It is generally conceded that the Government at Washington shares this point of view.

It is an arduous, if not impossible, task to persuade these people that they should restrain their impetuous desire for immediate independence and learn the wisdom of continuing their present relations with the United States until such time as they are not only ideally but practically ready for self-government. It is difficult to combat these men because they cannot forget that independence has been definitely promised them. They believe that even if they secured immediate independence, the United States will generously continue to grant them all the important advantages and privileges which they now enjoy and will not have the heart to deprive them of their present commercial advantages of free trade nor of the navy and army protection for which they are not taxed.

It is somewhat like a department in a business wanting to make a separate incorporation of itself and still to remain in the building, receive elevator service, police protection, light and heat without charge. Does this strike you as a fair statement of the case. I wonder how many American corporations would consent to such an arrangement and how can the United States be expected to do so with the Philippines.

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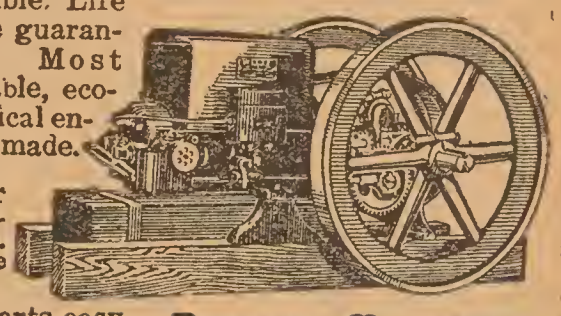

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"Beau Geste"—*By C. P. Wren*

AND then, just as the men turned to go, I had an idea. Suppose some of them would volunteer to go over the fort with me; see for themselves that there was nothing to be afraid of; and then report to their fellows that all was well.

Yes—I would try it. Not as though I were really persuading or beseeching, and anxious to prove that the company had nothing to fear if sent to garrison the place. No—merely as offering them, superior soldiers, an opportunity of seeing the fort before its remarkable dispositions were disturbed.

'Wait a moment,' said I, as they saluted and turned to go. 'Is there a man of courage among you—a man, *par exemple* such as the trumpeter, brave enough to enter an empty fort with me?'

They looked sheepish for a moment. Someone murmured, "And where *is* Jean the Trumpeter?" and then I heard a curious whispered remark:

"Gee! I sure would like to see a ghost, Buddy,' and the whispered reply.

'Sure thing, Hank, and I'd like to see ole Brown some more.'

Two men stepped forward as one, and saluted.

They were in extraordinary contrast in body, and some similarity in face, for one was a giant and the other not more than five feet in height, while both had clean-shaven leathery countenances, somewhat of the bold Red Indian type.

You know what I mean—lean hatchet faces, biggish noses, mouths like a straight gash, and big chins. By their grey eyes they were Northerners, and by their speech Americans.

'You would like to see the fort and how it was manned to the last by heroes—victorious in death?' I asked.

'Yes,' they replied together.

'Isn't there a *Frenchman* among you?' I asked the rest.

Another man, a big sturdy Gascon he looked, saluted and joined the Americans. Then what they now call 'the herd instinct' and 'mob-psychology' came into play, and the others did the same.

Good! I had got the lot. I would take them round the fort as though doing honour to the dead and showing them as an example—and then I suddenly remembered...."

"The murdered *sous-officier,*" said George Lawrence.

"Exactly, George! These fellows must not see him lying there with a French bayonet through him! I must go in first, alone, and give myself the pleasant task of removing the bayonet. I would cover his face, and it would be assumed that he had been shot and had fallen where he lay. Yes, that was it....

'Good! You shall come with me then,' said I, 'and have the privilege of treading holy ground and seeing a sight of which to talk to your granchildren when you are old men. You can also tell your comrades of what you have seen, and give them a fresh pride in their glorious Regiment,' and I bade the Sergeant-Major march them over to the fort.

Mounting my mule, which had not been unsaddled, I rode quickly across to the gate. The sentry had been withdrawn.

Dismounting, I hurried up to the roof, to perform the distasteful duty I could not very well have delegated to the Sergeant-Major. I emerged from the darkness of the stair-case on to the roof.

And there I stood and stared and stared and rubbed my eyes—and then for a moment felt just a little faint and just a little in sympathy with those poor superstitious fools....For, my dear George, *the body of the sous-officier was no longer there*! Nor was that of the bare-headed recumbent man!"

"Good God!" ejaculated Lawrence, raising himself on his elbow and turning to de Beaujolais.

"Yes, that is what I said," continued the other. "What else was there to say? *Were* there djinns, afrites, evil spirits in this cursed desert, even as the inhabitants declared? Was the whole thing a nightmare? Had I dreamt that the body of a French *sous-officier* had lain here, with a French bayonet through it? Or was I dreaming now?

And then I think my temperature went up two or three degrees from the mere hundred and two that one disregards; for I remember entertaining the wild idea that perhaps a living man was shamming dead among these corpses. Moreover, I remember going round from corpse to corpse and questioning them. One or two that seemed extra life-like I took by the arm and as I shouted at them, I shook them and pulled at them until they fell to the ground, their rifles clattering down with them.

Suddenly I heard the feet of men upon the stair, and pulled myself together. The Sergeant-Major and the half-dozen or so legionaries came out on to the roof.

What Has Happened in the Story Thus Far:

MR. George Lawrence, an Englishman who is leaving Africa on a furlough finds an old friend on the road—Major Henri de Beaujolais—a Frenchman and a former schoolmate, now a French officer in Africa. On the train, de Beaujolais relates to Lawrence a most astounding tale of mystery.

One day an Arab arrived at Tokotu, where de Beaujolais was stationed, bringing the news that a large force of Arabs had attacked the outlying fort of Zinderneuf. de Beaujolais at once set out with an advance party, on camels, ordering the balance of his force to follow on mules.

Arriving at Zinderneuf, the Major found the fort intact, but although he heard two shots when he approached the fort he found on closer examination that the defenders of the fort were all dead. One of de Beaujolais' men entered the fort but did not return. On entering, de Beaujolais discovered that the Commandant appeared to have been murdered by one of his own men, but he was unable to find any living creature in the fort. One of the dead men, apparently an Englishman, had a slip of paper in his hand, a confession that he had stolen the jewel known as the "Blue Water" from Lady Brandon. At this point, Lawrence, who has been somewhat bored by the story, shows intense interest.

The situation for Major De Beaujolais was complicated when he ordered his men to the fort to capture it and they refused through fear of the unknown, to do this. In order to avert trouble he gave them some time to think about it. In the meantime he asked that several of the leaders of the mutiny should be sent to him. He pointed out to them the danger of mutiny inasmuch as they would either be shot as mutineers or would be killed by the Arabs if they attempted to march through the desert.

I managed to make my little speech as they stared round in amazement, the most amazed of all being the Sergeant-Major, who gazed at the smeared pool of blood where the body of the *sous-officier* had lain.

The two Americans seemed particularly interested, and appeared to be looking for comrades among the dead.

When would one of the men salute and ask respectfully the first of the hundred questions that must be puzzling them: *'Where is their officer?'*

And what should I reply? They could see for themselves that the Arabs had not entered and carried him off. Perhaps their minds were too full of the question: *'Where is Jean the Trumpeter?'*—for the other question to formulate itself.

I had made no reference to the disappearance of the trumpeter; but I knew that they had seen him enter the fort and had waited, as I did, for an astounding quarter of an hour, to see him come out again. They had watched me go in alone, at the end of that time, and had seen me emerge alone. What could I say?

It seemed to me to be best to say nothing on that subject, so I said it.

After a few minutes that seemed like a few hours, I bade Dufour take the men round the outbuildings, and then march them back to the oasis.

As he disappeared, last, down the stair, I called him back and we were alone together, Simultaneously we said the same words: *'Did you move it?'*—and each of us knew that the other knew nothing about it!

I laughed loudly, if not merrily, and the Sergeant-Major produced the oath of a lifetime; in length and originality, remarkable even for the Legion.

He clattered down the stairs, and, soon after, I heard his voice below, as he led the group of men across the courtyard.

'Not much here to terrify the great Rastignac, *hein*?' he jeered.

'But there is certainly something here to terrify *me*, my friend,' I observed to myself, and made my way back to my mule and the oasis....In fact, I fled....

Well, George, what do you think happened? Did the company obey and enter the fort like lambs, or did they refuse and successfully defy me, secure in the knowledge that the others would not fire on them?"

"Give it up, Jolly. I can only feel sure that one of the two happened," replied Lawrence.

"And that is where you are wrong, my friend, for neither happened," continued de Beaujolais. "They neither obeyed and entered, nor disobeyed and stayed out!"

"Good Lord!" ejaculated Lawrence. "What then?"

And this time it was the Frenchman who suggested a little refreshment.

* * *

"Well, this is the last 'event' on that remarkable programme, *Georges,*" resumed de Beaujolais a little later. "A very appropriate and suitable one too.. *'A delightful open-air entertainment concluded with fireworks,'* as the reporters of *fêtes champêtres* say."

"Fireworks? Rifle-fire works do you mean?" asked Lawrence.

"No, my George, nothing to speak of. Just fireworks. Works of fire..I will tell you....

I let the moon get well up, and then sent my servant, Achmet, for the Sergeant-Major, and bade that good fellow to parade the men as before, with the fort a hundred paces in their rear, the garrison on the right of the line.

This party would either march into the fort or not. If *not*—then the remainder would be ordered to right-form and shoot them where they stood, for disobedience in the field, practically in the presence of the enemy.

The remainder would either obey or not. If *not*—then I would at once give the order to 'pile arms.' If they did this, as they might, from force of habit, they would immediately be marched off to the oasis and would be 'arrested' by the non-commissioned officers and marched back to Tokotu, under escort of the Senegalese, to await court-martial. If they did not pile arms, the non-commissioned officers were to come at once to me, and we would prepare to sell our lives dearly—for the men would mutiny and desert. Possibly a few of the men would join us, and there was a ghost of a chance that we might fight our way into the fort and hold it, but it was infinitely more probable that we should be riddled where we stood.

'Might I presume to make a request and a suggestion,' said Dufour, as he saluted, 'May I stand by you, and Rastignac stand by me—with the muzzle of my revolver against his liver—it being clear that, at the slightest threat to you, Rastignac's digestion is impaired? If he knows that just this will happen, he also may give good advice to his friends....'

'Nothing of the sort, Dufour,' I replied. 'Everything will proceed normally and properly, until the men themselves behave abnormally and improperly. We shall lead and command soldiers of France until we have to fight and kill, or be killed by, mutineers against the officers of France in the execution of their duty. Proceed.'

Would you have said the same, George? It seemed to me that this idea of the Sergeant-Major's was not much better than that of waiting for the Senegalese. Would you have done the same in my place?'

'I can only *hope* I should have had the courage to act as bravely and as wisely as you did, Jolly," was the reply.

"Oh, I am no hero, my friend," smiled de Beaujolais, "but it seemed the right thing to do. I had not in any way provoked a mutiny—indeed, I had stretched a point to avert it—and it was my business to go straight ahead, do my duty, and abide the result.

But it was with an anxious heart that I mounted the mule again and cantered over to the fort.

It was a weird and not unimpressive scene. That sinister fort, silver and black; frozen waves of the ocean of sand, an illimitable silver sea; the oasis a big, dark island upon it; the men, statutes, inscrutable and still.

What would they do? Would my next words be my last? Would a double line of rifles rise and level themselves at my breast, or would that company, upon whom everything depended, move off like a machine and enter the fort?

As I faced the men, I was acutely interested, and yet felt like a spectator, impersonal and unafraid. I was about to witness a thrilling drama, depicting the fate of one Henri de Beaujolais, quite probably his death. I hoped he would play a worthy part on this moonlit stage. I hoped that, even more than I hoped to see him survive the play. I was calm. I was detached...."

George Lawrence sighed and struck a match.

"I cast one more look at the glorious moon and took a deep breath. If this was my last order on parade, it should be worthily given, in a voice deep, clear, and firm. Above all firm. And as my mouth opened, and my lower jaw moved in the act of speech—I believe it dropped, George, and my mouth remained open.

For, from that enigmatical, brooding, fatal fort—there shot up a tongue of flame!

'Mon Dieu! Look!' cried the Sergeant-Major, and pointed. I believe every head turned, and in the perfect silence I heard him whisper, *'Spirits, ghosts, devils!'*

That brought me to myself sharply. 'Yes, imbecile!' I said. 'They carry matches and indulge in arson! Quite noted incendiaries! Where is Rastignac?'

As I watched, another column of smoke and fire burst forth in a different place.

'He is tied up back there, *mon Commandant,*" replied Dufour.

'The forbidden *crapaudine?*' I asked.

'I *told* Corporal Brille to tie him to a tree,' was the reply.

Anyhow it could not be Rastignac's work, for he would not have entered the place, even had he been left at liberty and had an opportunity to do so.

'Send and see if he is still there—and make sure that everyone else is accounted for,' I ordered.

It was useless to detail a squad to put the fire out. We don't have hose and hydrants in the desert, as you know. When a place burns, it burns. And, *mon Dieu, how* it burns in the dry heat of that rainless desert! The place would be gone, even if the men would enter it, by the time we had got out teaspoonfuls of water from the oasis. And, to tell you the truth, I did not care how soon, or how completely it *did* go!

This fire would be the funeral pyre of those brave men. It would keep my fools from their suicidal mutiny. It would purge the place of mystery. Incidentally it would save my life and military reputation, and the new fort that would arise in its place would not be the haunted, hated prison that this place would henceforth have been for those who had to garrison it.

(*Continued on opposite page*)

The A. A. Tribe

Lone Scouts---Boy Scouts

Be Prepared

HERE are the twelve Lone scout Preparedness laws to save plant life.—See how many of them you can master, then report your "Plant Aid Achievement" to farm journal tribe chief; he will be happy to tell your story of achievement to other Lone Scout news readers:

1—How and where to prune apple trees and other fruit trees.
2—How and when to prune and train rose bushes and other flowering shrubs.
3—How and when spray fruit trees.
4—How and when spray rose bushes and shrubs.
5—How prevent scab on potatoes.
6—Find out how to test for, and correct, sour soils.
7—What to do to prevent potato blight and eradicate potato bugs.
8—Find out how to prevent destruction of crops by cut worm, ear worms, and plant lice.
9—What to do to prevent grain losses by rust.
10—Seed corn preparedness and how to insure against loss of high yield per acre.
11—How to conserve moisture during dry spells and drain land during wet spells.
12—Learn what to do to prevent loss of crops and income for family comfort by weed control, repair of barked and injured trees.

For help and direction in the above, go to your farm bureau and ask the county agents how, what and when of best preparedness training along lines suggested.

When boy scouts of the cities find out how many first aid and scout preparedness chances you have on the farm, they will all wish they too lived on a farm, so that they might have such an interesting chance to become an achievement scout like you.

There is no finer, greater place in all the wonderful professions to achieve greatness, than on the farm, and we are going to put farming and scouting on the map in a big way.

While doing this, you will keep the scout oath, obey the twelve scout laws, do a daily good turn, brush your teeth, take a bath, say your prayers, and make "Scouting" service available to all boys in rural America.—O. H. BENSON, Director, Lone Scout Division; Advisor, Rural Scouting.

Lone Scout Letters

Dear Lone Scout Editor:

Well, here I am again with the old pen and ink. I have just read Fred Munich's record as a Scout. I congratulate Fred for winning his way to the Eastern States Exposition and hope he had a wonderful time. Any fellow with a record such as Fred's ought to be proud. I know I would. I hope to work up a record similar to Fred's in the days to come.

I have gotten four members in the Scouts now and another one is going to join this week. Then we are going to start a tribe. The boys all take an interest in Scout work and I am pretty sure we will have a good tribe. We are going to start right in at the word go and keep going till we can't go any more and I don't know when that will be. I hope it is not till we have done everything to make the L. S. a success.

I am glad to tell you I was in a chinning contest last week and won. I defeated 6 other boys. I was the only Scout there. The colsest one to me was a Greek fellow and he chinned himself 8 times while I chinned myself 11 times. I also won the 100 yard dash for boys between the ages of 16 to 20 years. I was the only Lone Scout in that too. I am going to race again soon. This time it is going to be a championship match. I will let you know how I come out. I hope by that time we will have a tribe started and that the tribe will be able to say they have a champion runner.

I will close now wishing all the scouts success in their work, I am

Lone Scout
GEORGE F. GRAHAM,
Pedericktown, N. J., R.F.D.

* * *

Dear Lone Scout Editor:

There I come again, fellows trying to sneak by old Simon. I have been following the Lone Scout page in the Agriculturist ever since it was started and shades of King Tut!, don't a "fellow" miss the column when it is omitted?

At last I have won my silver medal and the title L. S. S. It took me three years to collect enough points to cop it and thirty-five articles at that. Two of the articles were published in Lone Scout, twenty-eight in tribe papers and five in newspapers. I am now working on my gold medal. Wishing the A. A. Tribe and its officers good luck, I close,

Your brother scout,
RONALD A. AMMERMAN, (5 points)
Route 3, Ulster, Pa.

"Beau Geste"

(Continued from opposite page)

I gave the order to face about, and then to stand at ease. The men should watch it burn, since nothing could be done to save it. Perhaps even they would realise that human agency is required for setting a building on fire—and, moreover, whoever was in there had got to come out or be cremated. They should see him come.. But who? Who? The words *Who?* and *Why?* filled my mind....

All stood absolutely silent, spellbound.

Suddenly the spell was broken and back we came to earth, at an old familiar sound.

A rifle cracked, again and again. From the sound the firing was towards us.

The Arabs were upon us!

Far to the right and to the left, more shots were fired.

No one was hit, the fort being between us and the enemy. In less time that it takes to tell I had the men turned about and making for the oasis—'at the double.' There we should have cover and water, and if we could only hold the devils until they were nicely between us and St. André's Senegalese, we would avenge the garrison of that blazing fort.

(To Be Continued)

Success Talks for Farm Boys

"Red" Grange Talks to Our Boys

I SPENT two years of my boyhood working on the farm. At the time I thought I was very much abused and being forced to do more work than I should, but I look back now and realize that I can attribute a great deal of my football success to the hard work that I did upon the farm.

RED GRANGE

To be a successful athlete you must work the entire year. Out-of-door work is always the best. You cannot become a great athlete by training only two or three months a year.

My suggestion to boys, if you desire to improve physically, is to do all the work on the farm that you can. It will build you physically faster than anything else in the world.

Cleanliness is a very important factor. Good habits are essential. You cannot smoke cigarettes or drink and expect to succeed as an athlete, so just forget the smoking and the drinking and do a lot of work outdoors, and you will always be happy at the results you obtain. You will find that when you are physically fit, you are better equipped for the mental struggles you will have in future years in both business and farm life.

"RED" GRANGE.

"Red" Grange, one of the best loved football heroes America has produced, worked his way through college, paying part of his expenses by driving an ice wagon and delivering ice during his summer vacations. He has consistently followed his own advice to keep always practically fit and do out-of-door work the year round.

(Standard Farm Paper Editorial Service. Copyright 1926 by Clarence Poe.)

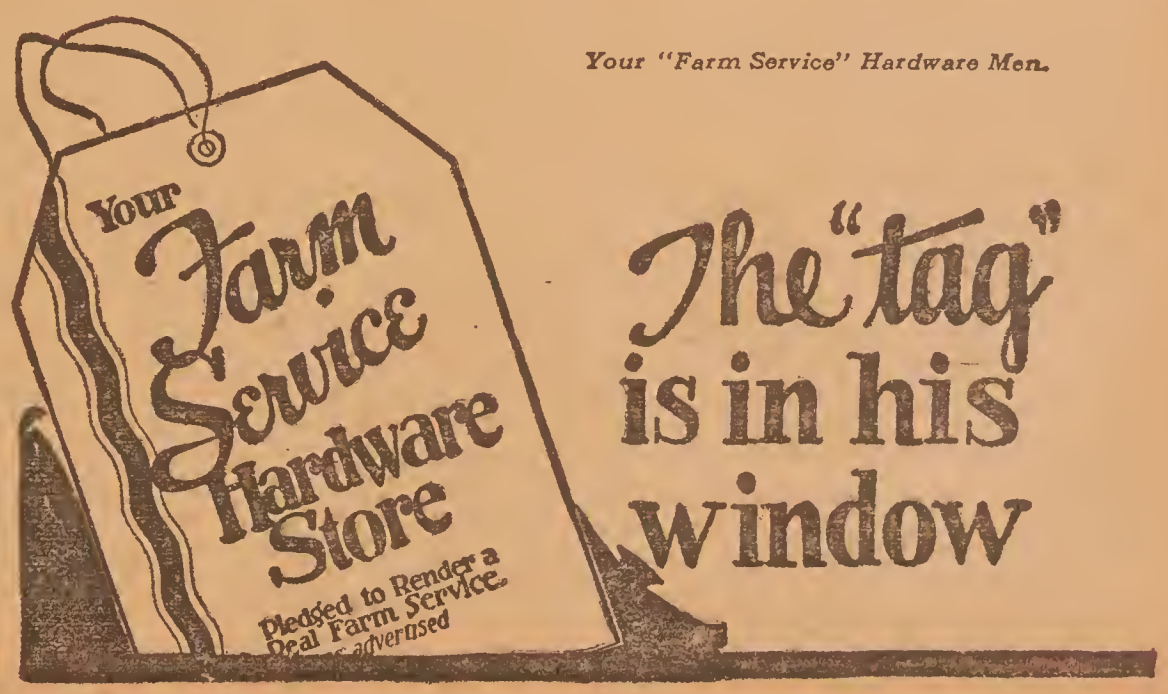
When you ring the dinner bell on Thanksgiving Day and are ready to serve the feast that you have so carefully prepared, be sure that you call your family and friends to a table properly set with good silver. There is nothing that adds as much to the appearance of your table as bright shining knives, forks and spoons—ones that you know are good and that you can be proud to show to your friends.

Your local "Farm Service" Hardware Man specializes in good silverware and cutlery. His training as a hardware man makes it possible for him to distinguish between the better and the poorer grades. He understands what's under the polished surface, and if you take his recommendation when you buy carving sets, carving knives, and silverware, you will be sure of getting the quality that will last for many years and full value for all you spend.

And Out in the Kitchen

Have you the right cooking utensils to make the Thanksgiving feast a success? If you need a new roaster, pots, pans, or cutlery for kitchen use, get these also at your local "Farm Service" Hardware store. There you can see everything before purchasing, and know exactly whether the roaster will fit your oven and that other utensils you buy are just what you want. You will find his prices always low for the quality given, and he stands back of everything you purchase with his assurance of satisfactory service.

Your "Farm Service" Hardware Men.



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My New Old Bedroom

A Little Money and Much Ingenuity Made It Attractive

THE poorest room in the house is usually considered as belonging to the boy, but this time it fell to me. 'Twas a cold north room upstairs. The only nice thing about it was an old-fashioned fire-place, with a fairly good sized window on each side. Dreary as could be, but I was determined to have a pretty room, at small outlay of money.

Floor seemed the most impossible, so this was seen to first. Hot lye water was used to scrub it. Then rinsed with cold water. Then scraped, and then crack filler applied, and left to dry. The walls and ceiling were plastered, so a package of cream colored kalsomine was used on the walls, and a package of old rose for the ceiling. A border roll of paper with flowers of old rose and cream was placed at border position, and a narrow strip of rose paper above the base boards. The wood work was very good, so after a careful washing they were painted yellow, two coats being applied. Then that old floor ate up three coats of paint before the desired shade of yellow was secured. By now I had spent six dollars, and I was determined to keep the cost down to ten dollars.

The Attic Helped

My furniture consisted of a good three quarter bronze bed, a bureau three generations old, of solid walnut. A rocking chair of the old time rope bottom type. I needed a dressing table, and another seat of some kind. To the barn and old lumber pile I then journeyed. A long narrow box was discovered, with a good cover. This was recovered with an old comfortor, as a pad, and some new cretonne with colors in rose and cream was used to cover all. Two pillows were covered with same material, and a cushion made for the little old rocking chair.

Next an old standard for a sewing machine was found, and a large board placed on top, making a smooth top. A box of the right height for a seat was found, and all were covered with the same cretonne, and lo, my new dressing table, and seat. An old looking glass was salvaged from the attic, with four old picture frames. All were of the wide design, so were carefully cut down, new attractive calenders placed beneath the glass, and they made very pretty pictures.

Dyed Bags for Drapes and Rugs

Sugar sacks and flour sacks, all that I could find, were dyed old rose colored together with four old sheets. The sacks were used for curtains for my windows, cover for the bed, and curtains for the door leading into my clothes closet. The sheets were cut into strips, and braided and sewed into rugs to go in front of the dressing table, bed and bureau. White scarfs were made of flour and salt sacks, embroidered in old rose and placed upon the table and bureau. Some day, I will dye some sacks cream color, and embroider them in old rose, then my color scheme will be complete.

The finishing touches were given to the well scoured fireplace, by rubbing each brick until it shone. Two yellow candle sticks with pink candles, make it complete. A second hand porch swing was bought, painted yellow like the woodwork, and swung from the ceiling, in front of my fireplace. Can you imagine me sitting here, before the wood fire, a happy contented Arkansas girl?—MABEL FERN MITCHELL.

Fact About the Ban On Bulbs

ASIDE from paying little more for the bulbs, you will be able to have most of the daffodil favorites of formerly, says Nature Magazine of Washington. To be sure, the house-flowering paper-whites of ten-cent-store and pebble-growing fame, and the grand yellow Soleil D'ors will be scarce for a few years, but a few years only.

Those who would have bulbs of new and unusual varieties for display at flower shows may have trouble. Those who desire the old varieties need not entirely go without, provided an order for them is put in early in the season for safety's sake, according to C. J. Van Bourgoudien in his statement to the American Nature Association.

"Embargo" is not the correct word, as the law is only a restriction on the unlimited entry of bulbs into this country. After a long investigation, this restriction was found necessary in order to safeguard our own bulbs and prevent the spread of pests which came here with importations. The Department of Agriculture was not actuated by motives of trade protection, as many supposed, but by sound facts gathered through a study of the conditions.

The three pests which daffodils carry are the larger narcissus fly, the lesser narcissus fly, and the eelworm. These not only bring sure death to daffodils, but spread to other crops.

The lesser bulb fly attacks onions and has already caused serious damage in the Pacific northwest, while the eelworm, although too small to be seen by the naked eye, is a menace to clover and alfalfa.

As we have learned to our misfortune, many pests which have been brought here from other countries acquire different habits with the change of climate and become grave menaces to our agriculture, whereas, in their former habitats, they were merely annoying. The Japanese beetle is an infamous example, Mr. Van Bourgoudien points out.

Special permits are issued by the Federal Horticultural Board to commercial growers to increase the stock of bulbs in this country, but these permits are subject to strict rules to enforce the sterilization of bulbs upon their entry, and to make sure that they are for propagation and experimentation only, to be released for commercial purposes only after a certain length of time.

Daffodils have always been popular, even in colonial days, and they will remain favorites, holding their own with the later pageant of June flowers. Our fears that we must do without them because of the restriction are groundless and, after a few years of scarcity, bulbs should once more be plentiful and perhaps will be even better than formerly.

An Attractive Wood Box

WHO says wood boxes can not be made attractive? Well, they can in these days of cretonne. We chose a box three feet, three inches in length, eighteen inches high and wide. After hinging the lid in place at the back side of the box, we padded the lid well with excelsior. This stuffing was covered with large newspapers which were held in place by tacking all around the edge of the lid. Next cretonne was tacked over this. Then, an eighteen inch flounce, with plenty of fullness was placed around the two ends and front side of the box and tacked to the upper edge. The finishing touch was a hemmed flounce three inches in depth tacked carefully around the front and end edges of the lid.

In the center front of the lid we screwed a window blind ring for lifting the lid without soiling the cretonne. At the top end of the wood box, and next to the stove, we placed with one nail a stick sixteen inches in length with which to hold up the lid when filling the box. The one nail used allows this stick to be raised and lowered as desired.

When sweeping, I lay the deep flounce carefully over the lid. I dust the cushion-like top with a cotton cloth which of course contains no oil. We chose cretonne with a dark tan background and have been glad of it because it still looks fresh and clean after six months of constant use. Neither have we been sorry that we used the excelsior padding, as the cushion still retains its shape. We not only have an attarctive wood box that brings comment from other housewives, but also an inviting seat large enough for two persons if emergency so demands.—Mrs. G. B. R., New York.

Fashions That Please Home Dressmakers

Pattern 2318 *with its opportunity for a touch of hand embroidery is very popular. Its straight back and front fullness add to its attractiveness. It cuts in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. For the 36 inch size, 3⅝ yards of 40 inch material are required.* **Pattern price 13c.** *The hot-iron transfer pattern No. 726 which comes in blue and yellow, cost* **15c** *extra.*

Pattern 2786 *shows a charming design for the little girl's "dress-up" frock. Challis, wool crepe, cashmere, or a printed silk would make up very effectively. It cuts in sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. The 8-year size requires 1⅞ yards of 32 or 36 inch material.* **Price 13c.**

Pattern 2881 *with its draped, surplice front and removable vestee has the season's smartest touches. Yet it is a dress admirably suited to making at home. It comes in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. The 36-inch size requires 3¼ yards of 40-inch material with ¾ yard of 36-inch contrasting.* **Price 13c.**

TO ORDER: Write name and address, pattern number and sizes clearly and correctly and enclose with correct remittance in stamps or coin (although coin is sent at own risk). Add 12c for one of our Fall and Winter Fashion Books and send to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 461-4th Avenue, New York City.

Food For Big and Little Folks

Requires Careful Planning to Allow for Needs of Different Ages

FOOD that is good for young children is apt to be wholesome for grown-ups too, but the grown-ups may object to being put on the nursery diet. Yet when one busy woman must prepare all the food for both little and big folks she has to use her ingenuity to keep from making herself unnecessary work.

Milk, fruits, vegetables, eggs, and whole cereals should find a prominent place on the child's menu, and, incidentally, any grown-up is better for having his share of these same foods. Sea-fish once a week helps to prevent goiter, and also gives pleasing variety to the diet. The "littlest" folks not yet started to school will need, besides their three meals a day, an in-between lunch of orange juice and cod-liver oil in the morning and graham crackers and milk or fruit in the afternoon.

If the grown-ups are having roast beef, browned potatoes, swiss chard, with grated carrot salad and custard pie with coffee, this meal can easily be adapted to the limitations of the little child. Give him a small piece of meat, take out the inside of the potato and mash it, give him small portions of the chard and salad. Instead of the custard pie, some of the filling can be baked in a custard cup for him. No coffee, of course, but give him plenty of milk. Most of the family meals can be so arranged that the children have what they need without reducing everybody to baby food.

Best Plans Sometimes Spoiled

Sometimes, however, the best-laid plans are upset by the simple fact that the child refuses what is cooked for him. Many child specialists tell us that a healthy child should learn to eat any wholesome food and that he can be taught to do it if the adults have the patience and ingenuity to accomplish it.

Usually when a child refuses to eat certain foods, it is because he has heard some of his elders refuse that food or make some disparaging remark about it. If the food is worth such stringent measures, as in the case of spinach, for instance, we are advised that the eat-it-or-go hungry process may be used. This applies, of course, to a healthy child with a normal appetite and not to one who is already indifferent to food. This indifference may be due to lack of fresh air, over fatigue, or some bad physical condition. Or perhaps the eating process has gone on between meals and has taken his appetite for his regular food. The in-between lunch at regular times would take care of this.

Older Ones Have to Help

Whatever method is used to get the young ones started right at their eating habits, the older ones have to stand united on the plan. Many a good mother has grown almost desperate when a well-meaning but blundering father has upset all her training and efforts by a careless remark, or worse still, by giving to the child food which was under the ban. At this moment I can name a half dozen young mothers doing their earnest best to regulate their children's diet as it should be, yet having it constantly upset by either fond aunties or doting grandparents, who insist that "just one more cookie" will do no harm. Perhaps it wouldn't, but it makes the problem harder for the mother always to have to argue her point. Sometimes they value peace in the family to such an extent that the child's interest is sacrificed.

If the baby spits out the new food, it is not to be wondered at. How many grown folks have had to cultivate a taste for olives or bananas or chocolate? Some people never acquire a taste for these perfectly good foods because they either would not try in the first place or gave up after a first attempt. Beginning with a small amount, or blending with other foods may develop the taste for most new foods. I have seen one mother finally get her year and a half-old boy into the spinach habit by blending a small quantity with his mashed potato. He promptly spat it out the first few times, but she persisted and won out.

Not that her victory was in itself so important, but spinach contains iron and other valuable mineral salts which the body needs. Without it in the child's diet the mother would have had to find a substitute, which would be harder than teaching him to eat spinach.

"Eve-e-e, Go Run Down a Hen"

WE always knew when a certain neighbor of ours was going to have chicken for dinner for she would appear in the doorway about ten A. M. and in a voice that carried far, would call, "Eve-e-e, go run down a hen." In a few moments we would see Eve-e-e's pig tails flying (this was before the days of the boyish bob) as her skinny legs carried her in pursuit of the luckless hen. Of course, the heavy laying hen was more easily caught and the lady could never understand why she did not get more eggs when she found a hard egg in every hen she killed.

There is no meat as appetizing as chicken or one that you tire of as quickly for steady diet. Instead of cooking six or seven pounds of chicken for my family at a time I can it in the following way and have a smaller amount often.

From time to time I go through my flock and select usually four hens at a time, as that fills my canner. A laying hen can readily be told from one that is not laying by the spread of the pelvic bones. If a hen is laying you can easily place your first three fingers in the space between the bones. When a hen stops laying this space rapidly becomes smaller until the bones almost meet. The non-layers thus selected are killed, cleaned and thoroughly cooled and then packed raw in clean glass jars. Less than half a chicken will go in a can and four large fowls will make about ten cans. I put a teaspoon of salt in the top of each can, but not water, adjust the rubber top and steam three hours with the lower snap raised. This is snapped down when the cans are taken from the steamer.

All my extra roosters are canned in the fall. One can is plenty for a family of four or five. It can be fried, used with rice, fricasseed, or with a few stalks of celery, or cabbage from the cellar you can get a delectable chicken salad ready while your unexpected guest is getting her bobbed hair to lie just right. Thus instead of eating all the chicken we can hold on an occasional chicken dinner, I serve it frequently in smaller amounts. However, I often think of the flying Eve-e when I send my little girl down cellar for half of a hen.—LAURA B. CHAPMAN.

Seasonable Recipes

NOW that the rush of canning is over, there is more time to bake the good things we all like. Here are some 3-A recipes which will be useful.

Popovers

1 cup flour
1 egg
1 cup milk
¼ teaspoon salt

Mix salt and flour, and milk gradually in order to obtain a smooth batter, then the egg. Beat thoroughly with Dover egg beater. Turn into hot buttered cup or iron gem pans and bake in moderate oven for 35 to 45 minutes.

Peanut Cookies

2 tablespoons butter
¼ cup sugar
1 egg
1 teaspoon baking powder
½ teaspoon lemon juice
⅛ teaspoon salt
½ cup and 2 tablespoons flour
2 tablespoons milk
½ cup finely chopped peanuts

Cream butter, add the sugar and egg well beaten. Mix and sift dry ingredients, add to first mixture, then add milk chopped peanuts and lemon juice. Drop from a teaspoon on an unbttered sheet 1 inch apart and place one-half peanut on top of each. Bake 12 to 15 minutes in very moderate oven.

Rice Croquettes

1 pint cold cooked rice
2 or 3 tablespoons milk
1 egg
2 tablespoons butter
½ teaspoon salt
1/16 teaspoon white pepper
Cayenne
2 tablespoons chopped parsley

Warm the rice and milk in a double boiler. Add the beaten egg, butter and seasoning. Cook until egg thickens. Spread on shallow plate to cool, then shape into rolls. Roll in fine crumbs which have been seasoned with salt and pepper, dip in beaten egg, and roll in crumbs again. Cook in deep fat until brown. Drain in unglazed paper.

Chicken Croquettes

3½ cups chopped chicken
1 tablespoon parsley
2 teaspoons lemon juice
Onion juice (few drops)

Cream Sauce for Croquettes

1 pint cream and milk
¼ cup butter
½ cup flour
1½ teaspoon salt
½ teaspoon white pepper
1 teaspon celery salt
Cayenne

Chop chicken very fine and season it. Make a sauce, add chicken cool and shape in cones. Crumb and fry in deep fat.

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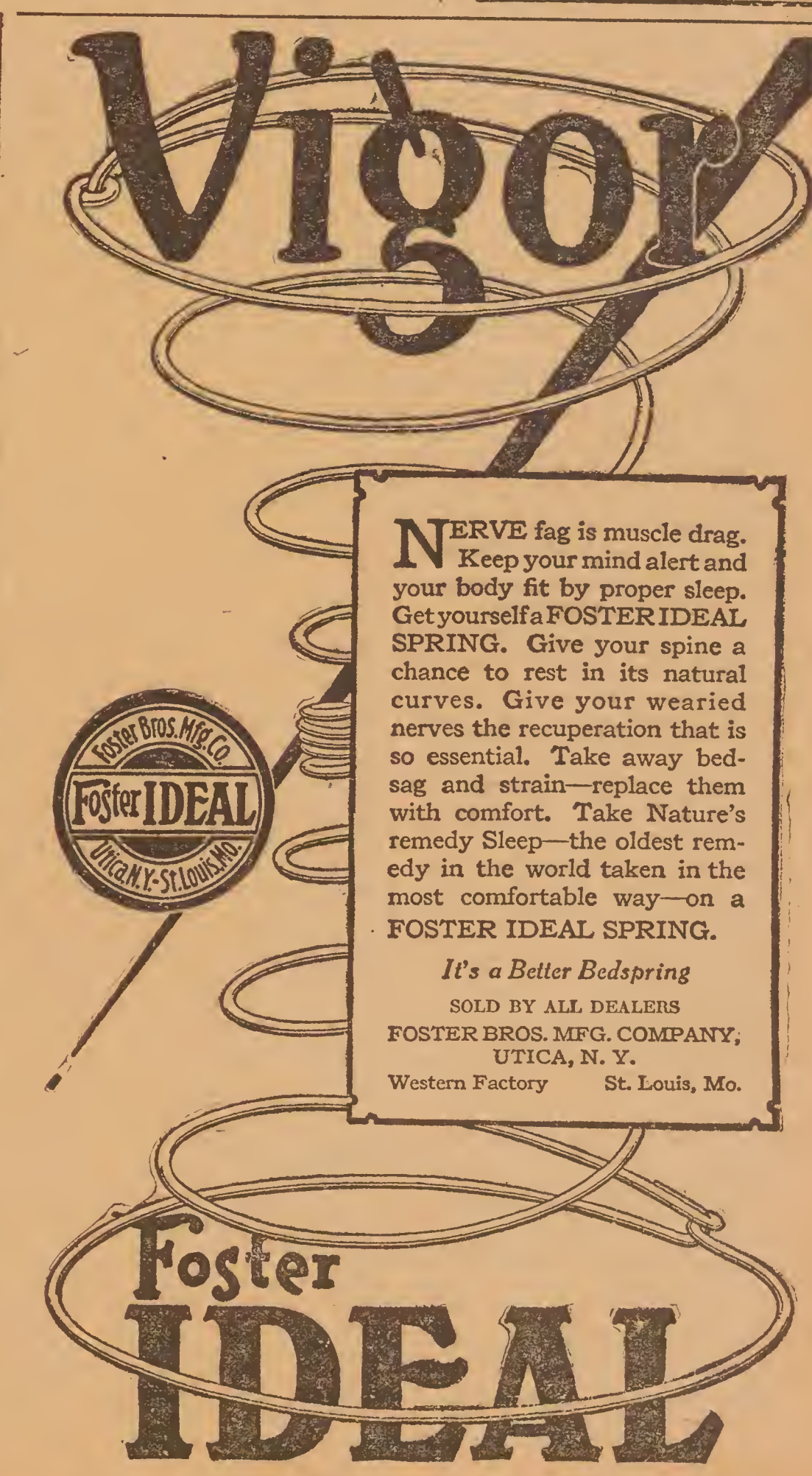

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WOOLENS. Material for ladies' wear direct from factory. Write for samples and mention garment planned. F. A. PACKARD, Box A, Camden, Me.

APPLE EXCHANGE

As we suggested in an editorial last week we are listing below names of apple growers who have taken advantage of our offer to put in an apple exchange, their name and the kind of apples they have for sale, for a few issues free of charge.

We do this in order to put farmers who do not have apples, in touch with a good supply and also to help growers who have a surplus for sale. We do not assume any further responsibility as to quality, business relations, etc., but we urge farmers without apples to avail themselves of this chance to obtain a supply of the greatest fruit in the world.—The Editors.

FOR SALE

RED HOOK, Dutchess Co., N. Y.
Fred Schultz. Baldwin, Newtown Pippin, Jonathan, Stark. 2½ inch and up in barrels or E-Z pack baskets.

BLUFF POINT, Yates Co., N. Y.
Howard G. Davis. Greenings, Spies, Baldwins, Kings.

MILTON, Ulster Co., N. Y.
Alfred C. Jenkins. Baldwins, Jonathans, Ben Davis, Northern Spies, Newtown Pippins. Barrels.

ARTHURSBURG, Dutchess Co., N. Y.
Marthin E. Thew. R. I. Greenings, Baldwins, Kings, Jonathans.

JORDAN, Onondaga Co., R. I., N. Y.
Claude J Mills. Baldwins, Greenings, Stark, Russett, Ben Davis. A grade. Farm in town of Cato, Cayuga County.

BURDETT, Schuyler Co., N. Y.
George W. Gardner. Kings, Greenings, Baldwins.

FINDLEY LAKE, Chautauqua Co., N. Y.
C. E. Giles, Baldwins, Northern Spy, Wolf River, R. I. Greening, Ben Davis, King. Baskets, barrels, 75c per bushel and up.

NAPLES, Ontario Co., N. Y.
R. F. Standish. R. I. Greening, King, Wagener, Northern Spy, Ben Davis. Price reasonable.

WALDEN, Orange Co., N. Y.
George Merritt. Stark, Rome Beauty, Greenings, Baldwins, Black Bens, Lady Sweets. Sprayed stock, barrels or baskets. Will exchange for sweet potatoes and onions.

SOUTH DAYTON, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y.
L. D. Parsell. Greening, Baldwin, Spy, Bushel hampers.

CAMPBELL, Steuben Co., N. Y.
E. L. Knowles & Son. Spy, Greening, Baldwin. In boxes, 1½ bushels per box.

FORESTVILLE, Chautauqua Co., N. Y.
L. M. Downer. Spy, Greening, Baldwin. Trees sprayed, pruned and fertilized.

LIBERTY, Sullivan Co., N. Y.
Charles Taylor. King, Greening, Baldwin, Delicious. Barrels or baskets.

WALDEN, Orange Co., R. D. 2, N. Y.
L. D. Morrissey. Baldwin, Greening, Northern Spy. Price reasonable.

ULSTER PARK, Ulster Co., N. Y.
Raphael Klein. Stayman Winesap, Baldwin, Wagener, Golden Pippin. Barrels, baskets, corrugated paper boxes.

COOPERSTOWN, Otsego Co., N. Y.
George M. More. Northern Spy, Greening, Baldwin, Pound Sweets.

SEWARD, Schoharie Co., N. Y.
W. S. Rowley. Spy, Pound Sweets and King.

WESTFIELD, Chautauqua Co., N. Y.
J. E. Hall. Baldwin. Sprayed. Bushel hampers.

NIOBE, Chautauqua Co., N. Y.
G. C. Fowler. Twenty Ounce, Baldwin, Talman Sweets, Greening, King, Spy, Ben Davis. $1.00 per bushel.

CONGERS, Rockland Co., Box 45, N. Y.
C. R. Albright. Baldwin, R. I. Greening, Old Winesap. Bushel baskets.

WALLKILL, Ulster Co., N. Y.
W. Hotaling. Baldwin, R. I. Greening. Baskets and barrels.

KIRKVILLE, Onondaga Co., N. Y.
L. S. Bettinger. Northern Spy, Baldwin, Talman Sweets, R. I. Greening, Seek-No-Further, Banana, Ben Davis. Sprayed.

NIOBE, Chautauqua Co., N. Y.
C. G. Crumb. Pound Sweets, Black Gillflower, Spitzenberg, Lady, McIntosh Reds. All perfect sprayed fruit.

WATKINS, Schuyler Co., N. Y.
Frank Waugh. Baldwin, Northern Spy, Hendrick Sweet, Greening, Hubbardson.

CATAWISSA, Columbia Co., R. D. 4, Pa.
Ray D. Levan. Baldwin, Greening, Pewakee, Smoke House, Northern Spy, Green Baldwin, Stark, Stark Delicious. Sprayed, good quality, boxes or barrel.

WESTOVER, Clearfield Co., R. D. 2, Pa.
George Holes. Spy, Baldwin, Gano, York Imperial. Graded.

SYLVANIA, Bradford Co., Pa.
Fred W. Card. Baldwin, York Imperial, Fallwater, Northern Spy, McIntosh and R. I. Greening.

COOPERSBURG, Lehigh, Pa.
H. G. Benner. Red Delicious, Stayman Winesap, Smokehouse, Jonathan, Grimes Golden.

RIVERTON, Burlington Co., N. J.
Nathan H. Conrow & Son. Stayman, Rome. Bushel and half bushel baskets.

NEWTON, Sussex Co., R. D. 1., N. J.
Theo. Hunt, Jr. King, Greening, Baldwin, Stark. Sprayed.

BORDENTOWN, Burlington Co., R. D. 1, N. J.
Estelle E. Honnor. Baldwin, Russett, Stark, York Imperial, Paragon, Winesap, Rome Beauty.

EAST CANAAN, Litchfield Co., Box 95 Conn.
Charles W. England. Greening, Baldwin. Barrels. $1.00 per bushel F. O. B., containers extra.

FALLS VILLAGE, Litchfield Co., Conn.
M. H. Dean. Baldwin, hand picked, 50c per bushel, $3.00 per bbl. F. O. B.

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Service Bureau

Our Lawyer Answers Some Legal Tangles

On June 19, 1926, I sold a flock of sheep to a butcher and at the time I sold them to him, I told him they ought to be dipped as a couple had their wool all pulled out and I had just bought a can of sheep-dip to dip them. But he said he didn't think so as he saw the sheep. I have an agreement written out and signed by the butcher. He was to pay me $25.00 as a deposit on the sheep and I was to pasture same until September 15, 1926. He agreed to take them all out of my pasture by that time and pay for them all by that date. He also agreed to pay $10.00 for each sheep he took away before that date but to leave the $25.00 deposit until he took the last sheep away. The butcher paid the deposit and so far has paid for the sheep he took.

On September 1, 1926, the butcher came here to my farm and said the sheep have a skin disease and that he can't take the balance of them. He also said they must be inspected. Now as near as I can understand, his business is getting slack and he has no sale for the remainder of the sheep as he has picked out and butchered the best sheep and has only the culls left. Now what can I do about it? Can he compel me to take the remainder of the sheep back? Please give me your advice.—N. Y.

YOUR position seems to be sound and that this bargain was fairly and squarely entered into. If he was on the spot and saw the sheep and especially if you mentioned dipping them the butcher must stick by his bargain whether you knew at the time that the sheep had a skin disease or not. This is one of the oldest principles of law, the principle of "caveat emptor" or "let the buyer beware." It is most frequently the cause of grief to the man who has bought a race horse and finds out later that the horse has the heaves. The only thing that would let the butcher out would be a situation where he comes to you and tells you that he wants some good sheep to butcher and confides his blissful ignorance on the subject but trusts that you will give him sheep suitable for his purpose and then you assure him that these sheep fit that description. But here, it seems to me that the butcher used his own judgment and that you did more than was required of you in pointing out certain defects.

Service!

R. No. 6, Penn Yan, N. Y.
Oct. 25, 1926.

In March, 1926, when I subscribed for the Yates County Chronicle printed at Penn Yan, N. Y., I took out an insurance policy through them with the North American Accident Insurance Company. In May, 1926, when I renewed my American Agriculturist subscription I also secured one of your insurance policies put out by the North American Accident Insurance Company.

On July 22nd, 1926, at 2 P. M. I was on the road with my team and got caught in a hail storm. The team ran away throwing me out, dragging me along the highway.

On July 30th, 1926, your agent, H. K. Perkins, called at my house and made out the necessary papers on both policies for the three weeks I was unable to work.

On August 19th I received two drafts of thirty dollars ($30.00) each, making sixty dollars ($60.00) for three weeks disability.

I was treated very courteous by all concerned and I am more than satisfied.

I would also like to add that if the other farm papers printed in this state would discontinue knocking the Farm Bureau, Dairyman's League, this Insurance and all Farmers' Organizations and would try to build up the same as the American Agriculturist, instead of trying to tear down they would have a better standing in this community.

Sincerely yours,
WILLIAM BENHAM.

An "Infant" In Business

Can a boy twenty years old be held responsible for anything he signed without the sanction of his parent or guardian? For instance, this young man sold a piece of potatoes which he had been working for his father to a dealer at $1.25 per bushel and was paid $25.00 as a payment. He signed the receipt for the $25.00, the business being done only between him and the dealer. Now the potatoes have jumped to $2.00 per bushel and his father will not let the dealer have only $25.00 worth. Will the party be forced to give up the rest of the potatoes at $1.25 even though the boy is not of age and the father or mother had nothing to do with the deal either verbally or written?—New York.

AN infant in business plays with the joker wild. He is allowed to make a sale or enter into a contract one day and to disaffirm it the next day if he finds it suits his pleasure to do so. About the only question is whether the infant wishes to be known as a person who takes advantage of this rule. You see this rule was developed to protect infants from sharpers—from entering into contracts and being bound by terms manifestly unfair to them. In this case the price at the time of the sale may have been a very fair one as good as anyone could have gotten but nevertheless this infant, this minor twenty years old—and he may have a beard and look thirty—can disregard this sale and sell to someone else if he wishes.

A Tenants Rights

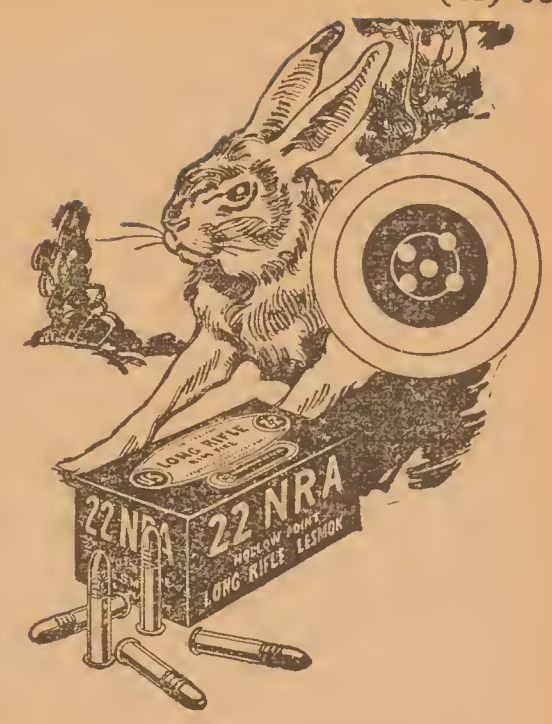
I am working a farm on shares and have a lease which expires on March 31, 1927. On or about the first part of June, The American Telephone Company set some posts across the farm and paid the owner for the right of way. I have crops in those lots at present, which are ready to harvest in the near future. On September 14 of this year they drove through the crops with a team of horses on a wagon and strung a cable. This did quite a bit of damage. Do I have to stand the damage done by the company, on account of the owner selling the right of way? Am I entitled to some of the money which the owner received for the right of way? The lease reads in sale of farm I should give possession of said farm March 31, 1927.—New York.

WHILE you are occupying that farm under a lease it is yours and you can keep all persons from crossing the property, even the owner himself. The company did the proper thing in buying the right of way from the owner but that would only let them dig holes in the ground after your lease had expired. Perhaps the owner didn't tell them about the lease. That is no defense for the company though and you can make them pay you for the damage they have done,—whatever may be the market value of the crops destroyed. Your rights are against the company because what you had to sell,—the right of way until March 31, 1927, and what the owner had to sell,—the right of way from that time on, were entirely different propositions.

A Question About Workmen's Insurance

I am writing to find out whether I would have to insure a carpenter who repairs my buildings, also a man who works in woods helping me cut wood to sell.—New York.

THE provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Law are somewhat peculiar but as I construe them you would come under an exception and it would not be necessary for you to take out insurance in the wood cutting case. That exception is where the operation is solely for the production of fire wood in which not more than four persons are engaged. As to that carpenter who works on your buildings if he works under contract it is not under any circumstances a question of workmen's compensation. But even if he is an employee of yours it has been decided in a hotly contested case that such a person does not come in under the law and it is not necessary for you to take out insurance for him. Like the fisherman, luck seems to be with you.



This Famous .22
is as deadly in the field as it is accurate on the range

IF you follow the rifle matches, you need no introduction to the US .22 N.R.A. long-rifle cartridge. It stands supreme among .22's used for target shooting, being the choice of leading marksmen both here and abroad. The Olympic Small-Bore Championship was won with it.

Did you know that this famous .22, which has a *solid bullet*, can also be had with *hollow-nose bullet* for hunting? The hollow-point N.R.A. has much the same accuracy as the range type of N.R.A. and, as its bullet expands upon impact, it packs a terrific punch. The tough old woodchuck, the cunning fox, the rabbit, the squirrel, the crow—all small game can be bagged with the N.R.A. Hollow-Point. Both styles fit any .22 rifle chambered for long or long-rifle cartridges.

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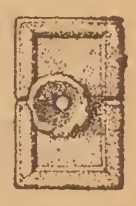
Written for owners of .22 rifles. How to bag small game, how to build a target range, how to shoot, and many other subjects of interest. Write for your copy now. Ask for Booklet E

Make This Test

Put up a cake of soap. Shoot a hollow-point N.R.A. thru it. Then look at the cake. See the small hole where the bullet went in. On the other side, see the large hole—the end of the funnel-shaped path cut by the mushrooming bullet. That's deadly shocking force for you!



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"I saw your ad in American Agriculturist"

Once More We Fill the Silos

(*Continued from page 3*)

ern edge of the corn belt and we grow the imperial crop only in its smaller varieties and with comparative difficulty. Corn is a sub-tropical plant. I believe it is said that its optimum growing temperature is no less than 93 degrees which means that hardly more than a half dozen days in the entire season are really warm enough for its best good. What marvelous results we should secure if we could take our fertile limestone loams of the best dairy regions of the state and bring to them the climate—the long warm month—of say Virginia.

We Use Cornell 11

Last spring I had just enough faith in the wide predictions of a cold summer to lead me to choose Cornell 11, an early maturing dent, for our entire planting of something more than twenty acres. With good seed and favorable germinating conditions we feel that a bushel ought to plant something more than three acres. Our crop was put in under favorable circumstances, most of it in late May and we secured a good uniform stand but a little later, wet and low temperatures made hard going for the plant. I wonder if corn ever looked more hopeless on the first day of August than this year—or if there was ever a more favorable period of two or three weeks than came later in that month. The net results was a crop that was about as generally satisfactory as any we have ever grown. On these high uplands the crop is always something of a gamble on account of frost. Once in my earliest boyhood—my father often spoke of it—we had a rather large acreage of husking corn on the low lying field that we call "The Flat." The frost dropped down on it one August night and there was never a single ear of hard corn but a tremendous lot of rather unsatisfactory fodder. Still-heavy August frosts come only o ce or twice in a life time. The past summer was on the whole abnormally cool yet we had only a few light frosts until one night in October when everything that would freeze was killed. With us it is only occasionally that nature is as kind as that.

This year for the first time, we have saved our seed from our ensilage corn. Just a day or two before this hard freeze we went into the field and selected 15 bags of the earliest ears—those on which the husks were getting white and dry. These are now stored on the middle floor of the barn above the cows and a little later will go down cellar beside the furnace where they will never know a touch of frost. It will make seed that will germinate just about 100%—probably in this regard rather better than anything we could expect to buy. However I doubt if it would be wise to continue this practice through very many years. When we select dent corn in this way in this climate and especially in a season like this we inevitably select for just one characteristic, viz. early maturity. I feel sure that we should continually gain in earliness but just as surely lose in size, depth of kernel and total tonnage per acre. As a matter of fact corn is probably one of the most plastic of all plants in the readiness with which it adapts itself to its environment and earliness must mean smaller size and reduced yield.

Our First Silo

This year makes 31 times that we have "filled silo" and I have never failed to have a pretty active part in the procedure. Our first silo was a four square box occupying part of the hay mow and constructed of two thicknesses of hemlock boards with tarred paper between. We used this for some nine years with pretty good satisfaction although the ensilage spoiled more or less in the corners. Two years after our first silo was built we had far more corn than we could get in it so we very hastily purchased a hemlock stave silo 14x28. This was in 1898 and it was one of the very first stave silos in the state. After 28 years it is still in pretty good condition except that the lower two or three feet of the staves have rotted off and have been replaced by concrete. Later we erected a stave silo 18x32, built from lumber cut on the farm. This has a theoretical capacity of 160 tons and no matter how hard we work or how well everything goes it is a big job before it is crowded full under the roof which is an extra height above the staves.

Last summer we carried over some 25 or 30 tons of silage. We tried opening it in July but the pastures were so good that no large amount of it was eaten so we let it go and at filling time the removal of a couple of loads of spoilage brought it down again to good sound ensilage so our new crop goes in on top of some old. I expect this old silage will not change to speak of and that next year it will be just about as good as now.

Modern Machinery Lessens Work

Our first experience in filling silo was with a six horse power steam engine and a Smalley cutter with a slat carrier. It took the whole neighborhood to attend the raising when it became necessary to shove the heavy carrier up through the window hole of a 32 foot silo and setting up and tearing down was a rather dreadful job. The cutter had a pretty good sized throat but no traveling table and the smooth feed rolls had no pulling power to draw in the stalks. The simple rule for feeding it was to haul and push just as hard as possible and I think about the hardest days work I have ever attempted was in the effort to get stuff through that primitive piece of apparatus. Today with a large blower which I think is as good as the best, with a distributor pipe to take care of it in the silo and with a 15-30 tractor for power we feel that we have about everything to make the job quick and easy and yet it still means sweat and weariness. With all our wonderful devices there still remain a good many places on the farm which require human muscle and plenty of it. I should feel rather lost in trying to conduct a dairy business without the corn plant handled through the silo and yet one of the most outstanding dairymen in the state—a man who has made some very famous A. R. records tells me in so many words that if he did not have his present investments in silos, he would not bother to build them but would lay the stress on legume hay instead.

The Corn Borer Is Here

By the way, we unquestionably have the European corn borer. I don't know that it has been officially reported from this part of Schoharie County but it has arrived. The damage this year was of no importance whatever but probably hereafter we may have to reckon with it to some extent. I doubt if it is a cause for any great worry. The entomologists agree that the climate of the northern edge of the corn belt is not such as to permit two broods a season and hence the very rapid mulplication of the pest. It seems to be true that in the end insect enemies do not turn out to be as serious as at first expected. Twenty-five or more years ago it was freely predicted that the coming of the San Jose scale meant the extinction of our orchard industry and yet it is a long time since I have seen a grower excited over the scale. Somehow it seems to have lost its initial virulence. Changing economic conditions have crowded out many one time important crops e. g. flax, hops, broom-corn, field peas. I question if either insect or fungus have in the long run forbid the cultivation of any crop which men were anxious to produce.

The "U. S." Blue Ribbon Walrus *slips on right over your shoes. Its smooth rubber surface washes clean like a boot. It comes in either red or black—4 or 5 buckles*

This elastic rubber *gives extra wear*

ROUGH TREATMENT—bending—straining, that's what the rubber in this overshoe is made for. A strip cut from the upper of any "U. S." Blue Ribbon Walrus will stretch more than five times its own length!

And it's backed up—for *extra* strength. At every vital point, from 4 to 11 separate layers of tough rubber and fabric are anchored in. And there's a big gray sole that's oversize, as tough as a tire tread. This Walrus is as husky as it looks.

Seventy-five years of experience in making waterproof footwear is back of "U. S." Blue Ribbon boots and overshoes. They fit right, they look right, they wear right. Get a pair—and notice the difference.

United States Rubber Company

Trade Mark

"U. S." Blue Ribbon Boots *are made of high-quality rubber—flexible, long wearing. They have sturdy gray soles, uppers red or black—in knee to hip lengths*

"U.S." BLUE RIBBON
Boots Walrus
Arctics Rubbers

Thanksgiving

THE fields are brown, the year is old,
The goldenrod has spent its gold.
Sol fights in vain November's chill
And early sinks behind the hill.
Again the Pilgrim feast is set.
Again to God we owe our debt,
As Kipling says, lest we forget.

If drought and worm have not prevailed,
If growth and harvest have not failed,
If fair reward has followed sweat,
Let's thank Him now lest we forget.

If labors loomed beyond our powers,
If what we craved has not been ours,
For courage matching grief we met,
Let's thank Him now lest we forget.

For all good books that lines our shelves
In which we lose and find ourselves,
For all our work beneath the sun,
Including things already done
And brave attempts unfinished yet,
Let's thank Him now lest we forget.

For all the friends that bless our lives,
For children, sweethearts, husbands, wives,
All love that calls for sacrifice
Yet holds the keys of paradise;
For folks to love and serve and pet,
Let's thank the Lord lest we forget.

For memories of loved ones gone
Whom heaven's glory shines upon,
For faith to feel we meet again
Though now they move beyond our ken,
For all whose passing we regret,
Let's thank Him still lest we forget.

Let's leave our daily dollar searches,
Let's go and gather in the churches,
Then, having taken up our stations,
Hard by some good Thanksgiving rations,
Praise God again for what is set,
The good old way, lest we forget.

—BOB ADAMS.

J.C.Penney Co. A NATION-WIDE INSTITUTION- INC. DEPARTMENT STORES

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The Satisfaction of Personal Selection

WHO has not bid at a church picnic or county fair for one of those generous-sized baskets, the contents of which are temptingly concealed from view? You pay the bid, and—win or lose—laughingly accept whatever the basket may contain.

Great fun! But why play the grab-bag game when buying merchandise for your personal and household needs? When it comes to shopping, Personal Selection—the good old motto of "Seeing is Believing"—is the only method to apply.

Millions all over the United States are employing this method of Personal Selection at our 745 Department Stores scattered through 44 States. There is one within easy driving distance of you. It has a wide assortment of Dry Goods, Clothing, Shoes, Furnishings and Notions. You select your goods, inspect them at close range and judge for yourself of their merits.

Your nearest J. C. Penny Company Store is managed and part-owned by a man who has studied and knows your merchandise needs. He offers you Personal Selection at Economy Prices.

Values Plus

Low Prices are probably the most widely known feature of the J. C. Penney Co. Store. *Quality Merchandise,* however, is no less a prevalent factor. It is mass buying for our 745 Stores that enables us to give you Full Quality at low prices. But our nearest Store offers you *Values Plus*—Wide Assortments of Dry Goods, Clothing, Shoes and Furnishings to choose from; Personal Inspection and Selection; Latest Styles, and materials Fresh from the mills and factories; and pervading and dominating everything else—Courteous Service that seeks to please you whether you buy much or little or nothing at all.

J.C.Penney Co. A NATION-WIDE INSTITUTION- INC. DEPARTMENT STORES

The Boys and Girls Hold Their Annual Project Round-up

A Western New York Farm and Home Talk

By M. C. Burritt

THE first week in November saw a great amount of apples, potatoes and cabbage gathered and disposed of or put safely away. All but one day of the week was good and permitted harvesting. However, there is a very great amount of these products, especially apples and cabbage still to be harvested. There was a light freeze and a cutting white frost last week. Will the final freeze-up hold off long enough to stow everything safely away? We are all anxious and working to the limit to save it all for we need even the small income derived from apples this year. Last year on this date we were all through with picking.

M. C. Burritt

The apple market continues weak. "Demand slow, market dull, few sales", is a market report we are all becoming thoroughly tired of, but it is repeated day after day. Many growers are showing great confidence in the future market, as the cold storages are not being filled, and are putting all their better grades of late varieties into cold storage. So many crops have not been packed at all, but sold to canning factories and dry houses or wasted that even with grower confidence in future markets the storages are not likely to be filled.

National apple week was more or less observed during the past wek. In Rochester it was claimed that 60,000 apples were given away. Restaurants generally displayed apples and specialized on apple dishes. A New York Central dining car menu had the following card appended to it:

National Apple Week

October 30th to November 6th inclusive

Apple Fritters	.20
Apple Sause	.15
Green Apple Pie	.25
Baked Apple with cream	.35

Health's Best Way, Eat Apples Every Day

Such prices probably offended more than they please a fruit grower. We sell so many, many apples at from one-half cent to one cent apiece, that even after admitting that 70 per cent of the consumer's price is added after the fruit leaves the farm, we are unable to see the justice of these prices.

Cabbage Market Good

The cabbage situation is much more cheerful. In strong contrast to the apple market report; "demand active, market firm" is encouraging if a man has cabbage to sell. The price has advanced slowly but steadily since its opening on Danish three or four weeks ago from $7 and $9 a ton to $14 and $16 a ton at the present time. Even with this rather attractive price out of the field many growers are storing believing that the price will advance still more as it did last year. However, probably more than half of the cabbage grown hereabouts, has been sold already at from eight to twelve dollars per ton.

This past week we had a round-up exhibit of our Junior Project or Four H Club Achievement boys and girls work. Each youngster who had grown a garden of his own brought his products together for an exhibit and competed with the others for prizes. The boys showed their best pair of chickens and the girls their canning and sewing. Along with the products each had to show a complete report and story of what he or she had done and in the case of the gardeners a plan of the garden. Recognition of each achievement by boy or girl was given and important facts were pointed out. Thus have hand, head, health and heart been developed.

Post Your Farm
And Keep Trespassers Off

We have had some new signs made up of extra heavy material because severe storms will tear and otherwise make useless a lighter constructed material. We unreservedly advise farmers to post their land and the notices we have prepared comply in all respects with the laws of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. The price to sucribers is 95 cents a dozen, the same rate applying to larger quantities.

American Agriculturist
461 Fourth Avenue New York

PHILADELPHIA
Chestnut and 39th Street
Hotel Pennsylvania
Fireproof—Unrestricted Parking—Garage

OSCAR W. RICHARDS, Manager
600 ROOMS—500 BATHS
Rooms with running water from $2.50 per day. Rooms with private bath and shower from $3.50 per day
Food and Service the Best
Near West Philadelphia Station Pennsylvania Railroad
University of Pennsylvania—Franklin Field

The Lead Seal Stays on Tree
KELLYS' Certified True-to-Name Fruit Trees
Be Sure Of Your Fruit Before You Plant

The "True-to-Name" Lead Seal of the Massachusetts Fruit Growers' Association remains on the Kelly tree until it bears.
And whether certified or not, you can be sure of bigger and better crops because every Kelly tree is guaranteed and propagated on whole root, imported seedlings—not by grafting on piece roots.
Ask about Kellys' Cortland Apple
Write today for your copy of our catalog. We have no agents—you deal direct with us.

Kelly Bros. Nurseries
1130 Cherry St. Dansville, N. Y.
Established 1880

Crossbred Animals Not The Solution

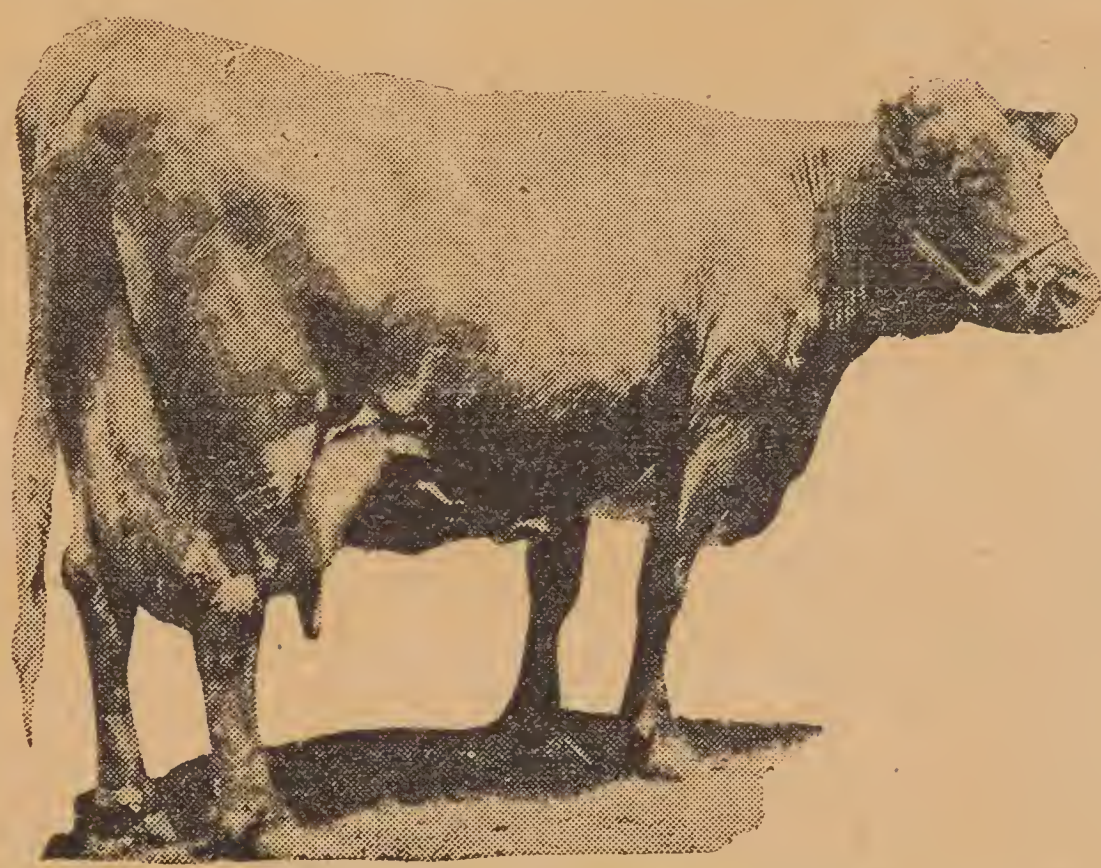
A Plowhandle Talk About Increasing the Butterfat in Milk

By H. E. COOK

DAIRYMEN are at the threshold of an interesting period and also a dangerous one. Consumers are asking for milk with a higher percent of fat and somehow we must give it to them. There is only one way to do it quick and that is to standardize by using the separator and there is no legitimate reason why we should not do so. Of course, the relation of fat to solids not fat will be slightly altered but it is so small that the food value will not be disturbed and surely the food value will be increased.

H. E. Cook

As every dairyman knows, a change of feeding rations will not increase the fat percentage. A sudden increase of feed may actually lower the percentage of fat in the milk. A cow that is kept in fine condition all of the time will probably give a higher percentage of fat after she has freshened than one in low condition. As a general proposition, however, there is not much change in the percentage of fat. Three percent cows are three percent cows or approximately so from year to year. Milking out the fore milk from one to two quarts and feeding it to calves will help. My experience has been over a period of thirteen years when taking out this fore milk from low testers, that the first quart will test under one percent and the next or second quart will test slightly over one percent. Beyond two quarts the test will vary from one and a half percent to two percent. While the gain in fat in the balance will be appreciable the loss of fat in the fore milk makes for waste. I think it is a safe statement to make that certified milk producers who are not permitted to add fat but are permitted to milk out fore milk, that the practice is practicable only as an emergency measure and that it is cheaper to use Guernseys or Jerseys in numbers sufficient to make about a four percent milk.



Melba 15th of Darbalara, a Milking Shorthorn Cow that produced 1,614 lbs. of butterfat in 365 days, a world's butterfat record for all breeds.

We do not need to say that Holstein milk is low in butterfat, that Ayrshires are some better, that Guernseys are perhaps on an average next and Jerseys are the highest of the four. Then why not cross Holsteins and Jerseys and have a single cow with a four percent capacity. No more beautiful theory can be figured out on paper. The trouble is that it won't work. Why? A good many theories have been given, but you can guess as well as I. Instead of getting fifty pounds of four percent milk, the chances are greater to get twenty-five pounds of three percent. Never was this advice given at a more favorable time when many are looking for a short cut, and sure enough cross breeding would be a short cut and save time if it would give the desired result.

The Dairyman's League has been and is now the one big drawback toward the higher percent fat by continuing to maintain a four cent differential in each point. The country is filled with Holstein cows and many of them are more profitable on

(*Continued on page* 8)

When Apples Fail to Pay

Steers, Lambs and Canning Crops Help on this Orleans County Farm

This is another story of a man who has made a success of farming. In the near future stories will appear about farmers in Tioga County, Pa., Hartford County, Conn., and Hampshire County, Mass.—The Editors.

ON the day I visited his farm, Mr. George Lamont, of Albion, New York, was scheduled to go to Batavia to attend a Rotary Club luncheon. Mr. Palmer, who is County Farm Bureau Manager, and I went to the farm fairly early in the morning, only to find that Mr. Lamont had gone to Albion and had not returned. When we finally found him, the time before he must leave was short, so I looked the farm buildings over and took a few pictures, while Mrs. Lamont like all good wives do at such times, was doubtless finding his collar buttons, a clean handkerchief and similar articles of apparel which we men never can find. I did most of my talking with him on the road to Batavia.

Mr. George Lamont of Orleans Co., N. Y.

Mr. Lamont was married in 1899, worked his father-in-law's farm for one year and then share-rented for several years from his father, the farm which he now owns.

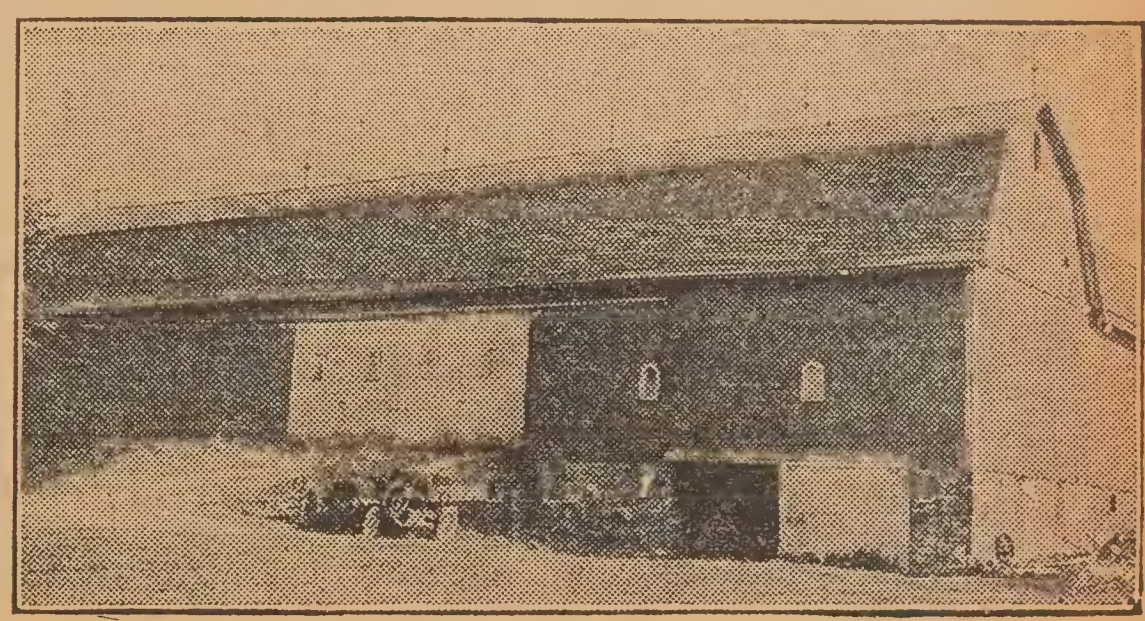
The farm is 212 acres in area and an adjoining farm of 80 acres, owned by Mrs. Lamont, is worked with it. "The purchase price of the farm was $16,000," said Mr. Lamont, "and I had only enough money to get the equipment to run the place. Of course the amount of equipment was much less than we find necessary now and yet, in spite of this and the comparatively low price we paid for the farm, I found it necessary to pay interest for a good many years before we finally succeeded in paying for it. While I was renting the farm I helped father remodel and enlarge the barn and twelve years ago we built the house which is now on the farm, moving the old one to one side to serve as a tenant house."

"In spite of the time it took us to pay for the farm, I doubt whether conditions are any better now than they were then. One of the disadvantages nowadays is high taxes and something should be done to remedy this injustice. The farmer's property is readily accessible, while the wealth of the city escapes its just share of taxation. It also takes a far greater degree of skill to operate the farm than it did when I started out. Of course all of us hope for better times, but they seem to be slow in appearing."

Mr. Lamont has two boys, Eldridge and Darwin, who are attending Cornell University. The older one is taking an arts course while the younger one is a student in the College of Agriculture and is planning to come home and help his father on the farm. This son is on the staff of the Cornell Countryman, while the older boy is on the Sun Board, which has charge of publishing the Cornell Sun, a newspaper edited and published by the students of the university. "Of course I would be very glad to have one of the boys come back," said Mr. Lamont. "I never expect to be able to do any more work than I can now and yet I would not like to have them feel it their duty to come. I told Darwin that he should not feel under any obligation to come back if he did not want to." Mr. Lamont also has a daughter, Dorothy, who is a graduate of Cornell University.

Since operating the farm Mr. Lamont has seen many changes in the type of farming followed. Years ago beans were the staple cash crop. Very little fruit was grown and more stress was placed on the usual routine farm crops. Mr. Lamont began setting out apples and other fruit soon after he bought the place, so at the present time 65 acres are in fruit, mostly apples. Ten acres, however, are in pears and nineteen acres of apples have peach trees for fillers, which will be taken out as soon

(*Continued on page* 9)



The barn on Mr. Lamont's farm.

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST
Founded 1842

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VOL. 118 November 20, 1926 No. 21

The Second Battle Against Taxation

The first battle against burdensome taxation has been fought and won. Federal taxes have been reduced by hundreds of millions since 1921. State and local taxes have risen twice as fast as federal taxes have fallen.

Hundreds of millions of tax dollars are being wasted. This money comes from the pockets of the people. It does not grow on money trees. Every wasted or unnecessary dollar spent is a dollar of capital destroyed. It has ceased earning, developing and producing. Business and property cannot forever endure this increasing drain, this steady confiscation of capital.

The second battle will be harder than the first. It should be fought and it must be won, and the time for the taxpayer to start fighting is now.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

WE most thoroughly agree with the sentiments in the above statement. In fact, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, in common with some of the farm organizations and members of the state legislatures, has been making this fight for lower taxes and particularly for a better tax deal for farmers for three or four years now, and with some good results. Each year by putting up a strenuous battle, we have been able to secure some reduction in the direct state tax on real estate which is of at least some benefit to every farmer taxpayer. The biggest result by far was the passage of the Ten Million Dollar State Aid Rural School Bill from which farmers are now just beginning to get some benefit.

But the battle for lower taxes has only just begun. To succeed, it must not only have the support and the help of the farm papers and the farm organizations but it must have your help as an individual taxpayer. If the only thing you are willing to do is to grumble, then you will continue to have grave cause for grumbling in this tax situation for many years to come. But if you will translate your grumbling into active thinking and working with your neighbors, and with your representatives at Albany, or at the other state capitols where you may reside, then it may bring at least some results.

Winter farm meetings are now beginning. None of these meetings should go by without a constructive discussion of the tax situation and without the appointment of a local committee to study the tax problem further and to report back some suggestions for action.

Prize Winners in Kitchen Contest

WE are sure that every woman will be interested in the announcement on Page 20 of the prize winners in the Better Kitchen Contest. This Kitchen Improvement Contest was conducted during the past summer under the auspices of the New York State Federation of Home Bureaus in cooperation with AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. Hundreds of women all over the state of New York enthusiastically competed and we feel sure that every one of them, even though she did not win a prize, has felt well repaid in the added interest and information she obtained on how to make the greatest workshop in the world—the kitchen—a better place in which to work and live.

Apples For Health

"You will be well pleased to note from the enclosure the rapid progress of the national publicity and advertising campaign of the apple growers about which we wrote you last month. The plans and results secured by this important branch of agriculture will be of general interest to all farmers.

"The results of the first month's activities demonstrate that this big movement is bound to succeed.

"The amount of good to be accomplished for this year's apple crop when it is needed so badly is dependent to a considerable extent on the quick cooperation received from the Agricultural Press in reaching the vast number of fruit growers throughout the country.

"Many of the Agricultural Press have already given prompt cooperation to this movement with articles or editorials and I hope you will help keep this proposition before the farmers.—Paul Stark, Pres., Apples For Health, Inc."

WE believe this work of advertising apples should have the support of every fruit grower. As we travel back and forth in the metropolitan district and read the big newspapers, already we see many advertisements and posters of different kinds calling attention of consumers to apples. Although apples are fully as cheap and as fine a fruit as any in the world, we are becoming rapidly a nation of citrus fruit eaters, and the chief reason is that the citrus growers are better advertisers and salesmen.

Apples For Health, Inc., is a national association formed to increase apple consumption. Both growers and dealers have already gotten back of the movement to a commendable extent, but so far of course only the surface has been scratched. The Board of Governors of the Association urge everyone to do his utmost, particularly at this time and during the next three months, to put the proposition over in a big way. As a first step, it was decided to urge everybody who is interested directly or indirectly in the apple industry to send in his two dollars membership at once. Arrangements are being made to send field men into the more concentrated fruit sections to get growers to support this campaign. But why wait for somebody to come and urge you to get back of your own business? Send your two dollars membership now to Lawrence Whiting, Treas., Apples For Health, Inc., Boulevard Bridge Bank, Chicago, Ill. Make checks payable to "Apples For Health, Inc."

In the meantime, if you are not an apple grower, why not try getting some good apples this year from your fellow farmers through our Apple Exchange, published on Page 22.

A Good Plan

MR. H. A. DWINELL, Manager of the Genesee County Farm Bureau, has a plan for a new service to the farmers of his county that is highly commendable and worth consideration by farmers everywhere. The plan is for the organization of a group of men similar to a cow-testing association, which will engage a traveling accountant, trained in farm management work, to travel from farm to farm each month and post the account books and records that the farmer may be interested in keeping. By this plan, the farmer would be able to know each month his present worth and the cost of production or total amount he has invested in the production of any crop.

Mr. Dwinell estimates that such an association, with fifty members, each paying the small sum of $1.50 per month, can finance the proposition. He also states that twenty-five men were already signed upon October 18th and that there would be no trouble in easily getting the fifty men to try the experiment.

Farmers are constantly urged to keep accounts and an increasingly larger number of them are doing so each year for they realize that in order to compete with other business they must put their own work on a businesslike basis. But as every farmer knows, it is hard work keeping a set of farm accounts and a great many times a farmer will start the work only to neglect it in the press of other affairs so that no benefit is received from it. With a cooperative association along the lines suggested by Mr. Dwinell, the farmer would be able at small expense to have a record kept for his business, and kept in the right way, so that he would know just how he stood on each line of his business at the close of each month. The plan may need some modifications and changes, but we believe that it would be of immense benefit if it could be used in some form in every community.

School Taxes Are Lower

"I think the American Agriculturist should be very warmly commended for its efforts in behalf of the rural schools. The increase in public money this year has reduced the taxes in our school district from over $2.00 per $100 valuation to 60 cents per $100 valuation. I am sure that such a reduction in taxation means much to the property owner.

"I have a very warm place in my heart for your paper and have been a subscriber for a number of years. I wish for the American Agriculturist a continuation of its present prosperity.—Carl P. Fraker, West Day, N. Y."

THE reduction in school taxes mentioned in the above letter is typical of what is happening in thousands of rural school districts throughout New York State. There are some districts where the reductions will be very small; there are others where you may not get the benefit of the reductions until another year. But taking the situation as a whole, we believe that the work which we have done along this line is just about the biggest accomplishment of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST in many years.

Without the help and cooperation of the great farm organizations of New York, and of many farmers themselves and farm women who understood the true facts, this fight for better rural schools and for lower school taxes never could have been won.

The Youth's Companion A Hundred Years Old

PROBABLY no other publication has had greater influence in moulding the youth of America along right lines than has the *Youth's Companion* which is now celebrating its hundredth anniversary. Its writers have been men and women of national and world-wide fame and nothing has ever been permitted in its columns that was not clean and inspiring literature, and in these times of unclean and vicious magazines and papers, a publication like the *Youth's Companion* is especially appreciated.

We have always been interested in the *Companion,* too, because of the especial attention in its stories and articles to rural and outdoor life. We confess that even yet we never read one of C. A. Stevens' stories of the Old Squire's farm down in Maine without feeling a little homesick.

We offer our heartiest congratulations to the *Youth's Companion* and its staff with the hope that its next hundred years will be as successful as the past have been.

Eastman's Chestnuts

THIS farmer wasn't stingy. He was merely economical in the management of his big farm and all his hired hands. One morning while repairing the curb to his underground cistern he very unexpectedly fell in, pulling the rope in with him as he went down. Having always been a good swimmer, he had no trouble in keeping afloat; but the water was cold and he couldn't climb out. His wife was helpless, alone and without a rope.

"John!" she yelled excitedly down to him. "I'll ring the dinner bell so's the boys can come in and pull you out."

"What time is it?" he yelled.

"'Bout eleven o'clock."

"NO, DANG IT, LET 'EM WORK ON TILL DINNER TIME. I'LL JUST SWIM AROUND TILL THEY COME."

A Square Deal For The Rural Schools

An Outline of Just What the State Department Stands For

By FRANK PIERPONT GRAVES

Commissioner of the State Department of Education

AS Commissioner of Education, I am interested in the education of all the boys and girls who live in New York State.

Last year there were more than 150,000 boys and girls registered in the one-room schools of the State. I am anxious that these boys and girls should have just as good facilities as do the boys and girls who live in the cities and villages of the State. They should all have the opportunity to get an education that will best fit them for their life work. Some of them cannot have this opportunity under present conditions because they live too far away from high schools, and the burden of expense is too great for their parents to bear.

I do not wish to be understood as believing that all the problems of education in the city have been solved. The facts, show, however, that, on the whole, better school facilities are provided in the city than in the country. Certainly the boys and girls from the farms, most of whom are of native American stock, should not be discriminated against in the provision which the State makes for their education.

I crave all these opportunities for rural boys and girls and furthermore I believe they should be provided without an undue burden of taxation on rural people. Therefore, I favor liberal state aid for rural districts, thus requiring the State as a whole to help the less prosperous sections.

Naturally, one will ask "Why are there not good facilities now in the country? Why are taxes unusually high in some rural districts?"

To answer these questions, one needs only to review briefly our early educational history.

It is not the one-room school that troubles us most. It is the small unit of taxation. School districts were laid out more than a century ago when conditions were quite different from now. Then there were no corporations. The wealth of the State was largely agricultural. The majority of the people lived in the country.

The early conception of education was instruction in the three R's. Our present-day complex civilization requires more than a knowledge of the common branches. Every parent wants his boy and his girl to have a high school education, because in these days they need at least this training if they are to perform well their duties as citizens.

In the early days taxation was more uniform. It is unnecessary to state the inequalities that now exist. A few districts in each town have the benefit of the tax that corporations pay. The original community was considerably smaller than now, and the present district was organized on the lines of that early unit. The school district with its small agricultural area provided sufficient means to satisfy the early conception of education, referred to above. Now it is manifestly impossible for that early community unit, the common school district, to provide for our entire educational needs. For example, each common school district cannot build a high school, and yet every school patron, who has the welfare of rural boys and girls at heart, thinks high school facilities should be provided. No wonder then that every one who has studied this question has reached the conclusion that the school district is too small for our modern

(*Continued on page* 11)

A Fair Statement

THE article by Commissioner Graves of the New York State Education Department printed on this page was first published in "New York State Education," an educational journal circulating among teachers and school officials. After we had read it, we believed that every farmer should have the opportunity of seeing it and therefore asked permission of Commissioner Graves and of Editor Horner of "New York State Education" to reprint it in American Agriculturist. We hope every one of our people will read it from beginning to end in order that they may have a clear conception of what Commissioner Graves' attitude and policies really are toward rural schools.

There has been a great deal of misstatement and destructive criticism circulated in regard to the attitude of the New York State Education Department toward the rural schools. American Agriculturist does not always agree with all of the policies of the Department, but we believe in fair play and we believe that it is right to take Commissioner Graves' word as to what his policies really are as they are stated in this article rather than to accept what some destructive enemy says they are. We believe what Commissioner Graves states on this page is a fair and honest attitude, sincerely looking to do the best that he can to give country boys and girls and rural school patrons a square deal. Read Commissioner Graves' Statement and form your own conclusions.—The Editors.

New York Potato Growers Report Local Conditions

Rot Damage Serious in Sections---Digging Being Rushed to Avoid Freezing

By FRED W. OHM

Associate Editor, American Agriculturist

THE New York potato crop prospects are in the lap of the Gods. Everything depends on the weather. If growers can secure the entire crop of the State before the ground freezes and stops all digging operations, the chances are we will see just an average good market because there will be apparently enough potatoes to go round. On the other hand if the quarter of the crop that was still undug during the first week in November is lost, we will have about the same quantity of potatoes that we had a year ago and we can look for a similar range in prices. In fact, we may have more of a runaway market than last year for we must bear in mind that this year Pennsylvania falls short of last year's crop by some three million bushels.

FRED W. OHM

According to R. L. Gillett, statistician of the New York State Department of Farms and Markets, the forecast on October 1 was for a crop of 31,047,000 bushels of potatoes as compared with the 1925 crop of 23,994,000 bushels. From October 1 to November 1 there was a slight revision in the figures as indicated in the box in the center of this article. However, it is easy to see that if we were to lose a quarter of this year's crop, it would closely approximate last year's production.

When the deal closed last March, there were many who freely predicted that because of the high prices received for the 1925 crop, everybody would "jump in" and as a result we would have cheap potatoes in 1926. Even if the whole crop is secured it is quite evident we will still see a good potato market, for New York's crop is approximately 4½ million bushels under the five-year average. If, however, a few million bushels are frozen solid in the ground, there will be a different story to write. There is no telling where the market will go under such cricumstances. It is quite certain that it would reach last year's level when so many growers had a chance to recoup the losses they had suffered in the previous years.

In order to get a concise idea of the situation in New York state AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST wrote to about 50 individuals throughout the potato producing sections, including county agents and growers. The response has been almost unanimous. The heaviest response came from Western New York.

First let us take that great potato county, Steuben. "Bill" Stempfle, manager of the Steuben County Farm Bureau at Bath writes that the crop is about three-quarters dug, that rot is quite serious, taking about 10% of the crop and that there has been some damage following two heavy freezes they had in that section. He states that the crop is turning out about the same as last year, that loading has not been very heavy for growers are rushing their digging operations and that prices during the past couple of weeks have averaged about $1.25.

Here are some other reports from Steuben County:

Seymour Bridge of Arkport writes that 70% of the crop has been harvested and that rot is running as high as 40 or 50% damage, that potatoes on low ground have been badly frozen while on high ground they have been protected by snow. Indications are that the crop is turning out as heavy as last year. Prices vary from $1.30 to $1.60.

Fred Hopkins, secretary of the Steuben Central Cooperative Association, Wallace, N. Y.: "Digging nearly completed. There is some rot, but not bad. The crop is turning out as heavy as last year. There has been no freeze severe enough to cause damage. Dealers are offering $1.25 but growers are holding for more money."

Smith E. Harding, secretary, Fremont Cooperative Association, Hornell, N. Y.: "Digging is about two-thirds completed. There is about twice as much rot as last year. The crop is not turning out as heavy as 1925. On the morning of November 4, there was a freeze that caused damage. During the first week in November the association was paying $1.40. Few potatoes are coming in because farmers are digging and trying to get them out of the ground. Rains have bothered a great deal, slowing up work."

W. Stickney, secretary, Prattsburg Cooperative Association, Prattsburg, N. Y.: "Digging is

(*Continued on page* 6)

November 1 Potato Forecast

ON November 1 the New York State potato crop was forecast at 31,702,000 bushels, according to a last minute wire from R. L. Gillet, Agricultural Statistician of the New York State Department of Farms and Markets. This shows an increase of approximately 650,000 bushels over the forecast of October 1, and places the crop about seven and one-half million bushels heavier than the 1925 crop. However, it still falls short of the five-year average by four million bushels. A great deal depends upon the weather during November up to the time digging is completed. A sudden thorough freeze would undoubtedly cut into the estimated yield. The December 1 figures will tell the story. According to Mr. Gillett, digging was about 75% complete on November 1, taking the State as a whole. He also said the crop on Long Island was in a large measure responsible for the heavy increase.

Making a hard job easier

The time will never come when farming will be listed as an easy job. But groping in the dark is one hardship electricity will abolish.

On farms electrically equipped, power lines bring clean, safe lighting to the darkest corners. And the same power drives the motors of many labor-saving machines.

Not since the days when electricity was first harnessed to industrial use has it found a greater opportunity for human emancipation than in its application to farm use.

The MAZDA lamp as it is today is one of the greatest achievements of the General Electric laboratories. The Company also manufactures many electrical products which are used on the farm. The G-E Farm Book describing these products may be obtained from your local light and power company.

GENERAL ELECTRIC

The Solvay-limed farm is the successful farm!

The farmer spreading Solvay Pulverized Limestone is bound to be successful because he is sure of sweet soil, productive soil. That means bumper crops—large profits.

Spread Solvay this year—sweeten sour soil, release plant food and you'll have fertile, productive fields.

Solvay gives you more, dollar for dollar, than any other lime you can buy. High test, furnace dried, finely ground, safe to handle—will not burn. In easy to handle 100-lb. bags and in bulk.

Write for the Solvay Lime Book—free.

THE SOLVAY PROCESS COMPANY
Syracuse, New York

Sold by

Local Dealers

New York Potato Growers Report Conditions

(*Continued from page 5*)

nearly finished, very little rot. The crop is not turning out as heavy as last year. There has been no freeze severe enough to cause damage. Dealers are offering $1.25. The quality of the crop is very good."

Allyn H. Briggs, Rogersville Potato Growers Cooperative Association, South Dansville, N. Y.: "95% of the crop has been dug. Rot is very bad, running to 30 or 40%. Some fields run as high as 50% damage while others are fairly clear. The weather has been particularly bad and there has been some pretty cold snaps, causing slight damage. The crop will not turn out as heavy as last year. Dealers are generally offering $1.25 to $1.50 a bushel."

Jay Smith, Avoca Cooperative Potato Association, Avoca, N. Y.:"Digging very near done. Rot reported mostly in white sprouts. Some pieces one-third damaged. As yet no severe freeze. Crop about the same as last year. Prices have ranged from $1.10 to $1.30. Not much storing by dealers. Some farmers have part of their crop and some all."

George Mehlenbacher, grower, Wayland, N. Y.: "I doubt very much if Western New York will have any more good potatoes than we had in 1925. The vines were larger and in some cases yields heavier but have blighted badly and now many of them are rotting in storage. We had considerable rain in August, September and October which meant rot, which is quite serious in this section. Dealers are generally offering $1.25 to $1.35."

W. A. Lawrence, Wayland Cooperative Association, Wayland, N. Y.: "Practically all of the crop will be harvested. Rot is not near as bad as last year. It looks as though the crop will turn out heavier than 1925. There has been some damage caused by frost. Prices are good, sometimes speculative. Farmers are holding about the usual portion of the crop. Some dealers are loading up."

Other Western New York Counties

Moving out of Steuben into the other counties in Western New York we hear from:

R. W. Pease, manager, Ontaria County Farm Bureau, Canandaigua, N. Y.: "Crop about half dug. Some growers report one-third to one-half rotted, on heavier soils. Blight took unsprayed potatoes in two days. No severe frost up to November 4. Crop will run heavier than last year. Dealers are offering $1.50 a bushel for potatoes that do not show effect of rot. Better growers who have controlled blight are putting crop in cellar."

E. D. Merrill, manager, Monroe County Farm Bureau, Rochester, N. Y.: "Digging two-thirds finished. Many fields not started. Rot is reported but not as serious as last year. Unsprayed fields (80% of total) were killed with late blight in latter part of September. As yet no freeze has been severe enough to cause damage. Crop turning out as heavy as last year. Dealers are offering $1.40 to $1.50 per bushel at the car. Truckers are paying $1.35 to $1.50 field run at the farm. Farmers too busy to sell. Car orders going unfilled. Premiums of 10 to 15 cents being paid for blight-free stock. Indications are spraying increased yield about 60 bushels on the average."

Growers Inclined to Store

M. C. Burritt, grower, Hilton, N. Y.: "Digging about from 75 to 90% completed. There is some rot reported, but not very serious. The crop is not hardly turning out as heavy as last year. Dealers are loading cars at from $1.25 to $1.60 per bushel. Growers inclined to store and hold."

W. C. Stokoe, manager, Livingston County Farm Bureau, Mt. Morris, N. Y.: "75 to 80% of potatoes dug. There is some rot but 10% would be a liberal estimate. We had quite a hard freeze on the night of November 4, which undoubtedly did some damage to potatoes near the service especially on the higher elevations or in frost pockets. Expect the total number of bushels will be slightly higher than last year due to more even stand. The size and quality of the crop is generally good. Bad weather has made it necessary that some growers discard diggers to use forks and hooks. Dealers are buying liberally. Wayland is the strongest market in this section. Dealers and truckers have a price war on, bidding each other up and in some instances going into the fields for potatoes. Dealers in Dansville offered $1.35 on November 3rd. Potato growers are sitting pretty."

Better Prices Expected

L. H. Woodward, manager, Wyoming County Farm Bureau, Warsaw, N. Y.: "Digging about 85% completed. Rot will run about 15%. As yet no frost damage. Crop is turning out about the same as last year. The market is steady at $1.40 to $1.50 per bushel delivered at the warehouse for A-grade. Farmers generally are looking for better prices."

John G. Hickey, Gainesville Potato Cooperative, Gainesville, Wyoming County, N. Y.: "Digging about 90% completed. Reports indicate rot damage is slight and as yet no frost damage. The crop is about 75% of last year. The price at our cooperative is $1.50."

R. G. Palmer, manager, Orleans County

(*Continued on opposite page*)

County Talks

Wyoming Increases Service and Decreases Membership Fee

INTEREST in Farm Bureau work in Wyoming County has increased as a result of the reduced membership fee. At a special meeting, the members voted to reduce the fee from five to two dollars. Farmers who have never before been members are sending their dues in by mail. Committeemen report little difficulty in getting increased membership in their school districts.

County Agent L. H. Woodward of Wyoming County

The Farm Bureau work that Wyoming County farmers speak most favorably about is the T. B. eradication work, the weather forecast, the State and National legislation, the special information on the control of disease and insect pests, the woodchuck campaign, Cow Testing Association work, soil testing for need of lime and information on crop prospects and market needs. All the cattle in the county will be tested before the first of next year.

The insects and diseases causing most trouble to Wyoming county farmers during the past year were potato leaf hopper, bean root rot and blight, apple aphids, apple scab and apple red bug, potato blight, stinking smut of wheat, oat smut, grasshoppers and the seed corn maggot. Assistance was given in the control of each of these pests by the Farm Bureau.

Over 30,000 woodchucks were destroyed. Feed and milk records were kept on over 1000 dairy cows. 800 soil tests were made to determine the lime requirement. Nearly 100 samples of seed were tested for germination.

Weather forecasts were made available to all Wyoming county farmers during the haying and harvest season. The Farm Bureau was unable to take any responsibility for the weather during September.

On the whole, we feel in Wyoming County that the interest in Farm Bureau work for 1926 is greater than it has been for several years past.—L. H. Woodward, County Agricultural Agent.

Farm Bureau, Albion, N. Y.: "Crop 75% dug. Rot reported from 30 to 40%. Crop is turning out heavier than last year. Dealers are offering various prices, mostly from $1.50 to $1.75. Orleans County does not raise enough potatoes for home consumption."

In the North Central Counties

Now let us move eastward into the central section of the State. From the line formed by Onondaga and Oneida town of Chemung and Tioga.

D. D. Ward, manager, Onondaga County Farm Bureau, Syracuse, N. Y.: "About one-third of the crop still in the ground. Rot is reported very heavy in the lowland and on heavy soils. No frost damage as yet. The crop is not turning out as heavy as last year. Growers who obtained 250 to 300 bushels last year are digging around 200. Dealers are generally offering $1.25 to $1.50 for the local market. Prices are being held down because of poor quality."

G. W. Bush, manager, Oneida County Farm Bureau, Utica, N. Y.: "Digging about half finished in the potato sections, others finished. Sprayed fields show no rot, others 20%. Crop is turning out about the same as last year. Price in Utica and Rome from $1.25 to $2.00 per bushel."

D. L. Hayes, manager, Madison Co. Farm Bureau, Wampsville, N. Y.: "Digging about two-thirds completed. Rot heavy will reach 50% although no frost damage as yet. Crop turning out as heavy as last year. Dealers offering $1.50 to $1.75."

C. H. Fullager, manager Fulton County Farm Bureau, Gloversville, N Y.: "Digging 95% completed. Southern part of the county clear. Rot in northern part shows about 15% in some varieties. No severe freeze as yet. Crop will turn out about 75% of last year. Most producers are filling yearly orders at $1.75 to $2.00 per bushel, holding surplus for later market. Potatoes generally are of good quality. Rot mostly in Green Mountains. No other disease noticed."

Around Cortland and Norwich

H. L. Vaughn, manager, Cortland County Farm Bureau, Cortland, N. Y.: "Digging about two-thirds done. Rot is reported as being quite bad especially in field not sprayed thoroughly. The crop is not turning out as heavy as last year. The highest price offered to my knowledge was $2.25 at the farm. There is no anxiety to sell on the part of lots of growers."

Charles Huff, grower, Moravia, Cayuga County, N. Y.: "The answers received from growers that I called on the phone after I got your letter, really surprised me especially regarding the blight condition. My fields of certified stock was reported by inspectors as only 4%. Reports I received from most of the growers covering the southern end of our county, give all the way from 50 to 60% rot. Therefore I feel that 25% is conservative. The crop is not turning out as heavy as last year. As yet there has been no freeze severe enough to cause damage, however, frozen ground has delayed digging. Dealers are offering $1.25 but not many going in. Trucks are coming to the farmers and paying $1.50 to take to the city markets."

K. D. Scott, manager, Chenango County Farm Bureau, Norwich, N. Y.: "Called two growers on the telephone in the vicinity of Sherburne. Both report digging three-quarters done. Both report heavy rot damage. Indications are crop will turn out about the same as last year. Dealers are offering from $1.50 to $2. A few trucks offering the latter figure. Some looking for higher prices. No carlots leaving county practically all sales to truck men to pay higher prices than shippers can afford to pay.

H. P. Beales, manager, Otsego County Farm Bureau, Cooperstown, N. Y.: "Digging two-thirds done. Rot damage not serious. Crop turning out slightly heavier than last year. Dealers mostly on trucks, offer $1.20 to $1.50."

Moving to the Southern Tier we get the following reports:

A. R. Blanchard, manager, Tioga County Farm Bureau, Owego, N. Y.: "75 to 80% of the crop has been dug. There is some report of rot damage although it is only considered slight. Indications are that the crop will run a little lighter than last year. Dealers are generally offering $1.25 to $1.30."

Daniel Dean, well known potato grower of Nichols, Tioga County, N. Y.: "Digging is about 80% complete. Rot is reported in this section ranging from 10% to 40 and 50% damage in a few cases. There has been some slight damage from frost. The crop is turning out about the same as last year. Dealers are buying all they can get if sound, at $1.40. There is going to be considerable loss in storage due to rot."

R. W. Hewitt, manager, Chemung County Farm Bureau, Elmira, N. Y.: "Digging about two-thirds done. Rot causing some damage, about 10 to 15%. The crop is not turning out as heavy as last year. Dealers generally offering $4.25 per 150-pound sacks. Buyers holding back on State crop to find extent of rot. Some Michigan and Maine potatoes being bought. Potatoes made large tops this year and weather failed to prove favorable for development of tubers resulting in quite a few small potatoes."

In The "North Country" Sections

Now let us move into the great north country where the potato crop is an important one.

S. R. Farley, manager, St. Lawrence County Farm Bureau, Canton, N. Y.: "Digging practically completed. Rot reported as being rather serious. Practically the entire crop was secured without any frost damage. Practically no potatoes being offered for sale in St. Lawrence County. The reported price is $1.75 to $2.00. White grubs caused very serious trouble. Not enough potatoes were raised in the county to supply the demand of the local trade and many farmers will have to buy their table stock."

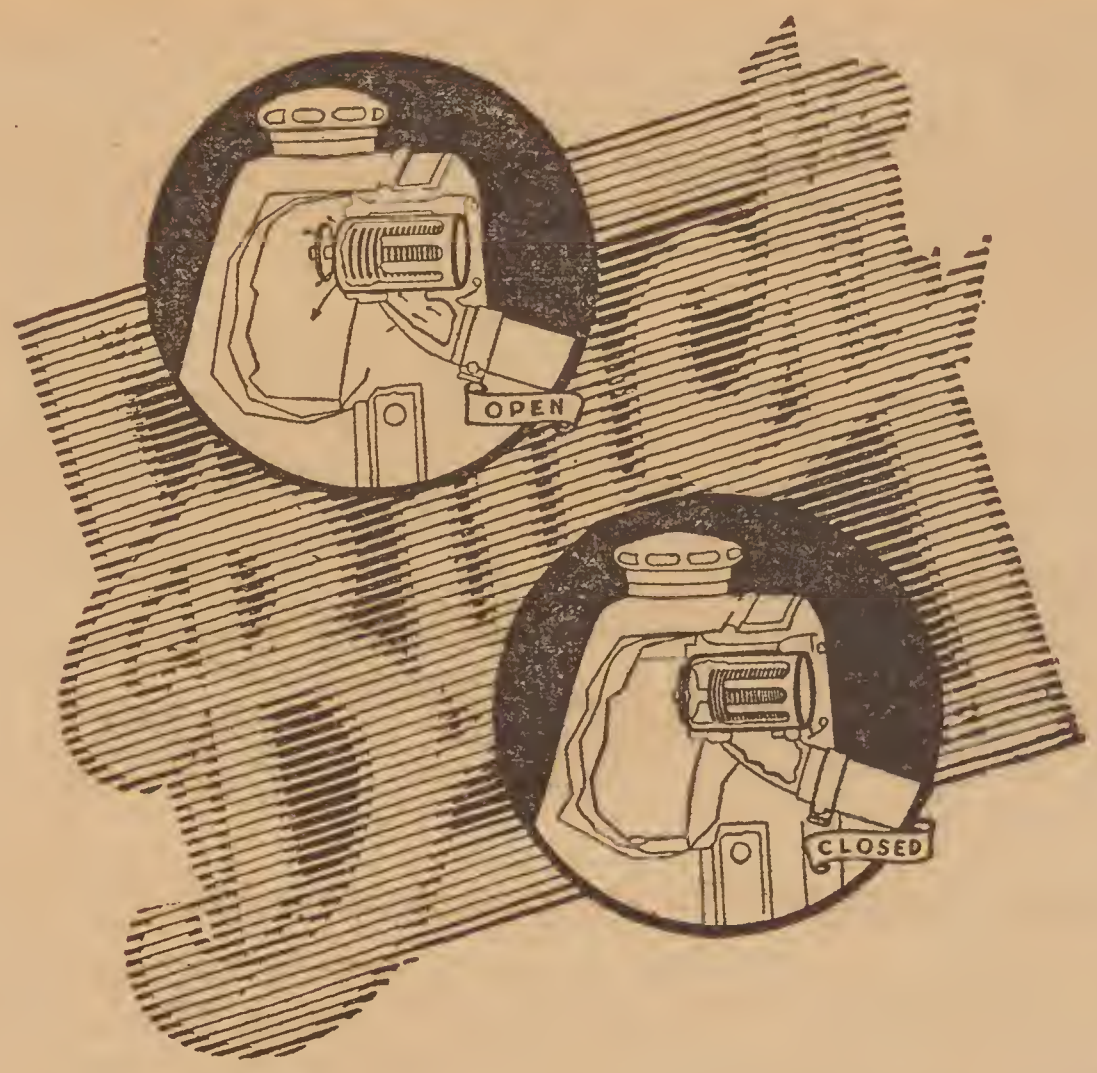
L. E. Allen, manager, Clinton County Farm Bureau, Plattsburg, N. Y.: "Digging has been completed. Some rot has been reported on unsprayed fields. No frost damage. Crop just about the same as 1925. Dealers offering $1.25 per bushel, F. O. B. car. Growers, who used good seed and sprayed this year are getting good yields and no rot."

James Fitzpatrick, secretary, Peru Potato Growers Cooperative Association, Peru, Clinton County, N. Y.: "Digging is finished. Rot was not serious in this section and we had no frost damage. The crop turned out about the same as last year. Dealers are offering $1.50 a bushel but very few are moving."

John T. Gleason, Saranac Farmers Co-

(*Continued on page* 8)

WHEN BETTER AUTOMOBILES ARE BUILT, BUICK WILL BUILD THEM



Buick *Thermostatic Control* provides *smooth* Engine Performance at 0° or 90° *in the shade*

Thermostatic Circulation Control is a new reason why the Buick engine is so easy to start and so pleasant to drive, in all kinds of weather.

Summer conditions prevail all year, under the Buick hood. At 90°, or at zero this valuable Buick improvement reduces the warming-up period to *less than three minutes!*

No water circulates through the Buick radiator until 120° Fahrenheit, the best operating temperature, is reached. Then a valve automatically opens and circulation starts.

But the valve snaps shut, circulation quits, if for any reason the temperature drops below 120°. Engine heat is thus stored for quick starting on cold days.

For this, and many other vital reasons, the new Buick is the Greatest Ever Built. The engine is *vibrationless beyond belief.* Drive it and see what that means.

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THE GREATEST BUICK EVER BUILT

Another Smashing Record with Corn Gluten Feed

Made by Brownie—World's Champion Ayrshire Grade Cow

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If Your Dealer Does Not Handle Corn Gluten Feed, Any of the Above Named Manufacturers Will Supply You.

This wonder cow is owned by Mr. Ralph W. Cripps of Camden, Maine. With a record of 20,140 pounds of milk and 891.39 pounds of butterfat, she becomes the world's champion grade Ayrshire and one of the greatest grade cows of all time.

The feeding and production of Brownie were carefully checked by the Maine Experiment Station, under the strictest Advanced Registry rules. Following is the opinion of Mr. C. T. Conklin, Secretary of the Ayrshire Breeders Association.

"She Is a Net Profit Cow"

"As she had no special care, but was housed and handled with the rest of the herd, she has proved to be an unusually good investment and a very valuable net profit cow.

"The Cripps farm has no silo. No clover or alfalfa was raised or purchased. Brownie depended upon the ordinary herds-grass and timothy hay, produced on the farm, and a good ration."

Brownie's Record Making Ration

According to Mr. L. C. Plaisted of the Maine Experiment Station, Brownie stood in her stanchion with the rest of the herd and received only hay, water and the following ration:

Corn Gluten Feed -	200 pounds (28% of the ration)
Wheat Bran - - -	100 pounds
Middlings - - - -	100 pounds
Yellow Hominy Feed	200 pounds
Cotton Seed Meal -	100 pounds
Salt—a little more than	1%

Mr. Plaisted further states that after trying a great many rations Mr. Cripps has found this one very satisfactory.

Corn Gluten Feed
23% Protein
Makes Every Ration Better

Feed any mixture you like but be sure it contains Corn Gluten Feed. You will then have a better ration—more feed and less waste. You will get more milk per dollar of feed cost.

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Fill out and mail the attached coupon and we will send you a free copy of a 64-page book which tells you about Corn Gluten Feed and how to use it. This books contains 28 tested rations for cows, cattle, hogs, sheep and poultry.

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No. 59

Crossbred Animals Not the Solution

(*Continued from page 3*)

a fat basis than other breeds of a higher quality and no special privileges should be granted to them though they do have a special privilege now.

A six cent differential in butter fat would have a marked effect on increasing the fat in all grades of milk. I don't wish to be understood as saying that consumers would stand for a price for all milk containing three and six-tenths to four percent butter fat. Everybody wants all they can get for a given amount of money and there is only a certain amount of butter fat in the country and so if we put more fat into a quart bottle than formerly somebody will have to pay the price.

Changing or trying to change the base price from three percent to three and one-half percent as I can see the situation, can have no effect upon an increased butter fat content. No doubt, there will be a psychological effect on consumers, they will suppose that they are actually getting more fat in their milk. The man who knew more about the practical working out of law enforcement for forty years than any one in this country, Mr. Geo. L. Flanders formerly of the New York State Department of Agriculture always had some doubt about turning the average milk man loose on selling of milk for what there was actually in it. Of which standardization may be a part because he said you could not trust them. He always stood for a minimum standard as being the only workable plan and the recent exposure, in New York City, bears out Mr. Flander's judgment. Perhaps human nature after all has not changed. I know very well that not every phase of idealism is workable. Prohibition is ideal, but up to date, we have not worked it out completely.

New York Potato Growers Report Conditions

(*Continued from page 7*)

operative Association, Clayburg, Clinton County, N. Y.: "Farmers in this section have finished digging. There is some rot here but very slight. The crop is not turning out as heavy as last year. Dealers cannot fill their supplies as farmers are holding for more money."

R. J. Clark, manager, Essex County Farm Bureau, Westport, N. Y.: "Digging practically completed. Rot has been reported but not as serious as last year. Crop turned out practically equal to 1925. Most of the crop marketed early and locally. Prevailing prices $1.50 to $2.00."

O. G. Agne, manager, Jefferson County Farm Bureau, Watertown, N. Y.: Digging completed. Not much rot reported in fields but serious in bin in some sections. Not much buying in Watertown by dealers, most potatoes going in private trade at $1.50 to $2.00 per bushel."

In the Upper Hudson Valley

Coming down through the valley into the upper regions of the Hudson we hear from

C. M. Slack, manager, Washington County Farm Bureau, Ft. Edward, N. Y.: "Digging practically completed. No rot has been reported but some damage by grubs, especially in central part of county. Crop turning out heavier than last year. Potatoes are moving readily at $1.25 to $1.50. Local markets are holding strong. Last year the crop was drowned out in mid-summer and was a complete failure in the muck land while hilly land blighted badly. This year early prospects were for a good crop but set was light and yield accordingly."

H. B. Little, manager, Saratoga County Farm Bureau, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.: "Digging just about completed. No rot reported as yet. Crop turning out better than last year. Buying is brisk at the farm. Prices ranging from $4.50 to $5.00 per barrel."

Now let us go down into the country

(*Continued on page 19*)

On the Coldest Days

keep warm and comfortable while working or playing outdoors in a

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Brown's Beach Jacket

The Old Reliable Working Garment

Made of strong knit cloth with knit-in wool-fleece lining and cut to fit snugly. Warm as an overcoat, cheaper than a good sweater, will not rip, ravel or tear and can be washed. Three styles—coat with or without collar, and vest.

Ask your dealer

BROWN'S BEACH JACKET COMPANY
Worcester, Massachusetts

Wauban Farms Jerseys

The Home of
GOLDEN FERN'S NOBLES—GOLDEN FERNS
Offers for sale bull calves of a caliber that will interest the constructive breeder. The kind that will improve both type and production.
Herd is Accredited.
RAY L. WILLIAMS, - - MGR.
Ashfield, Mass.

GUERNSEYS We can now offer you for a limited time young bull calves out of A. R. cows sired by either a son of Florham Laddie or Ultra May King. Prices reasonable.
Herd Accredited
Chas. A. Slater, FORGE HILL FARM
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TAYLOR FARM JERSEYS
We are offering 20 heifers ranging from 3 months to 20 months old. Nearly all are from Register of Merit dams, and several are already bred to a beautiful son of the White Cid. They are priced for quick sale. 'Phone or write for more complete description.
THE TAYLOR FARM
Delaware Co. Stamford, New York

SPECIAL BABY BULLS AT $50 EACH
30 to 50 day Gt. Grandsons of Oxford You'll Do, out of some of my best cows. Will ship C. O. D. on approval.
HERD ACCREDITED WATCH THIS SPACE
HEDGES HOMESTEAD STOCK FARM
East Durham, N. Y. C. H. Jennings, Owner

HAY-STRAW-COWS-BULLS-HEIFFRS
When in need of alfalfa, timothy, clover hay or straw, write me your needs. Also have a few registered tuberculin tested Holstein service bulls and bred heifers and cows to sell.
Henry K. Jarvis, Richfield Springs, N.Y.

BROADACRES GUERNSEYS Five months old bull calves. Best of breeding. Priced in reach of the grade herd owner.
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F. M. SMITH, SPRINGFIELD CNTR, N.Y.

SHEEP BREEDERS

RAMBOUILLET RAM LAMBS 110 to 125 lbs. each. One yearling ram. H. C. BEARDSLEY, Montour Falls, N. Y.

FEEDING PIGS

FEEDING PIGS FOR SALE Yorkshire Chester cross or Yorkshire and Berkshire cross, all large growthy pigs weaned and eating pigs 7 to 8 weeks old, $4.00 each; 8 to 9 weeks old, $4.50 each. Send in and get from 2 to 50 pigs. Also pure bred Chester White Barrows, Boars or Sows, 6 weeks old, $6.00 each. Pure Bred Yorkshire Barrows, Boars or Sows, 6 weeks old, $6.00 each. I will ship C. O. D. to you on approval. If pigs are not satisfactory at your depot, have pigs returned at my expense. Safe delivery guaranteed. No charge for shipping crates. WALTER LUX, 388 Salem St., Woburn, Mass. Tel. 0086.

We Pay EXPRESS CHARGES TO YOUR DEPOT: Yorkshire and Chester White cross, and Chester and Berkshire cross pigs 7 to 8 weeks old, $5.00 each; 8 to 9 weeks old, $5.50 each. Pure bred Chester white 7 weeks old, $7.00 each. These are all large growthy pigs, weaned and eating. We crate and ship C. O. D. to your depot. No charge for shipping crates or express. These are net prices. If satisfactory, pay express man, and if not, return at our expense.
Will ship from 2 to 50 to you on approval
CLOVER HILL FARM, R. F. D. Box 48, WOBURN, MASS.

FEEDING PIGS FOR SALE—Either Chester and Yorkshire cross or Berkshire and Chester cross, 7 to 8 weeks old, $4.00 each; 8 to 9 weeks old, $4.50 each. Also a handsome lot of pure bred Chester Whites, barrows, boars or sows, 7 weeks old, $5.50 each. We have an extra nice selection of pigs at present, either pure bred or cross breeds, and are prepared to ship from 2 to 50 C.O.D. on approval. If pigs are unsatisfactory on arrival at your depot, return at my expense. Safe delivery guaranteed—No charge for shipping crates—Ref. Tanner's Nat'l Bank.
A. M. LUX, 206 Washington St., WOBURN, MASS.
Tel. Wob. 1415

When Apples Do Not Pay

(*Continued from page 3*)

as the apples become full grown. In addition to fruit, the principal sources of income are wheat, which occupies about thirty acres each year, sheep and beef cattle.

Due to several bad seasons with fruit a number of farms in western New York seem to be turning to some new venture to add to the farm income. Last year Mr. Lamont raised four acres of tomatoes for the canning factory and about six acres of cabbage for market.

"We keep about 80 ewes," said Mr. Lamont, "mainly for the purpose of raising hothouse lambs and in addition to this we usually feed a carload of lambs during the winter. We also feed about 20 young steers. I found that weight can be put on these young animals much more rapidly than on older steers. However, the feeding problem is somewhat different with the young steers and from my experinece last winter I think I have learned to feed them to the best advantage. It is a question of growing them as well as fattening them. A good share of the feed they get is home-grown. We raise corn silage, alfalfa and oats and barley, which comprises the large part of the ration of the beef animals and sheep."

Where Mr. Lamont cooks his lime-sulphur for spraying his fruit trees.

I had very little opportunity to visit with Mrs. Lamont, as she was helping her husband get ready for his trip while I was on the farm. However, I know that our women readers are more interested in the doings of the housewife than they are in that of the farmer, so I asked Mr. Lamont a few questions about that side of the business. The week previous had been the week of the County Fair, so doubtless this was freshest in Mr. Lamont's mind. He mentioned that Mrs. Lamont had taken quite a number of exhibits to the County Fair and that she had taken away quite an appreciable number of prizes. He also stated that Mrs. Lamont has charge of the farm garden.

* * *

It would be difficult to find more adequate farm buildings than the ones on the Lamont Farm. Running water is supplied by a windmill which also fills a large overhead storage tank in the barn for the use of the stock. The house is lighted by an acetylene plant and is heated with a furnace. The front yard has a fine lawn and is well shaded with some fine old trees.

There is a lot of work on a farm of this size, particularly where fruit is grown, so I was not surprised when Mr. Lamont said that his help consisted of three married men who are hired by the year. The farm, like a majority in the county, is very level and much of the work is done by tractor. Mr. Lamont also has a large truck which is used for taking products to market.

Mr. Lamont has for the past year served as president of the Orleans County Farm Bureau. When I asked about it he said, with a twinkle in his eye, "The annual meeting has not occurred yet so the farmers have not yet had a chance to take my job away from me." He is also a member of the local and county Granges and is recognized for his keen interest in community affairs.—H. L. Cosline.

A scene sketched from a photograph taken on the farm of C. J. Reed, Williamstown, N. Y.

It Milks the Cows Clean

"Just the Right Suction"

"The Burrell Milker is a big improvement over the several other makes of milkers I have used during the past 10 years, especially in that *it milks the cows clean,* and applies *just the right* suction to each individual cow. My 17-year-old daughter [who appears in the foreground above] milks 30 cows daily with a Burrell Milker, and says it is much easier to operate and clean than the others we have used."—C. J. Reed, Williamstown, N. Y.

JUST the *right* suction for *each cow* at *each period* in the milking is the attainment of the Burrell Milker. And it is largely because of this *exact control of suction* that dairymen, like Mr. Reed, who have used many different makes of milkers, say "the Burrell is a big improvement over other milkers."

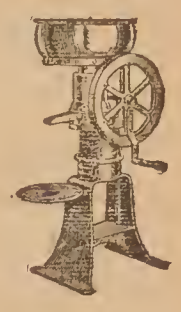
This Is the Reason

Cross Section View Automatic Controller

In the Burrell Milker, *"just the right suction"* is due to the Burrell *Automatic Controller,* one of the four exclusive Burrell features. The Automatic Controller controls *automatically* the exact extent to which vacuum, or suction, is applied to the teat. When milk is flowing freely, suction is automatically *decreased;* when milk is flowing less freely, suction is automatically *increased.* But the speed of pulsation always remains constant. *It milks the cows clean.*

4 Exclusive Features

(1) The *Automatic Controller,* which regulates the suction to suit exactly each individual cow; (2) the *Air-Cushion Teat Cup,* which supports and compresses the teats by air alone; (3) the *Sanitary Moisture Trap,* which entirely prevents contamination of the milk from the pipe line; (4) the *Positive Relief Pulsator,* which gives complete rest between pulsations and assures natural circulation—these are the four exclusive features which make the Burrell practically a *perfect* milker. These and many other important milker facts are fully explained in the Burrell Catalog.



Burrell-Simplex Cream Separator

If you are separating your milk, you need a Burrell Cream Separator—*It Skims the Milk Clean.* The old Burrell-Simplex was never equalled for close skimming, and the same wonderful Link Blades which made it famous make this simplified, easy-running, *quality* machine the closest skimming cream separator you can buy. It has a greater capacity to a given size bowl, to a given speed and to a given amount of power than any other separator. Four sizes—350, 500, 750, 1000 lbs.—hand or power driven.

Send For Valuable Free Books

Here are two valuable, illustrated books that are free to dairymen. One pictures and describes the Burrell Milker and explains how *"It Milks the Cows Clean".* The other tells about the Burrell-Simplex Cream Separator—all about its simple, sanitary, rugged construction, and how *"It Skims the Milk Clean".* Every dairyman should have both of these interesting, practical, helpful books for handy reference.

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Without obligating me in any way, please send me the two *free* books described above.
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MILKING MACHINES AND CREAM SEPARATORS

The W-W HAMMER TYPE FEED GRINDER
THE GRINDER WITH THE HAMMERS

Grinds grain, alfalfa, fodder, etc., separately or together, any fineness. No extra attachments. Trouble proof; the grinder without burrs or loose working parts.
Make Your Own Mixed Feed
Grinds oats, etc., for pigs slop. Four sizes; elevator or blower; Timken bearings. 12 years' successful service. Write for folder and ground feed samples.
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THE W.-W Feed Grinder Co., Wichita, Kansas
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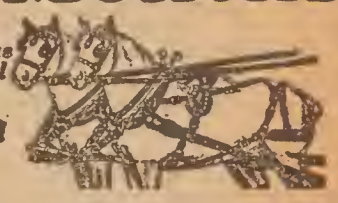

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See the combs and wattles begin to turn red.

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Listen for the song, scratch and cackle.

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Pan-a-ce-a contains other elements. For instance, it supplies important minerals, calcium carbonate and calcium phosphate, so essential to a laying hen.

Pan-a-ce-a develops pullets and puts them in the pink of condition for regular fall and winter laying.

The cost is only a trifle

The price of just one egg pays for all the Pan-a-ce-a a hen will need for six months. But under our make-good selling plan, it costs you absolutely nothing if you do not find it profitable. You have only to take the empty container back to the dealer and he will refund your money or cancel the charge. We reimburse the dealer.

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100 hens, the 12-lb. pkg. 200 hens, the 25-lb. pail
60 hens, the 5-lb. pkg. 500 hens, the 100-lb. drum

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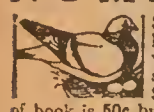

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November Chicken Chatter

Do Not Sell Turkey Breeders for Thanksgiving

THE price of turkeys to dress this fall seems to be very promising, which is always a good thing for breeders for it also makes a good price for foundation stock. Foundation stock is what I am going to talk about and this high meat price is why I am writing this article at this time of the year.

It is a temptation to sell at Thanksgiving all the birds that are large enough, which really is the right thing to do, as far as getting quick cash returns. Up to this time it has cost far less to get these turkeys on the market than it will at Xmas and New Years, hence better profit. But stop a minute and ask yourself this question, "Where are my breeders for next year?" Some one answers "the younger or smaller hens will be O.K. by breeding time." So many people prefer a young hen turkey that will dress nine or ten pounds that many fine breeding hens are sold for meat and many flocks are weakened by the deal.

Go Over Your Flock Carefully

Here is my answer to your question. Call your flock in a good light building where you can get your hands on them. If you haven't such a place, get them all together out doors. I don't need a building, for my Bourbon Reds eat from my hand and it is no trouble to catch them. But in case yours are not so tame, get them where you can handle them then say to yourself, "I will pick my breeders for next year, then the rest go for roasting."

If you are going to keep four, pick out eight and then cull to the very best of your ability, for type, size and markings of the particular breed you are raising. Know your breed before you begin and for the sake of the breed, if not for yourself, don't cross two breeds and raise mongrels in this progressive day.

I hope I have made this plain. I do not mean that a turkey hen which is small now will not make a breeder some day, for she will. But unless you know how to handle her, you better sell her to eat.

Getting Size on Hens

If you happen to have some choice hens you want to keep here is what we do. After they lay a clutch of eggs or perhaps two, if they lay early, we set her on chicken eggs and let her raise a flock of chicks. In this way we keep her growing and developing by keeping her from laying. It is better she have chickens than turkeys for with chickens you can feed her much heavier as it needn't worry you that the chicks are getting too much to eat while she was eating. Young poults might over-eat. I have done this myself this year and the result is a fine large hen for next year's work.

At this time of the year it is a good time to visit flocks of the breed you are raising and often you can get some good stock at reasonable prices. For instance, ask the owner what price they will take and you pick the flock or offer a good price yourself. Some times you can buy by the pound. Often breeders will take a price a little better than dressed price would be and you take them live weight.

If there is a poultry show near you, pass a day there if possible and see what other people are raising and when you get home your flock will look better to you than before you went, for no doubt you have learned something. In conclusion, let me say, keep the best birds you can afford for breeders. If you can afford only one good hen, keep one. Do not buy two cheap ones in place of one good one. Later we will try and help you with your breeders to get best results. But you must have the stock before you need any help.—MRS. C. J. DOXTATER.

Get Rid of Habitual Setters

Will you please advise us if year-old hens that are wanting to set in September will lay this winter and if broken up at once, about how soon should they start to lay? We have also had four pullets that were hatched in March, laid a few eggs and want to set. This seems very unusual and we have some doubt if they will lay this winter. The year-old hens that we killed after wanting to set had quantities of very small eggs.—R. A. T., New York.

IT is rather unusual for pullets to want to set at this time, although as your birds were out in March, they might want to set. Hens, of course often set at this time of year, and if, broken up, ought to lay a few more eggs. They will have to molt sooner or later, however, and the chances are they will not lay heavily.

You do not say anything about the breeding of these birds, whether they are your own or not, but on the face of what you write, I am afraid you are breeding this setting instinct into your young stock. Another year, provided of course you are breeding and raising your own birds, I should adopt a system of marketing the setters as soon as they set. Try to breed from the birds that are non-setters, and discard all birds that tend to set three or four times. A good hen may set a couple of times, but when they begin to set more than that I should get rid of them. If your ration contains too much corn or buckwheat, this may account for some of the trouble. A good grain ration should not contain more than fifty per cent of corn.—L. H. HISCOCK.

Turn On The Lights

THE time has arrived when lights will again be used on a large percentage of the poultry flocks in this section. Although the practice has passed the experimental stage and has a standard practice on many farms, yet the problems concerning the use of lights are not entirely solved and there is much need for a careful checking up on the part of the poultrymen to see that the lights are properly used and not misused.

The man who has a power line going by his farm undoubtedly has the best conditions for profitable use of lights. However, where a power line is not available many poultrymen have found it profitable to install a farm lighting plant. In some cases where such a pant has already been used for lights for the buildings, it is simply a question of extending the service to the hen house.

Gasoline lanterns are also used on a considerable number of poultry farms, mainly however, with flocks of relatively small numbers. We know of one flock of 500 which was lighted all last winter with gasoline lanterns. They prove just as satisfactory as far as results are concerned, the greatest drawback being the amount of time required to care for them.

More Feed—More Eggs

Someone has made the remark that hens have always wanted to lay eggs during the winter time, but were unable to do so because they were unable to eat enough feed during the short day light hours. The theory back of the use of lights is simply that by enabling the birds to eat more and to cut down the period between night and morning meals it is possible to consume more feed and therefore to produce more eggs.

Care should be taken that the hens are not forced to the point where they lose rapidly in body weight because a slump in production will surely result from this practice.

The best use of lights also necessitates separating the pullets and the old hens as the old hens need a rest in the Fall just at the time when the pullets should be producing the best. The time of lighting the hens has been found, through experiments, to have little effect on the results. The important thing is to give them about a 14 hour day and to give them the lights at about the same time every day rather than to vary it.

A Square Deal For the Rural Schools

(*Continued from page* 5)

requirements, both as a unit of taxation and also as a unit of administration.

Regarding taxation on farm property, it is important for us to keep in mind the disparity that exists between the earning power of capital invested in agriculture and capital invested in industry. After fixed charges have been deducted, the income per year from agricultural property is proportionately much less than the income derived from capital and labor expended in other enterprises. The situation works an acute hardship on many farmers especially during a period of depression of farm prices and the expansion of industries. Just now many operators of good farms find taxation a heavy burden. This is one of the reasons why I favor liberal state aid for rural schools, since nearly all of such aid is derived from indirect sources such as taxation on incomes and inheritance. Such funds, when apportioned to rural districts, help to maintain good schools at reasonable cost, since the farmer pays practically nothing into the fund from which the state aid is paid.

* * *

Most of use will agree pretty well up to this point, and if we consider the facts calmly, I do not think there will be any great disagreement in our further discussion. I believe that everybody should live within a unit of taxation and administration that has good school facilities from the first grade of the elementary school through the high school. *This does not mean that I think that all one-room schools should be closed and children transported long distances.* It is one thing to believe in equalized taxation and better administration by larger units and another thing to believe in forced consolidation of schools. We may have the one without the other. As a general rule, the question of closing the schools and transporting pupils may wisely be left to boards of education or to the people in the present districts. We cannot, however, leave the matter of tax equalization solely to the voters of each district. There could be no equalization under such a plan. There seems to be so much misunderstanding on this point that I want to repeat: *Larger units of taxation do not mean the forced closing of one-room schools.* There may be within the units of taxation and administration as many elementary schools as may be necessary to care for the younger children, just as there are now in the cities of the State, elementary schools conveniently located for the smaller children and junior and senior high schools farther away from home for older pupils.

* * *

It will be appreciated that the new emphasis to be given to the larger tax unit has as its major purpose and objective the improvement of the educational service in the village and rural communities. The reason why we find the poorest teaching in the small rural school is because of the *small unit of taxation;* the reason why we have such unsatisfactory buildings and such unsanitary conditions is largely because of the very limited financial resources back of the school unit. An enlarged tax unit for school purposes means both an equalization of the tax burden and an equalization of educational opportunity.

The children in remote rural communities are entitled to school buildings and equipment, courses of instruction, and professionally trained teachers equal to those found in our larger villages and cities. Of all these factors undoubtedly the most important in the new program will be the trained teaching personnel. The small tax unit, which constitutes at the present time the small school districts into which our towns are divided, with its limited resources can never hope to provide either the courses of instruction or the teaching service that is needed today in the training of our citizenship of tomorrow. The larger tax unit for the rural as well as the small village communities will almost automatically eliminate the more serious handicaps under which the small rural school is operating.

As already stated, there can be no tax equalization if this is left entirely to each district. I believe, however, that the many advantages in the enlargement of the tax unit will be readily appreciated by a large majority of the districts throughout the State. Occasionally these advantages are not appreciated, as for example in a case which came to my attention recently of a one-teacher district in which the assessed valuation was nearly $2,000,000. This large valuation was due to the fact that some people who did not live in the district had made extensive and expensive development of property therein. The parents of children who lived in this district desired to join with surrounding districts to provide better school facilities. The majority of the voters did not have children in school. Some of these would have agreed to pay more than two mills tax, but it would have been impossible to gain the consent of a majority of the qualified voters to a change in the district boundaries or to a consolidation of this district with other nearby districts. I am opposed to any arrangement which would permit one or two districts like this one, or like those which in a lesser degree have the benefit of the corporate taxes in nearly every town, to hold up desired improvements. Unreasonable opposition to the enlargement of a tax unit, whether it may come from corporate interests or from districts of very limited resources, should not be allowed to stand in the way of the rights of the children to better school facilities.

Rural people have a fine opportunity for the enlargement of the unit of taxation and administration in the central district plan.

* * *

Since under the law, the Commissioner of Education must lay out central districts, I wish, as a first step, to state that no central district will be laid out unless it is clearly evident that rural people really desire and appreciate the privilege of better educational opportunity and of generous state aid that will be theirs in having central districts. The opposition of one or two districts should not be permitted to prevent the establishment of a central rural school district when it is evident that a majority of the people in the other rural districts desire to set up such a unit. I am opposed to any change in the plan of voting to establish central districts that would permit the people of one or two districts to block a change in organization favored by the voters in a majority of the rural districts.

When central rural school districts have been established, there is no reason why present schools may not be continued as heretofore for the younger pupils, if this plan seems desirable.

* * *

To sum up my beliefs on these important rural education problems:

1. I believe that rural boys and girls should have as good school facilities as any boys and girls, and I know that under our present organization some do not have them.

2. I believe that these facilities should be provided by a local tax that is within reason. Many farmers are now paying excessive tax for school purposes. This condition will be relieved somewhat by new apportionments that were recently enacted upon the recommendation of the State Department of Education.

3. I believe that to obtain as good facilities as rural boys and girls are entitled to have and to secure them at rea-

(*Continued on page* 16)

Tax time is here . . . .

THIS is the time of year above all others when a little ready money comes in handy. Cold weather and failing pastures have caused the cows to shrink. Some egg money would help out but the old hens are moulting and the pullets have scarcely begun to lay. The job is to get some eggs.

House the birds in dry quarters. Feed them scratch grain by hand in straw litter 6 to 8 inches deep which is kept dry and clean. Feed them meat scrap mash in hoppers or boxes left open so they can help themselves at all times.

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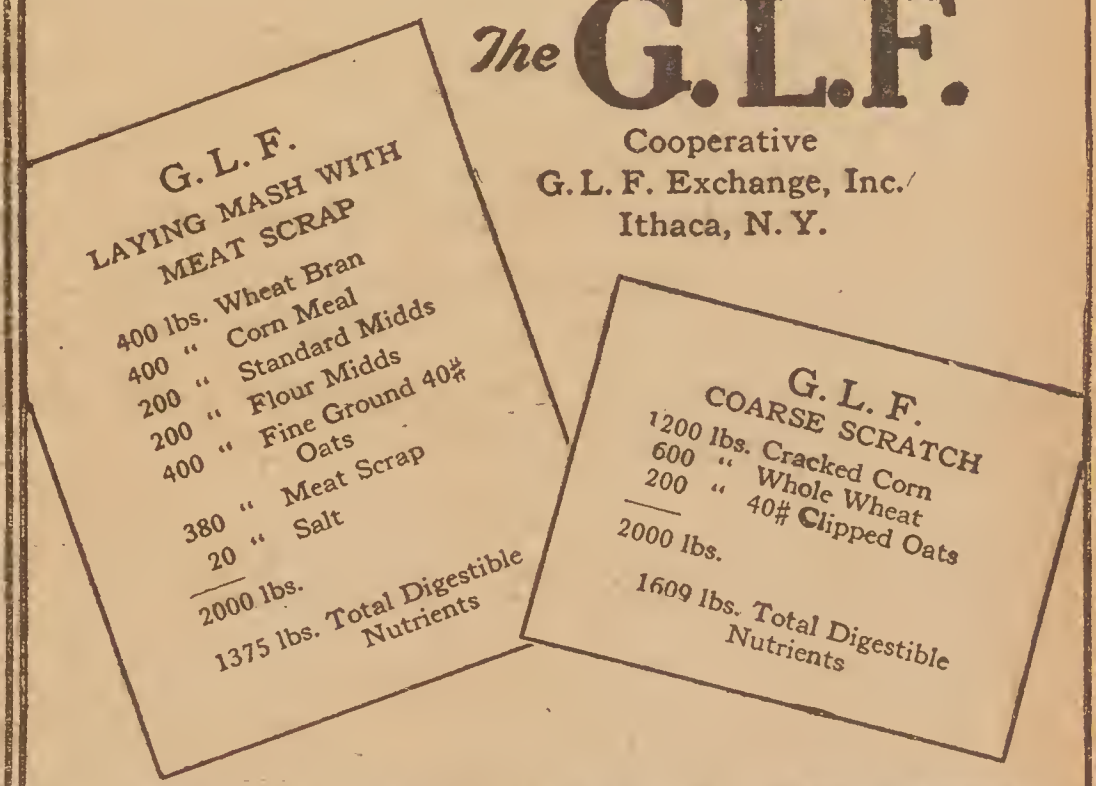

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SCHOHARIE, N. Y.
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SODUS, N. Y.
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SPENCERPORT, N. Y.
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STOCKBRIDGE, N. Y.
M. D. Stewart

SUSSEX, N. J.
Lawrence Hardware Co.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.
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B. F. Metcalf & Son, Inc.

TRENTON, N. J.
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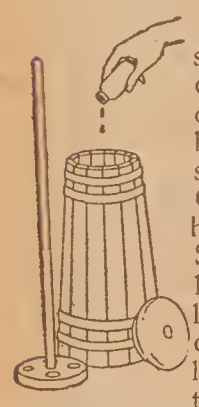

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To R. BRENNER & SONS
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Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

MILK PRICES

THE following are the November prices for milk in the basic zone of 201-210 miles from New York City.

Dairymen's League and Non-Pool prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield prices are on the basis of 3%.

Class		Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers	Non Pool Co-op.
1	Fluid Milk	$3.10	$2.95	$3.10
2	Fluid Cream		2.20	
2 A	Fluid Cream	2.36*		2.35
2 B	Ice Cream	2.46		
2 C	Soft Cheese	2.41		
3	Evap., Cond., Milk Powder, Hard Cheese	2.15	2.10	2.15
4	Butter and American cheese	Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American cheese.		

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average.

**Class 2A price shown includes 15c per 100 lbs. of whole milk if no profitable distribution is made of skim. The base price without skim value is $2.21.*

Interstate Producers

The Interstate Milk Producers Association (Philadelphia Price Plan), announce the receiving station prices or the price to the farmer in the 201 to 210-mile zone from Philadelphia for 3% milk is $2.54. In the 101 to 110 mile-zone, the price is $2.64. The October surplus price for 3% milk is reported as $1.81 per cwt.

FANCY BUTTER HIGHER

CREAMERY SALTED	Nov. 9	Nov. 1	Nov. 10 1925
Higher than extra	50 -50½	48-48½	50-50½
Extra (92 sc)	49¼-49½	-47½	-49½
84-91 score	39 -49	39-47	44-49
Lower G'd's	37 -38½	37-38½	43-43½

The butter market has improved considerably since our last report, especially on fancier grades. The demand of the trade is for fancy qualities. This and the fact that one of the large chain stores has swung back to fresh goods, has been responsible for very close clearances. At times dealers have had difficulty in supplying their orders. The most encouraging feature of the whole market are the reports of very satisfactory consumptive demand. The retail price is such that housewives are using plenty of butter, and it is keeping the market in a very healthy tone. The demand for medium grade butter, which can be considered good and also the demand for the lower grades has not kept pace with the higher classifications. The consequence is that prices cover a much wider range than formerly.

CHEESE TRENDING UPWARD

STATE FLATS	Nov. 9	Nov. 1	Nov. 10 1925
Fresh fancy	25 -25½	25 -25½	25½-26½
Fresh av'ge	——	22½-23½	24½-25
Held fancy	25½-26½	25 -26	27 -28
Held av'ge	——	——	25½-26½

The trend in the cheese market is upward. Although the quotations given above show no revision since last week, there is quite a marked change in sentiment and prospects. New York State flats have been searce and are held in very firm hands. However, prices here are getting so high that movement is restricted. Fancy State flats, June make, are generally bringing 25½ to 26½c but a few very fancy marks are not available below 27c. Fresh cheese stays about at the same level but there is every indication that prices are pointing for upward revision.

FANCY FRESH EGGS HIGHER

NEARBY WHITE	Nov. 9	Nov. 1	Nov. 10 1925
Selected Extras	78-80	76-78	85-88
Av'ge Extras	74-76	73-75	82-85
Extra Firsts	66-73	65-70	72-80
Firsts	55-62	50-60	62-70
Gathered	55-68	40-68	62-79
Pullets	38-48	38-48	40-58
BROWNS			
Fancy	59-68	55-62	68-75

The market has advanced on the fanciest marks of strictly fresh eggs, due to the fact that supplies have been quite limited. In fact some of the very fanciest marks have moved dircetly into the retail trade at premiums over top quotations. Practically all of these fanciest qualities have been coming from New Jersey.

Receipts from New York State have been very irregular in quality, great many showing the effects of holding. Obviously the outward appearance of these may be very fine but on candling, defects show up. These medium grades are running into serious competition with eggs from the west and south and the sale for these is dull, and the movement into distributing channels is very slow. Obviously it is difficult for a man whose hens are not laying many eggs, to get a case together without some holding.

LIVE POULTRY OUTLOOK

FOWLS	Nov. 9	Nov. 1	Nov. 10 1925
Colored	27-29	23-28	-22
Leghorns	22-23	12-15	13-15
CHICKENS			
Colored	27-28	23-25	-18
Leghorns	26-27	18-22	-16
Broilers	31-36	28-30	-22

The live poultry outlook just before the Thanksgiving holidays is quite encouraging. Fancy fowls as well as chickens are showing improvement and it looks as though those who held off during the low spell of two or three weeks ago are going to cash in.

The turkey situation also looks good. The total crop is about the same as last year with the exception of Texas where there are about 25% more turkeys than a year ago. Any statements as to the prices that will prevail on the market can be considered no better than a guess. According to the Price Current fancy western turkeys this year should sell from about 45 to 47c which means that eastern farmers who have fancy well finished stock should be able to do much, at least in their local markets.

Those farmers who are contemplating shipping in for the Thanksgiving holiday should time their shipment so that stock will reach New York not later than November 22, and the shipments should be therefore timed accordingly.

FEEDS AND GRAINS

FUTURES (At Chicago)	Nov. 10	Nov. 3	Last Year
Wheat	1.41⅞	1.39¾	1.50⅞
Corn	.70	.72¼	.75⅜
Oats	.42¾	.43⅜	.38½
CASH GRAINS (At New York)			
Wheat No. 2 Red	1.58	1.51¾	1.74
Corn No. 2 Yel.	.86¼	.88¾	1.02⅝
Oats No. 2	.53	.53	.48½

FEEDS (At Buffalo)	Nov. 6	Oct. 30	Last Year
Grd. Oats	32.50	33.00	27.50
Sp'g Bran	25.00	25.00	30.00
H'd Bran	26.00	27.50	32.50
Stand'd Mids	26.00	26.00	30.50
Soft W. Mids	30.00	28.50	38.00
Flour Mids	31.00	31.00	37.50
Red Dog	37.50	37.50	44.00
Wh. Hominy	——	32.00	33.00
Yel. Hominy	31.00	31.50	32.00
Corn Meal	30.50	31.00	35.50
Gluten Feed	31.75	31.75	41.75
Gluten Meal	41.75	41.75	50.75
36% C. S. Meal	28.00	27.50	37.00
41% C. S. Meal	30.50	30.00	40.00
43% C. S. Meal	32.00	31.50	42.00
34% O. P. Linseed Meal	43.00	43.00	45.50

Above feed quotations taken from weekly grain and feed letter issued weekly by New York State Dept. of Farms and Markets.

NO CHANGE IN POTATO PRICES

There is no material change in potato prices in the metropolitan district since our last report. Bulk goods are slightly easier. The country market is infinitely better than the city market due primarily to the fact that arrivals have been extremely heavy and there are more than enough potatoes on hand to take care of the trade for a while.

Shipments into New York have been extremely heavy and consequently we have to wait before these are absorbed to see much improvement. On the whole, not many State potatoes are coming into the New York market, most of them going westward. Maines and Long Islands are also unchanged. Farmers on the East End of Long Island who are willing to sell potatoes are generally making in the neighborhood of $1.25 per bushel.

HAY STILL FIRM

The hay market still maintains its healthy condition and $28 is usually realized for No. 1 timothy with No. 2 bringing from $25 to $27 depending on the size of the bale. Fancy light clover mixed ranges anywhere from $20 to $27 depending on the grade and bale size. Receipts have been too heavy of late and as a consequence the position of the market is quite healthy.

BEAN MARKET DULL

The bean market has been quite dull of late and indications are that the recent advance on pea beans might have to be shaded. Pea beans have been selling up to $6.50 for the choice marks, but recent trading indicates that $6.25 was about the top on the 10th. Prices on marrows, red kidneys, white kidneys have not changed but trade is dull. The mild summer-like weather that visited New York during the first two days of the second week in November was too much for the bean trade which prefers to see cold rough days.

Why Farm Where They Sting You?

Modern improvements pass you the honey or sting you, depending on *where you are located.*

The farmer a thousand miles from your nearby big city may be a month closer to it with his climate and early crops than you are—his costs are lower—*he* gets the honey.

Better do *your* farming where you can have the unusual combination of big early crops, low expenses, and closeness to America's big Eastern cities.

Farm in the great "Eastern Shore" Peninsula between Chesapeake Bay and the Atlantic Ocean. 6,000 sq. miles with conditions unequalled for growers. Crops earlier even than in many places much farther South. Market associations sell for highest prices in the great cities nearby. Land available through the splitting up of fine large farms for more intensive cultivation. Prices low.

We can't give more than a glimpse in this small space but you will be grateful when you get the *full facts.*

Send for the big, interesting Booklet which we will gladly mail you free.

Our association has nothing to sell. Our farmer members believe *all* farmers should know this locality's advantages.

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The Farm News

Farm Bureau Federation Meets at Syracuse

LISTENING to the speakers and delegates at the annual meeting of the N. Y. State Farm Bureau Federation in Syracuse on November 9 and 10 was like seeing through a telescope all the farms of the state, their problems, their needs, and their hopes. Every type of agriculture was represented. There were born cooperators and strong individualists. They all had one belief in common: that the prosperity of a country is false when it is not equalized among all industries; that farmers *must* get a price for their products on a par with what they pay for the things they buy; and that the only way to bring this about is through their own organized effort.

President Thompson Speaks

President Sam H. Thompson of the American Farm Bureau Federation told the delegates to expect no Moses out of the wilderness to save the farmer. "Only a great organized force of farmers to put into effect good common horse sense can do that," he declared. Government help it must have, however. "The greatest need of the United States today is a well defined national policy. It has an economic policy, an industrial policy, and a foreign policy, but an agricultural policy in step with the present period it has not. The radical who proclaims that the farmer's prosperity depends solely upon government action is no more radical than he who maintains that agriculture alone of all industries should not receive aid and encouragement from the government, but should be totally disregarded in the formulation of a general industrial policy."

This was the first opportunity the New York farmers had had to meet Mr. Thompson since he became president of the American Farm Bureau Federation a year ago. He constantly interjected into his formal prepared speech bits of homely wisdom which brought laughter or applause from his audience.

The Cooperatives are Represented

Every state-wide cooperative was heard from in a brief speech, including the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, the Cooperative G. L. F. Exchange, the Western New York Fruit Growers Cooperative Packing Association, the New York State Seed Potato Growers Association, the Producers Commission Association, and the New York State Sheep Growers Cooperative Association.

Millard Davis speaking for the League and H. E. Babcock speaking for the G. L. F. had good progress to report. Mr. Babcock said that the G. L. F. through its purchasing of farm supplies at a saving had really been able to increase the ultimate income of its patrons, but he warned his hearers of the danger of losing interest in their organization just because the fighting days were over

T. E. Milliman, manager of the Western New York Fruit Growers Cooperative Packing Association, stated that fruit men are receiving less than pre-war prices for apples. Three dollars a barrel for Baldwins is a prodigious price," he said. "New York's crop is less than the government estimates and below normal in quality. As a result it requires much more sorting than usual to get out the Grade A apples and practically no Grade B apples are offered for sale. New York fruit growers are putting into storage larger quantities than usual of Grade A fruit which will put them into good position to compete with fruit from other sections of the country."

C. E. Ladd, director of extension at Cornell, suggested calling a state-wide meeting of fruit growers for the appointment of a fact-finding commission. "Too many varieties, slipshod grading, and lack of advertising" was his diagnosis of the difficulty with the apple industry.

Lieutenant Inspector Albert Moore of the State Police gave the delegates a report on the cases handled by his organization for the New York State Farm Bureau Federation Vigilance Service. A total of 265 cases of theft and depredation were reported through the Vigilance Service, he said, and 118 arrests were made.

Commissioner Berne Pyrke reported on the progress of tuberculosis eradication work. In eighteen months, he said, the areas now under supervision will be clean. Then all forces will be centered on cleaning up the area most badly infected. This job, he believes, will take five or six years.

Delegates to the Farm and Home Bureau Federation (meeting at the same time) attended a Farm Products Dinner on the first evening of the meeting. A bountiful spread it was. Everything served was donated by some organization or some farmer of the state.

The speakers at the dinner were President Thompson, Dean A. R. Mann of Cornell, Mrs. Charles Sewell, field director of the A. F. B. F. and Mrs. G. Thomas Powell of Long Island. Henry Morgenthau, Jr., distributed the prizes in the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Better Kitchen contest.

Reports were made to delegates on the progress of the federation during the year past by President Peter G. Ten Eyck, Secretary E. V. Underwood, and Treasurer R. M. Thompson. Chairmen of committees on TB. Eradication, Marketing, Transportation, Vigilance, Forestry, and Legislation, also reported.

White New President

C. R. White of Ionia, Ontario County, was elected president of the federation to succeed Peter G. TenEyck of Albany who declined renomination. Other officers elected were M. H. Streeter of St. Lawrence County, first vice-president; J. C. Corwith of Suffolk County, second vice-president; E. J. Loomis, of Oswego County, treasurer and H. D. Seeley of Suffolk County, director. Enos Lee of Yorktown Heights, Westchester County and Mr. White were elected to represent the New York Federation on the board of directors of the American Farm Bureau Federation. Alternate directors elected were Mr. Streeter and Mr. Corwith.

Dairy Equipment Company Celebrates Twentieth Anniversary

TWENTY years ago W. D. James, a farm boy in Wakesha County, Wisconsin, had an idea and with the help of his father built a cow stall. Later he went to fairs and dairy shows to demonstrate this. Like the majority of new ideas it met with considerable opposition at first, but gradually better dairymen came to believe in more equipment and their satisfaction growing out of its use added to the growing list of customers.

At first the business consisted of an idea and three people working in a small shop. Now the factories at Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin and Elmira, N. Y., cover 14 acres of floor space. The growth of this company is an example of the great development in the building of better barns for farm live stock and in the use of more and better equipment for taking care of them.

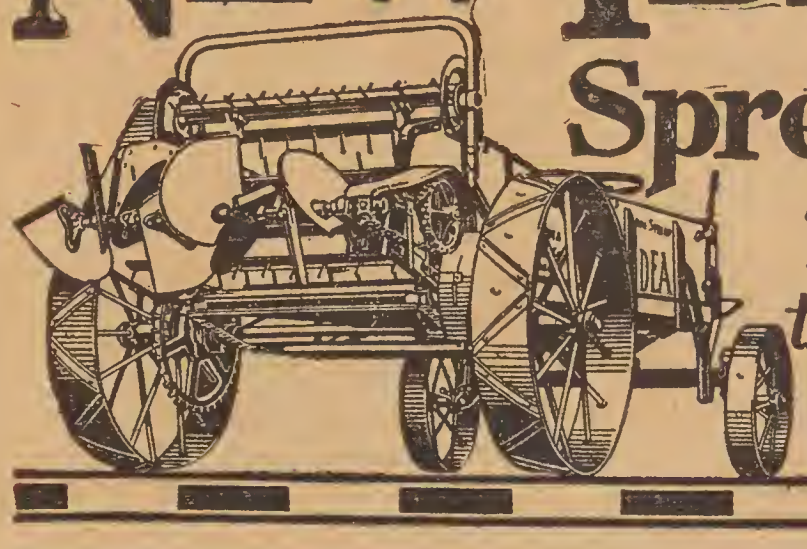
This fall the James Manufacturing Co., is celebrating its 20th anniversary. In the last issue of the *Jamesway* magazine calling attention to this anniversary the following statement is made:

"Jamesway gratefully acknowledges its obligation to the scores of thousands of friendly customers, whose use of Jamesway equipment and services has made possible such a remarkable growth. You have really made Jamesway what it is, with its modern factories and splendid farm service organization, enabling us to be increasingly helpful to a larger number of farmers."

* * *

He who eternally walks around with a chip on his shoulders must not feel hurt if someone knocks it off with a club.

NEW IDEA Spreader



The Name that Covers It ALL

DEMAND what you will in spreader quality—durability, light draft, easy operation, perfect action—when you say "NEW IDEA" you cover it *ALL*. The original wide-spread spreader—*an invention, not an imitation*—developed through twenty-seven years of continuous improvement and still the leader on every point. An outstanding success in the farm equipment field; an absolutely certain profit maker on any farm; the *one* investment you can decide on with perfect assurance that there can be no possible mistake.

There's a New Idea Dealer Near You

Go to him with complete confidence that the name New Idea on farm equipment has always meant 100% value and strictest reliability. Ask to see the Model 8 Spreader, the Transplanter, the Husker and Shredder—all New Idea *originations*, fully covered by patents.

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New Idea Transplanter

The International Breeders' Sale

SYRACUSE, N. Y. DECEMBER 7-8, 1926

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300 - Top-Notch Holsteins - 300

The Big Sale Event of the East

An offering of 300 head of the best Holsteins that could be obtained from leading herds in the United States and Canada. A sale of type, production, breeding and health.

TYPE

Every animal in the sale has been personally inspected by Ward W. Stevens before it was accepted. Several are outstanding show ring winners and all are high class individuals.

PRODUCTION

Many of the cows and older heifers have good A. R. or C. T. A. records. They are the kind that will pay a profit at the pail under ordinary dairy conditions. Many fresh cows and springers that will be useful for replacements in milking herds as well as for real breeding purposes.

BREEDING

Some of the best known sires of the United States and Canada are represented by sons or daughters in this sale. The blood lines back of these offerings recommend them for both the dairyman and the breeder.

HEALTH

Many of the herds consigning are fully accredited, some of them for the past three or four years. All are from clean herds under government supervision.

THE BUYER HAS THE ADDITIONAL PROTECTION OF THE 60-DAY RETEST GUARANTY

THE BULL OFFERINGS

Two of the first bulls accepted are from dams that have each made three records above 1000 lbs. butter, one from a 1400-lb. butter producer. Bulls of the type and breeding offered here are badly needed to improve the production and type of the dairy herds of the East. Come and make your selection at this sale.

DON'T MISS THIS GREAT SALE

We have the cattle and we have a good place to sell them. It will be warm and comfortable, regardless of weather. Consider this your invitation to attend.

Get Your Name on the Mailing List for our Illustrated Sale Circular

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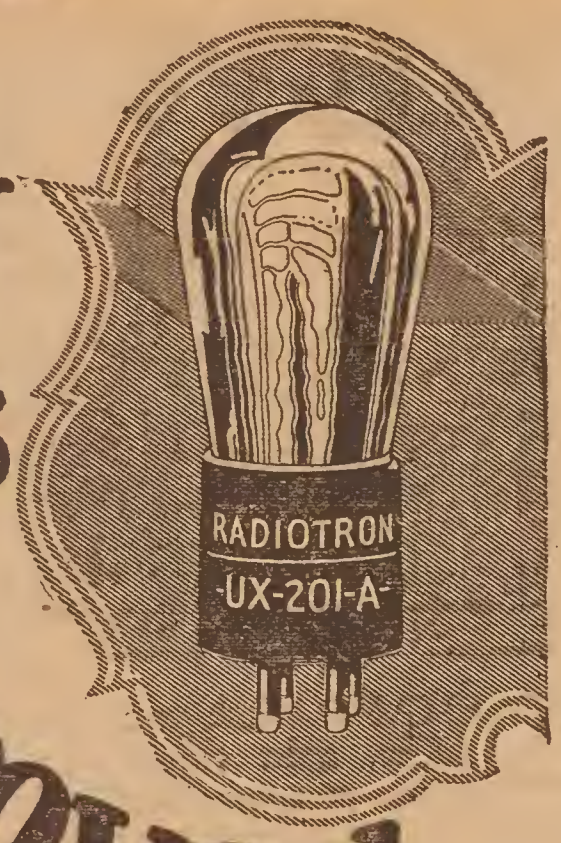

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Changing Radio From Dry To Storage Battery

I have a three-tube radio and am using 1½ volt tubes for dry cell battery. Will I have to rewire the sockets in order to use a 6-volt tube with storage battery on this set.

IN reply to your radio query sent to the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, I am writing to say that I believe it will be necessary for you to use entirely different sockets in order to change from dry cell to storage battery tubes.

You did not say what type of tubes you now use. If your set uses WD-11 tubes, it will be necessary for you to change the sockets, but if it uses WD-12 tubes the same sockets will do for UV-201A tubes.

Be sure, in any case, that there is room enough in the cabinet for the larger sockets and tubes before you make the changeover. The set should be improved in its operation by such a change, as the volume and clearness would be better. However, should such a change seem too difficult I would suggest that you secure a "power" tube like the UX-120 for the last stage and use 135 volts of "B" battery and about 22½ volts "C" battery. This alteration will provide results very nearly as good on the loud speaker as the use of storage battery tubes.—B. F.

If Your Radio Reception Grows Faint

1. Have your tubes tested or try a new tube in place of each one you use. Substitute a new one for every tube which requires it for a substantial increase in volume.
2. Test the "B" batteries with a voltmeter and throw out any that are less than four-fifths normal.
3. Test the storage or dry cell "A" battery.
4. Clean all insulators in the aerial system and likewise clean the lead-in tubing and lighting arrestor.
5. Blow dust from inside cabinet with vacuum cleaner attachment.
6. Replace frayed aerial wire with new and do not allow any joints to go unsoldered.
7. If you suspect that dampness has affected the set, hold it upside down over radiator to dry out. If panel is of hard rubber, apply heat slowly.
8. Wipe dust from coils, grids of all sockets, grid condenser.—B. FOOTE.

I bought a "B" eliminator, but the output voltage only reads 5 volts on my voltmeter. What do you think might be wrong with it?—N. B. S., Maryland.

WHY didn't you try it on your set instead? The voltmeter takes so much current just to operate it, that the reading is always very low. On the set, however, the current required is very much less and it can deliver its rated voltage. This very fact makes it practically impossible to cause damage to your set should you connect the eliminator incorrectly.

A Square Deal For The Rural Schools

(*Continued from page* 11)

sonable expense to taxpayers, it will be necessary to have a unit of taxation and administration larger than the present district unit.

4. I believe that in most instances rural people want a larger and better organized unit of taxation and administration when they consider the facts. I think that rural people and Department representatives can work together in mutual confidence to get what we both desire under the central district plan.

5. I am in favor of just and equalized taxation, but I am opposed to compulsory consolidation of schools and forced transportation of pupils. Justice in taxation does not require forced transportation of small pupils.

In conclusion I want to express the feeling of confidence that I have that the vast majority of rural people want right school conditions, and that they can be trusted to provide them and to support sound proposals for school betterment when they have the facts before them.

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L&N

How to Fit a Buzz Saw

Putting a Circular Saw in Cutting Shape

By F. G. BEHRENDS

HOW much would it be worth to you to be able to take the cut off saw, and, some day when you have spare time, fit it and put it in shape so that it will just "eat up" the wood. You can do it and do it without spoiling the saw. But you can't do it if you do not understand the principles of filing a circular saw. If these are known, then all that is needed is a little practice which can be quickly obtained.

Whether the saw you have is a cut off or a rip saw, the operations of jointing, gumming and setting are the same, but the filing of the teeth is much different. Rather than discuss this subject in a general way, I am going to put down step by step the various operations just as one should do them.

What To Do

1. Joint the saw; 2. Gum the saw; 3. Set the teeth; 4. File the teeth; 5. Clean the saw.

I. Joint The Saw

(*Either a cut off saw or a rip saw*)

In order that a saw may do good work all the teeth must be of the same length.

Using a file:—

(a) Fasten an 8 inch file to a block of wood.

(b) Bevel the lower end of this block, so that when held on the saw frame, the face of the file will be held firmly at right angles to the side of the saw and so that the file will be parallel with the edge of the tooth.

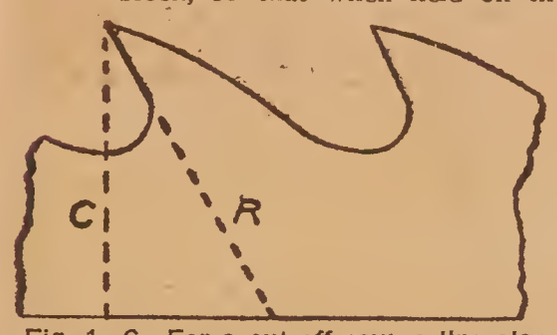

Fig. 1—C—For a cut off saw, a line along the cutting edge of the tooth should, if extended pass through the center of the saw. R—For a rip saw, a line along the cutter's edge of the tooth should, if extended, be tangent to a circle half way between the center and the rim.

(c) By hand, rotate the saw slowly backwards.

(d) Slide the block with file forward until the teeth rub against the file.

(e) Continue to rotate the saw by hand until every tooth has been touched by the file.

Using a piece of grindstone or a piece of soft emery:

Hold a piece of grindstone against the top of the teeth while the saw revolves at a medium or moderate speed. If a piece of grindstone is not available, take a piece of soft emery wheel or any other kind of stone that will grind the long teeth down to a common length.

II. Gum The Saw

(*Either a Cut off Saw or a Rip Saw*)

With a round file, file out the throat of each tooth to a uniform depth and width. Make these gullets large and round. (Figure No. 3). For saws of from 24 to 30 inches in diameter, be sure to keep them gummed so that the teeth are not shorter than 1 inch.

NOTE:—If a great deal of filing is necessary to properly form these gullets it would be desirable to send the saw away and have the gullets shaped, by an emery or cut out with a punch.

III. Set The Saw

(*Either a Cut off Saw or a Rip Saw*)

1. Lay the saw on a piece of railroad iron.
2. Have the point (¼" to ⅜") of the tooth to be set (bevel side up) project over the rounded bevel of the rail.
3. Strike the tooth lightly with a light flat faced hammer. Do not let the hammer hit the beveled part of the tooth, strike back from the end of the point ¼ to ⅜ of an inch. Hold the hammer so that the face will come down parallel with the bevel on the railroad iron and not parallel with the saw.
4. Check the amount of set.

A. Using a straight edge:—

Lay a straight edge from the center of the saw to a point of the tooth. Sight under it. A set of ⅛" is very much. 1/10" medium and 1/16" satisfactory except for green woods. It is best to have just enough set so the saw will clear.

B. Using a commercial cross cut saw set gauge. File off one end leg until you can slip under it something which is 1/16 of an inch thick. The set in the teeth can now be checked as you would with a timber saw.

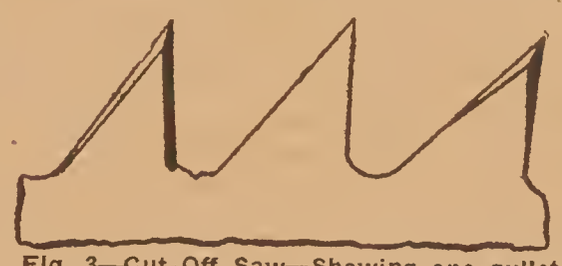

Fig. 3—Cut-Off Saw—Showing one gullet properly filed—round and wide—and one with a sharp corner. One tooth as it should be (right) and one poorly filed. (left).

NOTE:—If any teeth have too much set this can be removed. Place the tooth on the railroad iron or other anvil, allowing only the tip of the point to extend over the bevel. Strike back of its bevelled face with a hammer. Check to see how much set remains.

5. Bend every other tooth to one side.
6. Invert the saw and bend the remaining teeth to the other side.

NOTE:—If a commercial "adjustable setting block" is used follow the directions which accompany it.

IV. File The Teeth

(*For a "center pitch" cut off saw only*)

1. Study the shape of the teeth. Figures No. 1 and No. 2.
   (a) A line (c) along the cutting edge of each tooth, if extended should pass through the center of the saw, (Figure No. 1-C) or just ahead of the center.
   (b) The front edge of the tooth has a bevel of between 15° and 20° (Figure No. 2).
   (c) The back edge has not the same bevel, but only very little, about 5°. (Figure No. 2)
   (d) The bevel does not extend the complete length of the tooth—only about ⅝ of an inch from the point. (Figure No. 2)

NOTE:—For frozen timber the line along the cutting edge of the tooth should extend about 10° ahead of center. The bevels both front and back can be cut to about half of what is suggested above.

* * *

2. File the teeth.
   (a) To shape the teeth.

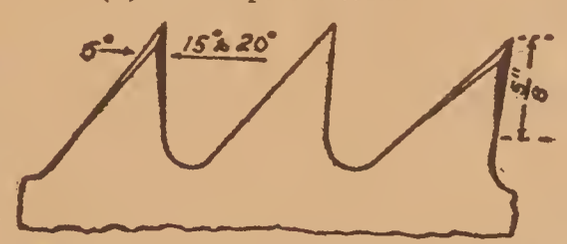

Fig. 2—Cut-Off Saw—Showing the teeth properly filed for a "center pitch" saw.

1. If it is necessary to shape the teeth first, do this by filing straight across, bringing the cutting edge in line with a line through the center or slightly ahead 1½".
2. The angle of the back of the tooth should be 40° with the cutting edge.

(b) To sharpen the tooth.

1. Place the saw in the clamp. Have the points extend just a short distance above the top of the clamp. If the saw projects too far there is a tendency for it to spring away on the push stroke and to come back when the file is removed from the tooth.
2. Lower the file handle slightly.
3. Select a tooth bent away from you.
4. Place the file against the cutting face of this tooth and at right angles to the side of the saw.
5. Swing the file handle to the right through an angle of from 15° to 20°.
6. With long like strokes, file the

(*Continued on page 19*)

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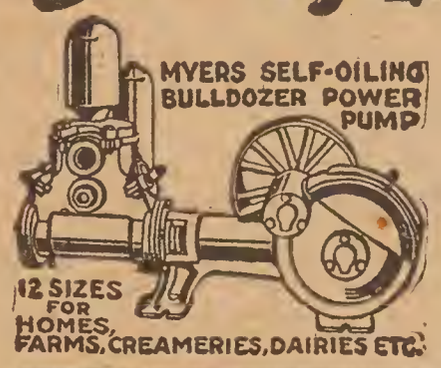

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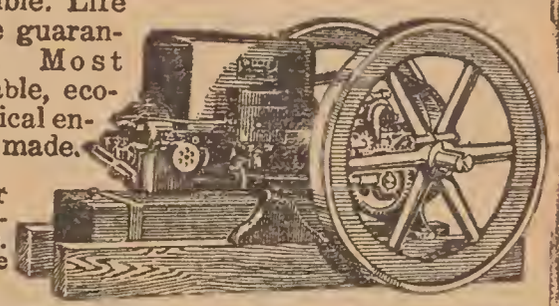

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"Beau Geste"—*By C. P. Wren*

What Has Happened in the Story Thus Far:

MR. George Lawrence, an Englishman who is leaving Africa on a furlough finds an old friend on the road—Major Henri de Beaujolais—a Frenchman and a former schoolmate, now a French officer in Africa. On the train, de Beaujolais relates to Lawrence a most astounding tale of mystery.

One day an Arab arrived at Tokotu saying that Arabs had attacked Zinderneauf. de Beaujolas at once set out, ordering the balance of his force to follow. Arriving at Zinderneuf, the Major found the defenders of the fort all dead. One of the dead men, apparently an Englishman, had a slip of paper in his hand, a confession that he had stolen the jewel known as the "Blue Water" from Lady Brandon.

The men, in fear of the unknown, refused to enter the fort and in the night the fort burned to the ground. Shots were fired in the darkness and de Beaujolais assumed that Arabs were attacking them.

THEY are grand soldiers, those Légionnaires, George. No better troops in our army. They are to other infantry what my Spahis are to other cavalry. It warmed one's heart to see them double, steady as on parade, back to the darkness of the oasis, every man select his cover and go to ground, his rifle loaded and levelled as he did so.

Our camel vedettes rode in soon after. Two of them had a desperate fight, and two of them had seen rifle-flashes and fired at them, before returning to the oasis, thinking the Arabs had rushed the fort and burnt it.

How I hoped they would swarm yelling round the fort, thinking to get us like bolted rabbits as we rushed out of it! It is not like the Arabs to make a night attack, but doubtless they had been hovering near, and the fire had brought them down on us.

Had they seen us outside the fort? If so, they would attack the oasis in the morning. If they had not seen us, anything might happen, and the oasis prove a *guet-apens,* with the burning or burnt-out fort as the bait of the trap.

And what if our waiting rifles caught them at fifty yards, and the survivors turned to flee—on to the muzzles of those of the Senegalese?....

After gazing into the moonlit distance until my eyes ached, expecting to see a great band of the blue-veiled mysterious Silent Ones suddenly swarm over a range of sand-hills, I bethought me of getting into communication with St. André.

I had ordered him to follow by a forced march, leaving a suitable garrison at Tokotu, when I dashed off with the 'always ready' emergency-detachment on camels, preceding by an hour or so the 'support' emergency-detachment on mules, with water, rations, and ammunition.

These two detachments are more than twice as fast as the best infantry, but I reckoned that St. André would soon be drawing near.

It was quite possible that he might run into the Arabs, while the latter were watching the oasis—if they had seen us enter it, or their skirmishers established the fact of our presence.

So far, we had not fired a shot from the oasis, and it was possible that our presence was unsuspected.

This might, or might not, be the same band that had attacked the place. If they were the same, they might be hanging about in the hope of ambushing a relieving force. If St. André arrived while the fort was burning, they would have no chance of catching him unawares. If he came after the flames had died down, he might march straight into a trap. There would certainly be a Targui scout or two out in the direction of Tokotu, while the main body did business at Zinderneuf.

Anyhow, I must communicate with St. André if possible. It would be a good man that would undertake the job successfully—for both skill and courage would be required. There was the track to find and follow, and there were the Arabs to face.

To lose the former was to die of thirst and starvation; to find the latter was to die of tortures indescribable.

On the whole it might be better to send two. Twice the chance of my message reaching St. André. Possibly more than twice the chance, really, as two men are braver than one, because they hearten each other.

I went round the oasis until I found the Sergeant-Major, who was going from man to man, prohibiting any firing without orders, any smoking or the making of any noise. This was quite sound and I commended him, and then asked for a couple of men of the right stamp for my job.

I was not surprised when he suggested two of the men who had been into the fort with me, and passed the word for the two Americans. He recommended them as men who could use the stars, good scouts, brave, resourceful, and very determined.

They would, at any rate, stand a chance of getting through the Arabs and giving St. André the information that would turn him from their victim into their scourge, if we had any luck.

When the big slow giant and the little quick man appeared and silently saluted, I asked them if they would like to undertake this duty. They were more than ready, and as I explained my plans for trapping the Arabs between two fires, I found them of quick intelligence. Both were able to repeat to me, with perfect lucidity, what I wanted them to say to St. André, that he might be able to attack the attackers at dawn, just when they were attacking me.

The two left the oasis on camels, from the side opposite to the fort, and after they had disappeared over a sand-hill, you may imagine with what anxiety I listened for firing. But all was silent, and the silence of the grave prevailed until morning.

All who were not on the duty of outposts-by-night slept, and I strolled silently round and round the oasis, waiting for the first hint of sunrise and thinking over the incredible events of that marvellous day—certainly unique in my fairly wide experience of hectic days.

At length, leaning against the trunk of a palm trees and longing for a cigarette and some hot coffee to help me keep awake, I faced the east and watched for the paling of the stars. As I did so, my mind grew clearer as my body grew weaker, and I decided to decide that all this was the work of a madman, concealed in the fort, and now burnt to death.

He had, for some reason, murdered the *sous-officier* with a bayonet (certainly he must be mad or he would have shot him); and he had, for some reason, silently killed the trumpeter and hidden his body—all in the few minutes that elapsed before I followed the trumpeter in. (Had the murderer used *another* bayonet for this silent job?) He had for some reason removed the *sous-officier's,* and the other man's, body and concealed those too, and, finally, he had set fire to the fort and perished in the flames.

But where was he while I searched the place, and why had he not killed me also when I entered the fort alone?

The lunacy theory must account for these hopelessly lunatic proceedings—but it hardly accounts for the murdered *sous-officier* having in his hand a confession signed, 'Michael Geste,' to the effect that he had stolen a jewel, does it, my old one?"

"It does *not,* my son, and that, to me, is the most interesting and remarkable fact in your most interesting and remarkable story," replied Lawrence.

"Well, I decided, as I say, to leave it at that—just the mad doings of a madman, garnished by the weird coincidence of the paper," continued de Beaujolais, "and soon afterwards the sky grew grey in the east.

Before a rosy streak could herald the dawn we silently stood to arms, and when the sun peeped over the horizon we beheld St. André's Senegalese skirmishing beautifully towards us!

There wasn't so much as the smell of an Arab for miles....No, St. André had not seen a living thing—not even the two scouts I had sent out to meet him. Nor did anyone else ever see those two brave fellows. I have often wondered what their fate was—Arabs or thirst....

I soon learnt that one of St. André's mule-scouts had ridden back to him, early in the night, to say that he had heard rifle-shots in the direction of Zinderneuf. St. André had increased his pace, alternating the quick march and the double quick until he knew he must be near his goal. All being then perfectly silent he decided to beware of an ambush, to halt for the rest of the night, and to feel his way forward, in attack formation, at dawn.

He had done well, and my one regret was that the Arabs who had caused the destruction of Zinderneuf were not between me and him as he closed upon the oasis.

While the weary troops rested, I told St. André all that had happened, and asked for a theory—reserving mine about the madman. He is a man with a brain, this St. André, ambitious and a real soldier. Although he has private means, he serves France where duty is hardest, and life least attractive. A little dark pocket-Hercules of energy and force.

'What about this, Major?' said he, when I had finished my account, and, having fed, we were sitting, leaning our weary backs against a fallen palm trunk, with coffee and cigarettes at hand.

'Suppose your trumpeter killed the *sous-officier* himself and deserted there and then?'

'*Mon Dieu!*' said I; 'that never occurred to me. But why should he, and why use his bayonet and leave it in the body?'

'Well—as to why he *should,*' replied St. André, 'it might have been revenge. This may have been the first time he had ever been alone with the *sous-officier,* whom he may have sworn to kill at the first opportunity....Some fancied or real injustice, when he was under this man at Sidi-bel-Abbès or elsewhere. The sight of his enemy, the sole survivor, alone, rejoicing in his hour of victory and triumph, may have further maddened a brain already mad, brooding, lust of vengeance, I know not what of desperation.'

'Possible,' I said, and thought over this idea. 'But no, impossible, my friend. Why had not the *sous-officier* rushed to the wall, or up to the look-out platform when I approached? I fired my revolver six times to attract attention and let them know that relief had come, and two answering rifle-shots were fired! Why was he not waving his *képi* and shouting for joy? Why did he not rush down to the gates and throw them open?'

'Wounded and lying down,' suggested St. André.

'He was not wounded, my friend,' said I. 'He was killed. That bayonet, and nothing else, had done his business.'

'Asleep,' suggested the Lieutenant, 'absolutely worn out. Sleeping like the dead—and thus his enemy, the trumpeter, found him, and drove the bayonet through his hearts as he slept. He was going to blow the sleeper's brains out, when he remembered that the shot would be heard and would have to be explained. Therefore he used the bayonet, drove it through the man, and then, and not till then, he realised that the bayonet would betray him. It would leap to the eye, instantly, that *murder* had been committed—and not by one of the garrison. So he fled.'

'And the revolver, with *one* chamber fired?' I asked.

'Oh—fired during the battle, at some daring Arab who rode round the fort, reconnoitering, and came suddenly into view.'

'And the paper in the left hand?'

'I do not know.'

'And who fired the two welcoming shots?'

'I do not know.'

'And how did the trumpeter vanish across the desert— as conspicuous as a negro's head on a pillow—before the eyes of my Company?'

'I do not know.'

'Nor do I,' I said.

And then St. André sat up suddenly.

'*Mon Commandant,*' said he, 'the trumpeter did not escape, of course. He murdered the *sous-officier* and then hid himself. It was he who removed the two bodies when he again found himself alone in the fort. He may have had some idea of removing the bayonet and turning the stab into a bullet-wound. He then meant to return to the Company with some tale of cock and bull. But remembering that you had already seen the body, and might have noticed the bayonet, he determined to set fire to the fort, burn all evidence, and rejoin in the confusion caused by the fire. He could swear that he had been knocked on the head from behind, and only recovered consciousness in time to escape from the flames kindled by whoever it was who clubbed him. This is all feasible—and if improbable it is no more improbable than the actual facts of the case, is it?'

'Quite so, *mon Lieutenant,*' I agreed. 'And why did he not rejoin in the confusion, with his tale of cock and bull?'

'Well—here's a theory. Suppose the *sous-officier* did shoot at him with the revolver and wounded him so severely that by the time he had completed his little job of arson he was too weak to walk. He fainted from loss of blood and perished miserably in the flames that he himself had kindled. Truly a splendid example of poetic justice.'

'Magnificent,' I agreed. 'The Greek Irony, in effect. Hoist by his own petard. Victim of the mocking Fates, and so forth. The only flaw in the beautiful theory is that *we should have heard the shot*—just as we should have heard a rifle-shot had the trumpeter used his rifle for the murder. In that brooding heavy silence a revolver fired on that open roof would have sounded like a seventy-five.'

'True,' agreed St. André, a little crestfallen. 'The man was mad then. He did everything that was done, and then committed suicide or was burnt alive.'

'Ah, my friend,' said I, 'you have come to the madman theory, eh? So had I. It is the only one. But now I will tell you something. The trumpeter did *not* do all this. He did *not* murder the *sous-officier,* for that unfortunate had been dead *for hours,* and the trumpeter had not been in the place ten *minutes!*'

'And that's that,' said St. André. 'Let's try again.' And he tried again—very ingeniously too. But he could put forward no theory that he himself did not at once ridicule.

We were both, of course, weary to death and more in need of twenty-four hours' sleep than twenty-four conundrums—but I do not know that I have done much better since.

And as I rode back to Tokotu, with my record go of fever, my head opened with a tearing wrench and closed with a shattering bang, at every stride of my camel, to the tune of, '*Who killed the Commandant, and why, why, why?*' till I found I was saying it aloud.

I am saying it still, George."....

* * *

Passengers by the *Appam,* from Lagos to Brinkenhead, were interested in two friends who sat side by side in Madeira chairs, or walked the promenade deck in close and constant company.

The one, a tall, bronzed, lean Englishman, taciturn, forbidding, and grim, who never used two words where one would suffice; his cold grey eye looking through or over, those who surrounded him; his iron-grey hair and moustache, his iron-firm chin and mouth, suggesting the iron that had entered into his soul and made him

(*Continued on page 21*)

New York Potato Growers Report Conditions

(*Continued from page* 8)

where the potato is king and where the crop this year is estimated to have passed all former records. The Long Island growers have had a most satisfying year. The crop has been excellent and the market satisfactory.

E. S. Foster, manager, Suffolk County Farm Bureau, Riverhead, N. Y.: "Digging is practically completed, about one-half of 1% of the total crop still to be dug. Very little rot has been reported and is not considered serious. There was some soft rot early but very little damage caused. Naturally Long Island has had no freezing severe enough to cause damage. The crop is exceptionally good this year. The county average will run about 250 bushels to the acre, much better than last year. Dealers are anxious to buy, haulings are light. On November 4, prices at Riverhead were $1.75, at Bridgehampton $1.80 (Editors Note: On some days the price at Riverhead has gone over $2.00). Growers in Suffolk County have harvested one of their best potato crops ever known, with ideal growing conditions and little damage caused by insect and disease. Haulings were very heavy during the last two weeks of September and first two weeks of October. High prices stimulated hauling. It is difficult to say what part of the crop is held in storage. It appears to be rather light and less than the average year. Such a large part of the crop is hauled by truck that it is impossible to accurately estimate it."

A Good Crop in Nassau

H. C. Odel, manager, Nassau County Farm Bureau, Mineola, N. Y.: "Digging 90% done. Very few cases of rot reported. In fact only one of any importance. One of the finest crops ever produced in Nassau County both as to yield and quality. Plenty of rain at the time the tubers were formed insured heavy yields followed by ideal growing conditions. No blight appeared at all until late in August and then only in a very few fields. Prices range from $1.75 to $2.00."

The foregoing reports substantiate the statements we have received from J. M. Hurley, manager of the New York Co-operative Seed Potato Association and F. O. Underwood of the College of Agriculture. Up-state is generally reporting rot damage. How severe it will eventually develop it is impossible to say. The indications are however, that we are in for at least a good steady potato market. If the weather man sees fit to let loose with some severe weather, the estimated production is almost sure to be cut.

Prospects for Good Market

As far as holding is concerned, no man can tell another what to do for each man knows his own business best. But the indications are that as far as New York is concerned, we are in for a good steady market right through until we first begin to hear that Florida is ready to ship. At that time every man should be clear of his stock except for what he needs for his own use or for his local market if he is fortunate enough to have one.

Editors' Note: AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST wishes to take this opportunity to thank all those who cooperated so splendidly in submitting the information contained in the foregoing article. We feel confident that the facts they have given will be greatly appreciated by readers of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, especially those who have potatoes to sell and who have thus far had little information as to the true condition of the crop throughout New York State.

* * *

Just as we go to press the Associated Press reports a widespread drop in temperature with snow in some sections. Franklin and Clinton Counties report a cold wave with a terriffic wind and snow. Niagara County has considerable snow. The temperature in Rochester dropped 35 degrees. Rome reports a cold wave with some snow. Jamestown experienced an old fashioned snow storm. Long Island reports that a cold snap resulted in the formation of heavy ice although it is believed the crop is not damaged. Most of the digging is already done on the Island.

Ask your Theatre Manager when he will show any of these Paramount Pictures you haven't seen.

Grass
Moana
Volcano
Mantrap
Padlocked
Wet Paint
Irish Luck
Hands Up
Nell Gwyn
Mannequin
Sea Horses
Say It Again
The Runaway
The Show Off
The Wanderer
Womanhandled
Hold That Lion
That's My Baby
The Rainmaker
The Lucky Lady
Let's Get Married
Behind the Front
Dancing Mothers
Fascinating Youth
A Social Celebrity
The Untamed Lady
The Enchanted Hill
The Palm Beach Girl
A Kiss for Cinderella
The American Venus
Miss Brewster's Millions
A Woman of the World
It's the Old Army Game
The Song and Dance Man
The Grand Duchess and the Waiter
Harold Lloyd in For Heaven's Sake
Zane Grey's The Vanishing American, Desert Gold, Forlorn River, Born to the West

Make the most of your precious evenings!

There was a time, not so long ago either, when one evening was just like another and "there's no place like home" seemed far from the truth. But not any more! With a picture show within easy driving distance and good roads all the way, those days, happily, are gone forever.

And so are the days when you wondered if the show was going to be worth the trip, for now Paramount Pictures are available in every town where there's a live theatre. You know *before you go* there's a good time ahead, and your evenings are rich with excitement and pleasure.

The name and the trade mark guide you to the best in motion pictures just as surely and as certainly as other names you know guide you to the best in farm implements, or automobiles.

You don't go out every night, so when you do, make the most of your precious evenings! See that it's a Paramount Picture, and when it is—out of the house and go!

Paramount Pictures

Produced by FAMOUS PLAYERS-LASKY CORP., Adolph Zukor, Pres., New York City

a Paramount Picture it's the best show in town!"

How To Fit A Buzz Saw

(*Continued from page* 17)

face of tooth. Do not bevel the full length of tooth.

7. File the back of the tooth giving it a very little bevel, 5°.
8. File every other tooth from one side.
9. In the same way, file the other teeth from the other side.

(*B. For a Rip Saw only.*)

1. Study the shape of the teeth.
   (a) A line (R) along the cutting edge of each tooth, if extended should be tangent to a circle halfway between the center and the rim, Figure No. 1.
   (b) The front of each tooth is not bevelled, Figure No. 1.
   (c) The back of each tooth is bevelled just a little. This bevel should not extend down the back of the tooth more than from ¾ to 1 inch.

NOTE:—The outside point of each tooth scores the wood. When the tooth is set the highest point would be the inner corner of the point. The back of the tooth is therefore bevelled just enough so that the outside corner of the point of the tooth is higher than the inner.

2. File the teeth.
   File straight across the front of each tooth.
   File the back of each tooth with a slight bevel.
   File every other tooth from one side.

V. Clean The Saw

Clean the saw with pumice stone and water and then wet the saw with oil.

Pay for It with the Savings

A MONCRIEF FURNACE is a great money maker for you as well as a heat maker. It will pay for itself in fuel savings in a very few years.

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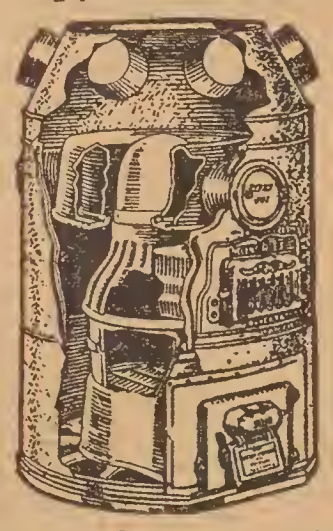
Moncrief Furnaces are well known for their fine heating qualities. They include every good efficiency and economy feature; yet they are most reasonably priced. Better value you will not find anywhere.

Among the five different types and all standard sizes is a Moncrief Furnace just right for your requirements.

In your neighborhood is a Moncrief Furnace dealer. Write our nearest distributor for his name and ask for copy of new illustrated book on heating. It's free.



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Do the utmost—tonight

A cold calls for quick help. Stop it at once. Open the bowels, check the fever, tone the system.

HILL'S is the best way known. It is so efficient that we paid $1,000,000 for it. Millions now employ it. It stops the cold in 24 hours, then does all else you need. Take it today, and tomorrow you will have that cold in hand. Don't rely on any help less complete, less effective.

Be Sure It's HILL'S CASCARA QUININE BROMIDE Price 30c

Get Red Box with Portrait

A wholesome seasoning free from pepper

GULDEN'S Mustard

In Gulden's the lively little mustard seed, choice vinegars and delicate spices are skilfully blended to produce a mellow flavor that's most delightful. Charles Gulden, Inc., Dept. A55 48 Elizabeth Street, New York City.

New recipe book, "Seasoning Secrets," sent free on request

When writing to advertisers be sure to mention the American Agriculturist

Pies for Thanksgiving

Some Tested Recipes Which You Will Like

HERE are more pie recipes, these being hearty and good for cold weather use. These have been tested in the 3-A testing kitchen and are passed on to you as being "timely and tempting too".

Cocoanut Pumpkin

One cupful stewed pumpkin, one-half teaspoon of salt, one half cup of sugar, two eggs well beaten, a tablespoon of melted butter, one teaspoon of cinnamon, one-half teaspoon of ginger, and one-half cup of grated cocoanut. Bake until firm. —R. C. DL.

Butter Scotch Pie

One cupful butter, two cupfuls dark brown sugar, three eggs, four tablespoons of flour, one cupful of milk, one-fourth teaspoon of salt, one-half teaspoon of lemon extract, three tablespoons sugar. Melt sugar add butter and flour blended together and then milk. Cook about three minutes, remove from stove, add egg yolks, slightly beaten, and the salt. Place in crust already baked. Cover with a meringue, using the egg whites, granulated sugar and lemon extract. Brown in the oven.—R. C. DL.

There are very few people who would not respond to a good butterscotch pie. This is no exception to the rule.

Prune Pie

Soak two cupfuls of prunes over night. Stew them in the water in which they were soaked until they are tender. Drain and remove pits. Add one cupful of sugar, and the whites of two eggs beaten stiff. Flavor with a little grated orange peel. Turn into crust already baked and put in the oven and brown. Cool and cover with whipped cream.—R. C. DL.

You may like some lemon juice mixed with the prunes as they are apt to make a very sweet pie.. However, prune pie is very wholesome and one is apt to have prunes on hand.

Boiled Cider Pie

Three tablespoons of boiled cider, add one cup of sugar, three tablespoons of flour, lump of butter and one cup of boiling water. Boil until thick. Place in crust which has already been baked.—R. C. DL.

If you do not have cider, the A. A. suggests cider vinegar, as the quantity given is very small.

Banana Cream Pie

Beat four eggs, reserving the whites of two with one half cup of sugar, add one fourth teaspoon of salt, and the pulp of two very ripe bananas pressed through a seive. Stir in two cupfuls of hot milk, gradually so as not to cook the eggs, then add one-half teaspoon of vanilla. Pour into crust and bake in a moderate oven until the custard is firm in the center. When done, cover with a meringue made of the egg whites, three tablespoons of sugar and one-half teaspoon of vanilla. Brown in oven.—R. C. DL.

This is a very rich pie and goes better if used with a meal which is otherwise rather light.

Chess Pie

Cream together one cupful of sugar and one-half cupful of butter, add the well beaten yolks of three eggs, one-fourth cupful of milk, three-fourths cupful of chopped English walnuts, one cupful of cooked raisins, and one teaspoon vanilla. Line gem pans with a rich pie crust, put one tablespoonful of the filling in each and bake until a light brown crust is formed. Cover each pie with a meringue made of the whites of three eggs, one cup of powdered sugar and on teaspoonful of vanilla. Return to the over to brown lightly—R. C. DL.

This is one of the old time pie recipes and is a real company desert. This pie which is so rich in dried fruits and nuts would naturally be best in cool weather.

Date Pie

Soak two cupfuls of dates over night, stew until soft, chop, add two cupfuls of sweet milk, one tablespoonful of butter, yolks of two eggs, one-half teaspoonful of salt, one teaspoonful of cinnamon. Pour into crust and bake. Place a meringue on top using the two egg whites, three tablespoonfuls of granulated sugar and one-half teaspoonful of vanilla. Brown in oven.—R. C. DL.

If one has dates to spare this recipe will come handy. As a usual thing the farm cellar in this section of the country has fresh or dried native fruits which you may prefer to use.

Do You Know That

To freshen stale lard, fry raw potatoes in it till they are done.

* * *

A quick and easy way of cleaning the kitchen range is to wash the top in warm water and then go over it with a cloth dipped in melted paraffine.

Winners of Kitchen Improvement Contest Receive Prizes

THE winners of the state wide Kitchen Improvement Contest under the auspices of the New York State Federation of Home Bureaus, American Agriculturist cooperating in the matter of prizes, were as follows:

Mrs. Louis LeFevre, Gardner, Ulster Co.,—1st prize of $50.00.
Miss Minnie Athawes, Penn Yan, R.D., Yates Co., 2nd prize of $25.00.
Mrs. Clinton Davis, Clinton, Oneida Co., 3rd prize of $15.00.
Mrs. Georgia Lott Selter, Three-Mile Bay, Jefferson Co., 4th prize of $10.00.

These prizes were awarded by Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Publisher of American Agriculturist at the banquet held at the annual meeting of the Federation at the Hotel Onondaga, Syracuse, N. Y., on the evening of November 9th. The prize letters and the explanatory sketches accompanying the letters will be published in succeeding issues of the American Agriculturist.

Thanksgiving

L. MITCHELL THORNTON

I'm thankful for treasures,
For joys and for pleasures
For all the rich blessings I knew,
But counting each glory
My song's but one story

I'm thankful for home and for you.
It's good to be living
Another Thanksgiving;
Of blisses I've had not a few;
But counting them over
This fact I discover,
I'm thankful for home and for you.

The Best Cough-Syrup Is Home-made

Here's an easy way to save $2, and yet have best cough Medicine you ever tried

You've probably heard of this famous home-made cough syrup. But have you ever used it? Thousands of families feel that they could hardly keep house without it. It's simple and cheap, but the way it takes hold of a cough will soon earn it a permanent place in your home.

Into a pint bottle, pour 2½ ounces of Pinex; then add plain granulated sugar syrup to fill up the pint. Or, if desired, use clarified honey, instead of sugar syrup. It tastes good, never spoils, and gives you a full pint of better cough remedy than you could buy ready-made for three times its cost.

It is really wonderful how quickly this home-made remedy conquers a cough—usually in 24 hours or less. It seems to penetrate through every air passage, loosens a dry, hoarse or tight cough, lifts the phlegm, heals the membranes, and gives almost immediate relief. Splendid for throat tickle, hoarseness, bronchitis and bronchial asthma.

Pinex is a highly concentrated compound of genuine Norway pine extract and palatable guaiacol, which has been used for generations for throat and chest ailments.

To avoid disappointment, ask your druggist for "2½ ounces of Pinex" with directions. Guaranteed to give absolute satisfaction or money promptly refunded. The Pinex Co., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

PINEX for Coughs

A Day For Odds and Ends

Is a Necessity From Time to Time It Things Are Kept Up Properly

ONE afternoon when I stepped out into the hall to greet some friends the first object that caught my eye was the frayed edge of the floor rug. This ugly sight had been greeting my friends for weeks, I reflected, while silently resolving to take the next day off for doing the little duties around the house which had been put off from one month to another.

As soon as the next day's breakfast work was done tinkering operations started with the furniture. The first to meet my eyes was an ugly white patch on the dining room table, caused by setting a hot dish on the table without using an asbestos pad under it. I sprinkled a layer of baking soda on the spot and then held a hot iron over it, taking care not to scorch the wood. I repeated this process, then polished the surface; and presto! the result.

Next a dent in a chair arm was considered. I folded a blotter to make three layers, moistened this and tied it over the dent. Then I held the warm iron near it. The steam caused the wood to expand and the dent to disappear. While I had the iron in my hand I decided to try to remove the grease spot on the kitchen wall just above the oil stove. This spot had been my greatest worry. It always seemed to stare at me when I was tired. After pinning some French chalk in a fold of blotting paper, I held it on the spot while I applied the iron. By changing the position of the paper a few times during the ironing I found that the spot could no longer be seen.

An ugly white spot on the library table claimed my attention next. It was the result of upsetting a vase containing water. I moistened a soft cloth in a little ammonia water and rubbed this on the stain. After repeating this process several times the whiteness was gone. I then polished the table top with a dust cloth on which a little furniture polish was evenly distributed.

While the dinner was cooking I sat down on the kitchen stool and with a tube of paste, I pasted recipes which I had cut from papers and magazines in a book. After this was completed, having some time left before dinner was ready, I got out the snapshots and mounted them in my album.

After the dinner dishes were washed I glued the rounds in two of the dining room chairs, gave the oil stove its much needed coat of enamel paint and mended the oilcloth I used on my cook table by fastening a strip of adhesive tape to the under side.

I was just about to call the tinkering work completed when I ran across an old high chair sitting in the wood shed. I had just told husband that very morning that we must get baby a high chair soon. As I surveyed the chair, the probability of making it presentable enough to answer the purpose came to my mind. I examined the chair and found that it only needed a round or two glued and a new bottom to make it solid again. After the rounds were glued I hunted for something to use for the bottom. In a closet I found a scrap of good heavy linoleum left there when laying the kitchen linoleum. After taking the dimension of the bottom of the chair I cut a piece of linoleum to fit it, allowing three-fourths of an inch extra all around. This I tacked down with brass headed tacks. Next the chair was washed, then sandpapered, and two coats of white enamel applied and behold, baby had a new chair any one might be proud of.

The afternoon was growing late and I was beginning to feel tired so I sat down and rested while I mended the rug. Using yarn of the proper color I buttonholed the frayed edges and made the rug look like new.—Mrs. B. F., Mo.

For Women and Girls Only

Pattern 2522 *is a fortunate selection for both slender and full figures. The plaited insets at the sides and the becoming shawl collar give a neat finish to a dress suited for sports or afternoon wear. It cuts in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. The 36-inch bust measure requires 3¼ yards of 36 inch material.* **Price 13c.**

2522

2903

Pattern 2899 *is distinctive in its style, with its side front plaits and belted effect. It would make a very smart tailored dress for winter wear if made up in twill, kasha, jersey or heavy silk. It cuts in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure, and only requires 2¼ yards of 54 inch material with ⅜ yard of 27 inch contrasting for the 36 inch size.* **Price 13c.**

2899

Pattern 2903 *is very smart for girls of 10, 12, 14 and 16 years. Made in jersey, wool rep, or in one of the heavier silks this little design is fine for general wear, school and sports. The 12-year size requires 2½ yards of 40 inch material with ⅝ yard of 27 inch contrasting.* **Price 13c.**

TO ORDER: Write name and address, pattern number and sizes clearly and correctly and enclose with correct remittance in stamps or coin (although coin is sent at own risk). Add 12c for one of our Fall and Winter Fashion Books and send to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 461-4th Avenue, New York City.

Home Bureau Federation Elects Officers

JUST on going to press, the news comes of the re-election of the following officers of the New York State Home Bureau Federation for the coming year:

President, Mrs. Edward Young Milton, R. D.; 1st Vice-Pres., Mrs. George Yawger, Union Springs; 2nd Vice-Pres., Mrs. Chas. Hooper, Rome, R. D.; Treasurer, Mrs. S. M. Roods, Wilton.

One new director Mrs. E. B. Gatchell, of Alton, was chosen to succeed Mrs. W. G. McIntosh. The other directors whose terms expire other years are: Mrs. Frank Hall Morse, Levanna; Mrs. Alfred Abbuhl, Greene, R. D.; Mrs. G. T. Powell, Glen Cove; Prof. Martha Van Renssalaer, Ithaca, (ex-officio); Mrs. A. W. Smith, Ithaca, and Mrs. A. E. Brigden, Rochester, Honorary President.

"Beau Geste"

(*Continued from page* 18)

the hard, cold, bitter person that he was, lonely, aloof, and self-suffiicing. (Perhaps Lady Brandon of Brandon Abbas, alone of women, knew the real man and what he might have been; and perhaps half a dozen men liked him as greatly as all men respected him.)

The other, a shorter, stouter, more genial person, socially inclined, a fine type of French soldier, suave, courtly, and polished, ruddy of face and brown of eye and hair, and vastly improved by the removal, before Maderia, of a three years' desert beard. He was obviously much attached to the Englishman....

It appeared these two had something on their minds, for day by day, and night by night, save for brief intervals for eating, sleeping, and playing bridge, they interminably discussed, or rather the Frenchman interminably discussed, and the Englishman intently listened, interjecting monosyllabic replies.

(*To Be Continued*)

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Plenty of dirt-loosening naptha and unusually good soap, working together in Fels-Naptha, give you *extra* help you'd hardly expect of any other soap in any form.

Quick! Thorough! Safe!

Your dealer has Fels-Naptha—or will get it for you

Cuticura Talcum
Is Soothing
For Baby's Skin
Soap, Ointment, Talcum sold everywhere.

Here's the cookie cutter zoo. Yes, there IS *a set for you!*

DELICIOUS home-made cookies, shaped like bunnies, cats, horses, geese—what child isn't happier when Mother brings in a heaping plateful?

Now here are the shiny, new cookie cutters, and we will send you a set for only the packing and postage cost, 15c. And with each set we will send free a Davis "Book of Tempting Recipes."

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Place your wants by following the style of the advertisements on this page.

The More You Tell, The Quicker You Sell

EVERY week the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST reaches *OVER* 140,000 farmers in New York New Jersey, Pennsylvania and adjacent states. Advertising orders must reach our office at 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City, not later than the second Monday previous to date of issue. Cancellation orders must reach us on the same schedule. Because of the low rate to subscribers and their friends, cash or money order must accompany your order.

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SELL DRY GOODS Remnants. Great Bargains. REMNANT STORE, Dept. C., Bethel, Ohio.

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BULL LUCK; you've heard of it. I've had it. Ten out of my last twelve calves—BULLS. The result, bargain prices on purebred Guernsey bull calves from some wonderful cows. Dairymen's League certificates or G. L. F. stock accepted in payment at par. H. E. BABCOCK, Sunnygables, Ithaca, New York.

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MILKING SHORTHORNS. Accredited Herd. Buy young, save express. Prices reasonable. ERNEST COTTRELL, Hoosick Falls, N. Y.

FOR SALE—TWO SOPHIE TORMENTOR Jersey Bulls, ten months old. STANLEY PRATT, Knowlesville, N. Y.

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30 DAY SALE, Scotch collie and Welsh shepherd pups. Natural heelers, trained dogs $20.00. MAPLE GROVE FARMS, Pope Mills, N. Y.

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MAPLE HILL FARM OFFERS Black Flemish Bucks, full brothers to 1st prize doe and 3rd buck New York State Fair, $5.00 each. Gray Flemish does, from Canadas Gray Topsy II. $5.00. New Zealand Reds that are red. All stock pedigreed. Satisfaction guaranteed. MAPLE HILL FARM, Fort Plain, N. Y.

COONHOUNDS—River Bottom trained Black and tans and blueticks Combination hunters, Champion Rabbit hounds, Foxhounds, reasonable prices, Catalogue, Photos Free, Riverview Kennels. L. J. ADAMS, Ramsey, Ill.

HEALTHY PEPPY USEFUL Pure bred Collies, all ages. Childrens pets a specialty, bred from heel drivers. WALNUT HILL FARM KENNELS, Collinsville, Conn.

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ONE PAIR MATCHED BLACK PERCHERON COLTS, brother and sister, coming two and three, mare is bred to a ton horse, price $250.00. Grey Percheron Colt, coming two, extra good price $125.00. Black Mare, five months old, sired by a ton horse $75.00. VERNON LAFLER, Middlesex, N. Y.

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SELECTED, FREE RANGE, White Wyandotte Cockerels. LAURA DECKER, Stanfordville, N. Y.

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GOLDEN AND SILVER Wyandotte Cockerels. Good ones. Three, four and five dollars, depending on quality. J. L. HOAK, Spencerville, Ohio.

90 VARIETIES POULTRY, geese, ducks, dogs, pigeons, hares, parrots, ferrets, cavies, white mice. Free catalog. J. A. BERGEY, Telford, Pa.

FOR SALE—PLYMOUTH ROCKS, and White Wyandotte pullets, April hatched, high laying strain, Price $1.50 each, F. O. B. Address, SUN FLOWER FARM, Mrs. Bertha H. Day, Prop., Paradise, Pa.

TURKEYS—Mammoth Bronze, Bourbon Red, Narragansett, White Holland hens, toms, unrelated pairs and trios, highest quality. Reasonable prices. WALTER BROS., Powhatan Point, Ohio.

POULTRY—TURKEYS

HEALTHY EARLY HATCHED Bourbon Turkeys, Hens $6.00, Yearling Hens $8.00, Toms $8.00, Yearling Toms $12.00. A. B. MATLEY, Chatham, Va.

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COLUMBIAN ROCK COCKERELS. March Hatch. Write for description and prices. WOODSIDE POULTRY FARM, Mahaffey, Pa.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS. Regal Dorcas foundation. $3.50 and $5.00. HILLVIEW FARM, Wallkill, N. Y.

RHODE ISLAND REDS and Narragansett Turkeys. MRS. EVA D. BREES, DeKalb Junction, N. Y.

DUCKS. White Muscovy. Single, Pairs or Trios. Z. C. SHERMAN, Gansevoort, N. Y.

FARMS FOR SALE

IN THE SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY of California farming is now a paying business, feeding millions of people in towns. Dairying, hogs, poultry and fruit should yield a good income. A small one-family farm, with little hired labor, insures success. You can work outdoors all the year. Best crops to plant are well proved. Selling is done co-operatively in established markets. Newcomers welcome. The Santa Fe Railway has no land to sell, but offers a free service in helping you get right location. Write for illustrated San Joaquin folder and get The Earth free for six months. C. L. SEAGRAVES, General Colonization Agent, Santa Fe Railway, 813 Railway Exchange, Chicago.

UNUSUALLY FERTILE, low-priced Sumter County, Georgia lands. 12 months growing season, County operated trucks to every consolidated school, paved roads, friendly neighbors; railroad facilities put county within few hours expressage of six million people. Fine for general farming, especially trucking, dairying, poultry raising, open grazing all year. Average temperature 65.5 degrees, annual rainfall 48.57 inches. AMERICUS AND SUMTER COUNTY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, 201 Chamber of Commerce Building, Americus, Georgia.

FOR SALE—Farm about fifty-six acres in Schoharie Valley, contiguous Village Middleburgh, entirely fertile flats, suitable general farming or market gardening, brick residence, modern improvements, brick tenant house, practically new farm buildings, slate roofs, modern hen house. Horses, cows, farm implements. Address DOW and W. G. BEEKMAN, Owners, Middleburgh, N. Y.

FINEST PRODUCTIVE FARMS AT LOW PRICES. In great Peninsula between Chespeak Bay and Ocean. Fine land, climate, marketing facilities. Long growing season. Big early crops command top prices. Concrete roads make farming pay big on farms abandoned when roads were poor. Other bargains. Address Room 142 DEL-MAR-VA BUILDING, Salisbury, Md.

FARM IMPLEMENTS

FOR SALE—Bean Thresher, good condition, Fordson size, 50 bu. PLEASANTVIEW, Sadsburyville, Pa.

HELP WANTED

MARRIED MAN ON FRUIT and dairy farm. An opportunity for a practical farmer; must be a good fruit man. Write stating experience and wages desired. P. O. BOX 104, Newburgh, N. Y.

HIDES—FURS—SHIPPERS

HIDES, PELTS, WOOL, RAW FURS, TALLOW—we buy at best cash price. Write for prices and tags. We sell sole leather, meat scrap and salt. S. H. LIVINGSTON, Successor to Keystone Hide Co., Lancaster, Pa.

WE SOLICIT SMALL or large consignments of farmers or butchers beef and horse hides, etc., at current values, Freight (not express) paid for fifty pounds or more. Write for tags and prices. PENNSYLVANIA HIDE CO., INC., Scranton, Pa.

BIGGER PRICES, quicker payments, square deal. No commission charged. Shipping charges paid or refunded. Ship your furs to GEO. I. FOX, Inc. 256 W. 30th St., N. Y. C.

TRAPPERS be sure of best prices. Write for price list now. BENJAMIN DORMAN, 147 W. 24th St., N. Y. C.

HIDES—FURS—SHIPPERS

TREASURE BOOK Trapper's Supplies at Big Savings and important information. Highest Prices in years. W. IRVING HERSKOVITS FUR CO., Inc., 74 W. 28th St. N. Y. C.

RAW FURS—WANTED, Especially Muskrats—$1.75, Brown Weasels—$1.35. We Pay Postage, Hold Separate, Get our Flat definite Prices. STERN FUR CO., New Brunswick, New Jersey.

HONEY

WONDERVIEW EXTRACTED HONEY for your hot cakes, clover or buckwheat. Five pounds prepaid, third zone, $1.00. OSCAR WOODRUFF, Towanda, Pa.

CLAFONY QUALITY BUCKWHEAT HONEY. 5-lbs., $1.10. postpaid third zone: 60-lbs. unprepaid, $6; 120-lbs., $11. CLARENCE FOOTE, Delanson, New York.

60-lb. CAN CLOVER HONEY 11c pound undelivered. Buckwheat 9c. 5-lb. pail postpaid, 3rd zone $1.15 and $1.00. Sample 10c. NELSON STEVENS, Venice Center, N. Y.

FINE QUALITY BUCKWHEAT Fall Honey 60 lb. can $4.40, two $10.00 here. 10 lbs. $1.75; 5 lbs. $1.00 prepaid 3rd zone. EDWARD REDDOUT, New Woodstock, N. Y.

HONEY, BEST GRADE CLOVER $7.50, 60 lb. can, Buckwheat $6.00. Amber $6.60, Lightweight clover comb $3.50 for 24. F. W. LESSER, Fayetteville, N. Y.

10 LBS. CLOVER $2.00. Buckwheat $1.75. Postpaid third zone. 60 Lbs. Here. Buckwheat $6.00. Clover Blend (Mostly Clover) $6.50. HENRY WILLIAMS, Romulus, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS

OAT STRAW and all kinds hay, Clover mixed especially. Get delivered prices. Carloads. JAMES E. DANTE, Jr., East Worcester, N. Y.

TAXIDERMIST WORK. Deer head $9 to $11. Ladies' Furs $8 to $10. Other work reasonable. Mounted specimens for sale. 20 years experience. D. H. SWINBURN, Littleton, N. H.

STOW'S PATENT STOVE BRICK. Fit any range, easily applied. Price, One dollar with order. Castings furnished. Agents wanted. S. J. STOW, New Haven, Ct.

EXPERT WATCH AND CLOCK REPAIRING. Write for FREE illustrated folder explaining details and low prices. G. D. SHRAWDER, Richfield, Pa.

CASH PAID for Dairymen's League Certificates of indebtedness, all series. L. F. THORNTON, Dimock, Pa.

DOLLAR PAID for old Civil War picture envelopes also for stamps on letters used previously. JOHN GLAZE, Brightwood, Mass.

FIVE YEARS TO PAY $500 for 100 acres of timber, or will take Ford car in exchange. MRS. WOODCOCK, 4938 Olive St., Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE—Carload of Long Red Mangel beets $10.00 per ton. F. O. B. my station. LE ROY MUNRO, Elbridge, N. Y.

PECANS: Nuggets of Natural Goodness. Five pounds $2.00. Fancy $4.00, delivered. Guaranteed Satisfactory. WINTERGREEN FARM, Valleywells, Texas.

LARGE OREGON PRUNES $8 per hundred. 25 lbs. express paid $3.75. KINGWOOD ORCHARDS, Salem, Ore.

WILL BUY Dairymen's League Certificates. BOX 64, CHEMUNG, N. Y. Enclose stamp.

PRINTING—STATIONERY, ETC.

18 ARTISTIC XMAS CARDS, Beautiful tissue-lined envelopes, each different, $2 store value. Just send $1. atisfaction guaranteed. HOLICARD SPECIALTIES, 30½ E. 10th St., New York City.

DISTINCTIVE PRINTING! Sample free! FRANKLINPRESS, B-28, Milford, New Hampshire.

PRINTING, POSTPAID—300 envelopes and 300 notcheads, $2.00. Other stationery, cards, tags, butter wrappers, reasonable. Big list, samples, free! HONESTY FARM PRESS, Putney, Vermont. Printing since 1889.

UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER, guaranteed work like new. Third original cost. Sample letter. SAMUEL KLEIN, Caldwell, N. J.

SHEEP 0UPY

SHEEP

HAMPSHIRE RAMS AND EWES all ages at reasonable prices. "Bonny Leas" 2 year stud ram. CHAS. E. HASLETT, Hall, N. Y.

REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE RAM LAMBS $25.00 each. Shipped on approval. JAMES S. MORSE, Levanna, New York.

FOR SALE—THOROUGHBRED Cheviot Ram lambs. Twenty dollars without papers, Twenty-five dollars with. D. J. BRESEE, Oneonta, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Two extra good registered Southdown Ram lambs. Rose Comb White Leghorn Cockerels. A. C. BENTLEY, Berlin, N. Y.

SOUTHDOWN AND TUNIS RAMS and ewes. Prices right. Hampshire pigs for spring delivery. Large type. GEORGE HILLIS, Davenport, N. Y.

SWINE

REGISTERED POLAND CHINAS, Berkshires, Chester Whites, Eight Week pigs, Bred Sows, Service Boars, Beagles, Collies. P. HAMILTON, Cochranville, Pa.

TOBACCO

HOMESPUN TOBACCO GUARANTEED—Chewing, five pounds, $1.50; ten, $2.50. Smoking, ten, $1.50. Pipe free. Pay when received. UNITED FARMERS, Bardwell, Kentucky

GUARANTEED TOBACCO; Chewing or smoking 5 lbs. $1.25; ten $2.00; cigars $2.00 for 50, pipe free, pay when received. FARMERS ASSOCIATION, Maxon Mills, Kentucky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO: Smoking or Chewing 4 lbs. $1.00, 12, $2.25. Send no money. Pay postmaster on arrival. Pipe Free. UNITED FARMERS OF KENTUCKY, Paducah, Ky.

WOMEN'S WANTS

PATCHWORK. Send fifteen cents for household package, bright new calicoes and percales. Your money's worth every time. PATCHWORK COMPANY, Meriden, Conn.

ALL WOOL YARN FOR SALE from manufacturer at bargain. Samples free. H. A. BARTLETT, Harmony, Maine.

BARREL LOTS Slightly Damaged Crockery, Hotel Chinaware, Cookingware, Glassware, etc. Shipped direct from Factory to Consumer. Write for Particulars.
E. SWASEY & COMPANY, PORTLAND, ME.

SPECIAL

THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY of New York desires to place bright, attractive children in free family homes. These children range in age from babies to fifteen years and are of both sexes. If interested, communicate with MISS C. B. COMSTOCK, agent, 21 Collier St., Hornell, N. Y.

Apple Exchange

DUNDEE, Yates Co., N. Y.
W. R. Howell. Baldwin, Greening, King, Twenty-Ounce. Baskets or Barrels.

WARSAW, Wyoming Co., R. D. 2, N. Y.
Charles H. Draper. Greening, Northern Spy.

TULLY, Onondaga Co., N. Y.
John E. Dwyer. Northern Spy, Greening, Wagner.

HIMROD, Yates Co., N. Y.
W. G. Cornell. Baldwin, Greening. Hand-picked.

FLEMINGTON, Hunterdon Co., Box 492, N. J.
James J. Huggins. Baldwin, York Imperial, Stark, Salisbury and others. $.80 per bushel, good quality, sprayed.

BRANCHVILLE, Sussex Co., N. J.
Harvey A. Kice. Baldwin, Greening, Pippins, Twenty-Ounce, Fallawaters.

PATTERSON, Passaic Co., 245 N. 7th St., N. J.
Richard Stoffels. Would like to get Baldwin apples. Interested in selling apples.

DELHI, Delaware Co., N. Y.
W. J. Armstrong. Would like to buy Kings, Spies, McIntosh, R. I. Greenings, one half barrel each.

RED HOOK, Dutchess Co., N. Y.
Fred Schultz. Baldwin, Newtown Pippin, Jonathan, Stark. 2½ inch and up in barrels or E-Z pack baskets.

BLUFF POINT, Yates Co., N. Y.
Howard G. Davis. Greenings, Spies, Baldwins, Kings.

MILTON, Ulster Co., N. Y.
Alfred C. Jenkins. Baldwins, Jonathans, Ben Davis, Northern Spies, Newtown Pippins. Barrels.

ARTHURSBURG, Dutchess Co., N. Y.
Marthin E. Thew. R. I. Greenings, Baldwins, Kings, Jonathans.

JORDAN, Onondaga Co., R. I., N. Y.
Claude J Mills. Baldwins, Greenings, Stark, Russett, Ben Davis. A grade. Farm in town of Cato, Cayuga County.

BURDETT, Schuyler Co., N. Y.
George W. Gardner. Kings, Greenings, Baldwins.

FINDLEY LAKE, Chautauqua Co., N. Y.
C. E. Giles. Baldwins, Northern Spy, Wolf River, R. I. Greening, Ben Davis, King. Baskets, barrels, 75c per bushel and up.

NAPLES, Ontario Co., N. Y.
R. F. Standish. R. I. Greening, King, Wagener, Northern Spy, Ben Davis. Price reasonable.

WALDEN, Orange Co., N. Y.
George Merritt. Stark, Rome Beauty, Greenings, Baldwins, Black Bens, Lady Sweets. Sprayed stock, barrels or baskets. Will exchange for sweet potatoes and onions.

SOUTH DAYTON, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y.
L. D. Parsell. Greening, Baldwin, Spy, Bushel hampers.

CAMPBELL, Steuben Co., N. Y.
E. L. Knowles & Son. Spy, Greening, Baldwin. In boxes, 1½ bushels per box.

FORESTVILLE, Chautauqua Co., N. Y.
L. M. Downer. Spy, Greening, Baldwin. Trees sprayed, pruned and fertilized.

WALDEN, Orange Co., R. D. 2, N. Y.
L. D. Morrissey. Baldwin, Greening, Northern Spy. Price reasonable.

ULSTER PARK, Ulster Co., N. Y.
Raphael Klein. Stayman Winesap, Baldwin, Wagener, Golden Pippin. Barrels, baskets, corrugated paper boxes.

(Continued on opposite page)

Service Bureau

Make Sure Before You Sign a Contract

Letters addressed to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST *or the Service Bureau must be signed with full name and address in order to receive proper attention. The majority of inquiries are handled by mail direct and only those of general interest are published.*

Your inquiries will receive more prompt attention if they are directed to our New York office rather than to our Elmira office.

Four years ago my daughter took up correspondence school work. After studying for a while she found out that she did not like it very much. She then notified the school to withdraw but they never answered. She has paid in $20.00 but would rather lose that than go on with the school work. Recently she has received notice from a collection agency that she must pay up the rest of the money. I do not see why she should pay all the money, about $91.00, when she did not complete the course. What is your opinion?

A CONTRACT is a contract and the school is fully within its rights and is justified in holding the student to the terms of the contract. There is only one circumstance where a contract is not enforceable and that is when the student signer is not of age and who signed without the knowledge or consent of parents or guardian. However, where the signer has attained legal age every feature of the contract is legal and the school has every legal right in enforcing payment irrespective of the student's wish not to proceed with the course of instruction.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has received in the past and is still receiving a great many appeals for help in getting out of one of these correspondence school contracts. Generally the student finds that he or she does not wish to continue for one of several reasons. The course may turn out to be too difficult. The payment made on the installment plan may become burdensome. It may develop that the subject matter does not meet the student's particular desires. Students may lose interest and tire of the course. Some of these appeals for help are indeed touching, revealing a most pathetic circumstance. However, as far as breaking the contract is concerned or forcing the school to refund the money already paid in, there is absolutely no basis for action.

The school has prepared its course of study, which by the way means expense on their part and has in every way filled its part of the contract. If the student eventually decides that he or she does not wish to keep up the course, or finds that it is too hard, that has no bearing on the contract made.

Occasionally a school will agree to discontinue a course due to extraordinary circumstances which the student could not foresee at the time the contract was made. Under such circumstances future lessons and payments may be cancelled or indefinitely postponed. Past remittances are not refunded. However, this action on the part of the correspondence school is solely dependent upon the sympathetic inclination of the school's officials. They are not obliged nor can they be compelled to do so.

What, then, is one to do? Nothing, but make the best of a bad bargain once the contract is signed. *The point is, and* AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST *has repeatedly advised its readers accordingly, to be sure in your own mind that you want the course of study, that you need it in your daily life and that you are prepared to complete the course of study and to spend the sum of money involved.* Do not look at the weekly or monthly installments. Consider the entire sum. Five dollars a week may not "sound" much, but when you pay for a year it is different. Two hundred and sixty dollars is a lot of money to most folks and would buy a lot of actual necessities. We do not mean to insinuate that an education is not worth the amount of money spent in obtaining it. An education is worth every cent of its cost. But before you sign a contract for a correspondence course, make sure that you can afford the money out of your income and that you actually need the course of study.

Incidentally, make sure that you cannot get the same instruction *free* nearer at home. Many folks think that because a thing is free it is no good; and conversely because you pay for something it is sure to be good. That rule does not always stand. Not all correspondence schools are reliable and if you are considering a course, take plenty of time to investigate. The Service Bureau stands ready to help you.

INSURANCE INDEMNITIES PAID DURING OCTOBER

Maybe you have a friend in this list who has been helped by our insurance service.

W. H. Fleming, Califon, N. J.	$31.43
H. V. Schenck, Three Bridges, N. J.	80.00
Peter Lilley, Cannonsville, N. Y.	42.86
Lillian Rauchk, So. Dayton, N. Y.	87.14
Robt. Patterson, Cooperstown, N. Y.	64.28
Clara McCaffrey, Ogdensburg, N. Y.	60.00
W. B. Powers, Holcomb, N. Y.	20.00
Norbert Kohorst, Corfu, N. Y.	61.43
John Horigan, W. Winfield, N. Y.	20.00
Abraham Gorden, Cobleskill, N. Y.	60.00
Homer Keady, Lodi, N. Y.	130.00
Mrs. A. Spetz, Spring Creek, Pa.	40.00
Walter Bissell Estate, Holly, N. Y.	1000.00
E. A. Whitford, Adams Center, N. Y.	5.71
E. H. Sage, Elba, N. Y.	10.00
Ray Peet, So. New Berlin, N. Y.	80.00
Hugh Gray, New Hampton, N. Y.	40.00
Carey Dean, Ithaca, N. Y.	91.43
L. S. Darling, Lake Pleasant, N. Y.	20.00
J. VanGoor, Sr., St. Johnsville, N. Y.	30.00
Wm. Smith Est., Wick, Pa.	1000.00
C. P. Darling, Conewango Vy, N. Y.	20.00
Geo. VanVechten, Herkimer, N. Y.	60.00
Anna Ruckert, Shokan, N. Y.	20.00
Audrey Braas, Delevan, N. Y.	40.00
Wm. Fitzgerald, Honeoye Fls., N. Y.	60.00
F. Broadbent, Jr., Barneveld, N. Y.	20.00
W. S. Pritchard Est., Dayton, N. Y.	1000.00
F. C. Mattocks, Columbia Cross Roads, Pa.	30.00
Hollis Lewis, Plattsburg, N. Y.	5.71
Mrs. Fidelia Howell, Newton, N. J.	40.00
Mrs. S. B. Walte Est., Dayton, N. Y.	1000.00
Mrs. Alice Pritchard Est., Dayton, N. Y.	1000.00
	$6269.99

Photographer Got Pay "First"

IN the October 9th issue of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST we published a story of a woman who had a photograph enlargement made and experienced difficulty in getting delivery. Right on the heels of that experience comes another letter to the Service Bureau which reads as follows:

"In June 7th this year there was a man who came around my place and he took a photo of my twins and he was going to enlarge it for me. He enlarged it and brought it back on June 9th and showed us the enlargement and we liked it very much. He took it back to paint it. We paid him $3.98 for the painting. We haven't received the picture or the photo. I have written them but haven't heard from them yet. We paid them for the painting but we haven't heard from them yet. The company's name is Park Art Company, 12412 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, Ohio. Will you please see if you can get any settlement from them."

We wrote the Park Art Company and in exactly one week the letter was back to our office unopened and stamped "unclaimed". When we wrote the Park Art Company we did not hold very high hopes of getting any satisfaction. It is indeed regretable that it was impossible to even get back the picture of the twins, let alone the colored enlargement. The original photograph surely was of great sentimental value. Others who are approached with a similar proposition will be more cautious before they pay out money for something they have not received and undoubtedly will never receive.

CLAIMS ADJUSTED BY SERVICE BUREAU DURING OCTOBER

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST *assists in straightening out difficulties that subscribers have with commercial houses, commission merchants, mail order houses, express and railroad companies. Below is a list of claims adjusted during October.*

Edwin L. Stack, Ulster, Pa.	$14.38
William L. Hemenway, Ulster, Pa.	14.23
O. J. Kelley, Dalton, N. Y.	10.78
A. A. Brill, Brooktondale, N. Y.	9.00
Mary C. Lynch, Towanda, Pa.	9.05
W. H. Cooper, Corning, N. Y.	6.00
G. W. Lundy, Marsh Hill, Pa.	5.95
Henry Benz, Hamburg, N. Y.	$7.50
I. J. Keyes, Mt. Vision, N. Y.	15.00
Frank Smalley, Beaver Dams, N. Y.	8.12
A. A. Brill, Brooktondale, N. Y.	42.14
George Shaina, Poolville, N. Y.	19.47
A. D. Bornt, Auburn, N. Y.	19.43
N. D. Spencer, Towanda, Pa.	9.93
Mrs. J. DeGeorge, Seymour, Conn.	3.00
Mrs. D. Turrell, Marathon, N. Y.	3.95
P. C. Ticknor, Ashville, N. Y.	1.31
George L. Brooks, Bridgeton, Conn.	9.00
P. S. Scriven, Dewittville, N. Y.	1.50
W. S. Martin, Dickinson Ct., N. Y.	15.90
C. L. Greene, Center Berlin, N. Y.	5.00
	$260.64

Rain and Telephone Calls

THE annual rain fall in the United States would weigh over three and one-half trillions of tons.

This vast weight is drawn up to the clouds by the unseen but effective power of the sun; representing energy equivalent to three hundred billion horse-power.

The annual telephone conversations total over twenty-five billion a year. As silently as sunlight, electricity, mastered by the human mind, carries the voices of the nation.

There must be the manpower of 300,000 individuals to build, maintain and operate the telephone system.

There must be the money-power of over seven hundred million dollars a year to pay for operating the plant, in addition to three billion dollars invested in the plant.

The rain sustains life; the telephone furnishes swift communication for the nation, and they are alike in requiring a vast amount of unseen energy.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

BELL SYSTEM

IN ITS SEMI-CENTENNIAL YEAR THE BELL SYSTEM LOOKS FORWARD TO CONTINUED PROGRESS IN TELEPHONE COMMUNICATION

Apple Exchange

(*Continued from opposite page*)

LIBERTY, Sullivan Co., N. Y.
Charles Taylor. King, Greening, Baldwin, Delicious. Barrels or baskets.

COOPERSTOWN, Otsego Co., N. Y.
George M. More. Northern Spy, Greening, Baldwin, Pound Sweets.

SEWARD, Schoharie Co., N. Y.
W. S. Rowley. Spy, Pound Sweets and King.

WESTFIELD, Chautauqua Co., N. Y.
J. E. Hall. Baldwin. Sprayed. Bushel hampers.

NIOBE, Chautauqua Co., N. Y.
G. C. Fowler. Twenty Ounce, Baldwin, Talman Sweets, Greening, King, Spy, Ben Davis. $1.00 per bushel.

CONGERS, Rockland Co., Box 45, N. Y.
C. R. Albright. Baldwin, R. I. Greening, Old Winesap. Bushel baskets.

WALLKILL, Ulster Co., N. Y.
W. Hotaling. Baldwin, R. I. Greening. Baskets and barrels.

KIRKVILLE, Onondaga Co., N. Y.
L. S. Bettinger. Northern Spy, Baldwin, Tallman Sweets, R. I. Greening, Seek-No-Further, Banana, Ben Davis. Sprayed.

NIOBE, Chautauqua Co., N. Y.
C. G. Crumb. Pound Sweets, Black Gillflower, Spitzenberg, Lady, McIntosh Reds. All perfect sprayed fruit.

WATKINS, Schuyler Co., N. Y.
Frank Waugh. Baldwin, Northern Spy, Hendrick Sweet, Greening, Hubbardson.

CATAWISSA, Columbia Co., R. D. 4, Pa.
Ray D. Levan. Baldwin, Greening, Pewakee, Smoke House, Northern Spy, Green Baldwin, Stark, Stark Delicious. Sprayed, good quality, boxes or barrel.

WESTOVER, Clearfield Co., R. D. 2, Pa.
George Holes. Spy, Baldwin, Gano, York Imperial. Graded.

WITTE Log Saw

Wico Magneto

LOW PRICE
EASY TERMS

COMPLETE outfits, everything you need when you go into timber. No extras to buy. Saws 15 to 25 cords a day. Cheapest to operate—runs all day at cost of 2c an hour per H-P. Burns any fuel with big surplus of power for any work. USE IT FOR OTHER WORK. Completely equipped with WICO magneto, speed and power regulator, throttling governor and 2 fly-wheels so can be used for any other jobs—pumping water, grinding grain, etc.—an all-purpose outfit that will work every day in the year. Only 3 minutes to change from log saw to tree saw—10 seconds to clamp to tree. Fastest felling ever known. Fells trees from any position.

Lifetime Guarantee

FREE BOOK Simply send name today for NEW catalog, lower prices special offers, and how to make money with these rigs. Tells all about engines, sawing outfits and pumpers.

WITTE ENGINE WORKS

6804 Witte Building KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI
6804 Empire Building PITTSBURGH, PA.
6804 Witte Building SAN FRANCISCO CALIF.

"3 HOURS SHIPPING SERVICE"

If You Have Anything to Buy, Sell or Trade
ADVERTISE
in the Classified Columns of the
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

From Ernest N. Ray, Pawnee City, Nebraska *"Am using Kow-Kare every day and think it fine. On three cows it increased milk production two gallons per day after they had milked six months. I also think it has improved the appearance of these three cows 50%. It doesn't cost anything to feed Kow-Kare."*

From M. L. Johnson, Union, N. H.: *"I have used Kow-Kare for several years and from careful study I believe in giving it as directed. It will increase the flow of milk from two to three quarts per day on each cow."*

From Frank P. Allig, Mohawk, N. Y.: *"Kow-Kare is the best conditioner I have ever used and would not be without it. It has been a great help to me and I have prospered from its use not only by keeping my cows in good healthy condition but has increased the flow of milk as well."*

Raise a bigger milk crop - without added feed

Big milk yields in the winter months—when milk means money—are more a matter of **assimilation** than of forced feeding. The cow's ability to turn her feed into milk—without waste—is the real key to making money from dairying. When feed is wasted, money is wasted.

You can make every cow give her MAXIMUM flow of milk only if you enable her to digest and assimilate her food—FULLY—turn it all into milk. You can "step up" winter production just as a factory increases output. Thousands of dairymen do it, year after year,—with KOW-KARE.

Kow-Kare helps carry the extra burden of winter barn-feeding when heavy, dry feeds suddenly take the place of the more easily digested summer diet. The medicinal effect of this famous conditioner wards off the cow ailments that sap your winter profits.

With Kow-Kare a part of the diet you are putting extra quarts of milk in the pail, and building health and vigor into the cow.

Kow-Kare really costs nothing to use. Its slight cost comes back many times over—via the milk pail. And sturdy cow-health results as a BONUS. A single can of Kow-Kare will ration a cow for one to two months, depending on her general condition of health. Feeding suggestions are on every Kow-Kare can.

For Cow Disorders

For all cow ailments arising from weak digestive and genital organs—Barrenness, Retained Afterbirth, Abortion, Bunches, Scours, Lost Appetite, Kow-Kare is a reliable home remedy. Keep it on hand always.

Use Kow-Kare at Calving

Kow-Kare, fed for two weeks before and two weeks after calving, makes the reproductive organs strong and vigorous. Cow and calf are definitely helped—disorders prevented. After once using Kow-Kare you'll never think of a cow freshening without this simple, inexpensive aid.

Write today for our valuable free book on cow health, "The Home Cow Doctor". Tells you the best home treatment for the most common cow ills. A ready-reference book you will never want to be without.

DAIRY ASSOCIATION CO., Inc., LYNDONVILLE, VERMONT

KOW-KARE

First Aid to Profitable Dairying

Kow-Kare is sold by feed dealers, general stores and druggists. Large size $1.25, six cans for $6.25; small size 65c. If your dealer is not supplied, we will mail direct, postpaid.

For Healthy Udders—Use Bag Balm

This wonderful healing ointment quickly heals cuts, chaps, cracked teats, inflammation of the udder, caked bag, bunches,—any injury to delicate tissues. Big 10 ounce can, only 60c. All dealers have it.

FOUNDED IN 1842

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

NOVEMBER 27, 1926

Putting Denmark On the Map

Small In Size, Great In Enterprise—Cooperation Did It

By FRANK O. LOWDEN

President, Holstein-Friesian Association of America
Formerly Governor of Illinois

LIKE everyone who is interested in agriculture, I had heard much and read much of the Danish farmers, and I was curious to see what they had accomplished. For that purpose I recently spent some time in Denmark. I there visited small farms, middle sized farms, and large farms. I talked with farmers in their homes. I inspected cooperative creameries and cooperative packing houses. I visited the Royal Agricultural College at Copenhagen and the Dalum Agricultural School, one of the numerous agricultural schools scattered over the country. I also visited two of their famous "Folk High Schools." I motored over the Kingdom from one end to the other.

FRANK O. LOWDEN

I shall attempt to give the impressions I received which seem to me to have a bearing upon our own agricultural problems. Of course, I shall not attempt to give in detail the story of Denmark's agricultural progress. This has been done better by others than I can do it. My purpose is simply to tell those things which I have seen with my own eyes, from which we may profit if we will.

In all ages and in all countries the agricultural problem has been an important one. The history of civilization seems to run something like this: an agriculture more or less primitive, out of which towns and cities arise to serve the needs of the rural population; later as the towns and cities grow, commerce with other nations. Manufacturing follows. Finally urban life becomes so attractive and so profitable as to imperil agriculture. There usually has developed an unconscious struggle between the dwellers in the towns and cities on the one hand and those who live in the country on the other as to which shall survive. In the long story of agriculture, rural civilization usually has gone down before the growing strength of the urban forces.

Denmark is chiefly interesting to me because it is the most notable exception to this general rule of which I know. As late as 1788, or about the time our Constitutional Convention was in session in Philadelphia those who tilled the land were largely serfs. In that year serfdom was abolished. The majority of the farmers of Denmark today are descendants of those serfs. And yet they have reached a higher degree of economic independence and are better educated as a whole than any other farmers in the world. It is the most inspiring chapter of which I know in the history of agriculture.

The soil in Denmark as compared with our own is very ordinary indeed. They have no lands naturally as rich as the great body of land now being farmed in the United States. This land has been cultivated for centuries. In 1864 they lost the provinces of Schleswig and Holstein to Germany. Those provinces contained some of their best land. In addition, Germany, which had been Denmark's best market for her agricultural products, practically closed that market by high tariff duties and embargoes. It was a dark hour indeed for Denmark. Out of the despair of her people grew the determination to repair her losses by a united effort of her people to make the best use possible of her remaining acres. She could not act unitedly or effectively, she found, except through organization of her producers.

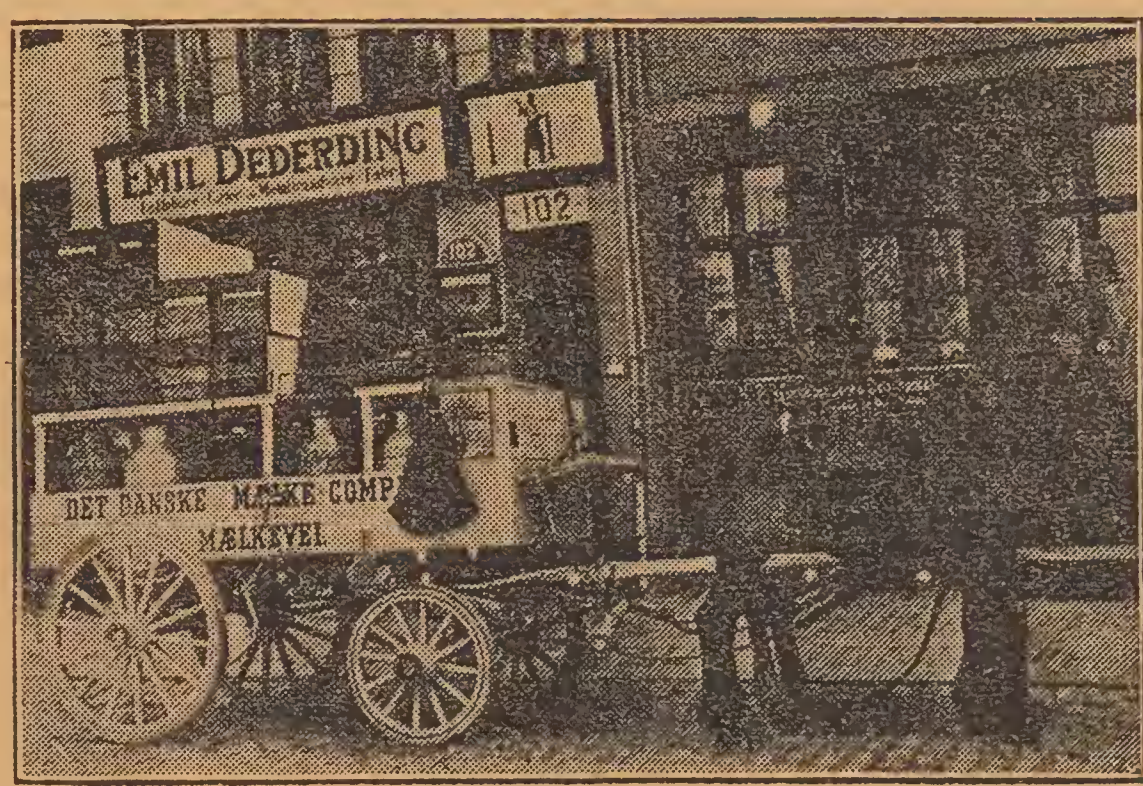
This conviction was the real beginning of the cooperative movement in Denmark. It was not, however, until 1882, that the first cooperative creamery was there established. A few years before, the cream separator had been invented, following which creameries operated by private capital had been set up. Most of these, however, had failed. It then occurred to the farmers about Hjedding to take into their own hands the manufacture and marketing of their butter. The Hjedding Cooperative Dairy at once realized a good price for its butter. It created a sensation; many farmers came to see it.

The organization of other cooperative creameries in Denmark rapidly followed. Before the establishment of the cooperatives farmers generally received for their butter 25 per cent less than the price obtained by the owners of the large estates received. In other words, the cooperatives cancelled this difference of 25 per cent and added something besides. The lesson the small and the middle sized farmers learned from this was that through union they became more powerful than

(*Continued on page 8*)

Ex-Governor Lowden Writes For Standard Farm Papers

WE are very fortunate, in common with other farm journals in the Standard Farm Paper Group, in having been able to secure from the Honorable Frank O. Lowden a series of articles giving his experiences and impressions on agricultural conditions in Denmark and other nearby countries. Probably no man is better known and loved among farmers, particularly in the Central West, than Mr. Lowden. He was formerly a very successful Governor of the State of Illinois. The farmers like him because he himself is a farmer and a very ardent, fearless and efficient fighter for farmers' rights. We are sure you will enjoy Mr. Lowden's stories, the first of which appears on this page.—The Editors.



A Milkman's Outfit In Copenhagen, Denmark

Renewing Our Farm Bureau Membership

A Western New York Farm and Home Talk

By M. C. BURRITT

THE first freezing weather of the season arrived before Western New York was ready for it. On the night of November 10, apples, cabbage and potatoes still in the orchards and fields froze up in a temperature which fell as low as 27 degrees, and did not thaw out until the late afternoon of November 11th, or the morning of the twelfth. The fore part of the week brought fine warm Indian summer days of which almost everyone made the most and a great deal of produce was secured. Hereabouts I should estimate that from ten to fifteen per cent of the apples were still on the trees with perhaps about the same amount of cabbage in the fields. Potatoes being most valuable, were pretty well dug though often with extreme difficulty.

M. C. Burritt.

Storing Frozen Apples

The question will again be asked "Are apples and cabbage injured by the freeze?" No doubt they are somewhat judging from the experience of other years, but just how much remains to be seen. It is essential that neither apples nor cabbage be handled while frozen but left strictly alone until they thaw out naturally as handling will bruise and blacken where touched. After the frost is entirely out it is hard to tell that they are injured. No doubt keeping quality and to some extent texture are impaired. Freezing seems to have the general effect of hastening ripening. Some do not consider it safe or wise to store frozen fruit, but it is often stored and usually will come out quite satisfactorily if not kept too late. In general, however, it is better to put both cabbage and apples that have been frozen into the channels of consumption as soon as possible.

The time for the annual check up of farm and home bureau work and the canvass for membership has again come around. Many plans have been made for so-called permanent membership with the hope of avoiding this annual canvass. Five and ten year and life memberships have been taken, only to find that these have to be collected just the same every year. Personally, I have never been sorry that an annual fall sign-up campaign is necessary. It is an opportunity for a check up on the previous years program and results and to plan for the coming year. County agents go over work and plans carefully with committeemen and these men in turn talk with individual members. This review of work done and needs ahead is good for all of us because it brings home to us the value of the bureaus and the opportunity for still greater use of them.

Help Needed In Hard Times

In the fruit belt, because of low prices, and on account of heavy losses of such crops as beans and tomatoes, membership renewals may come a little hard and slowly. This is, however, as I see it, largely a matter of point of view. It will be generally admitted, in this county at least, that the farm and home bureaus are very much worth while and that they deserve support for value received. While five dollars will be hard for many to spare we must not neglect to support our essential institutions now. We need the bureaus in these times more than ever. We call the doctor when we are sick although we ought to use him more to keep us in good health rather than wait until urgent need demands his services. So it is with the bureaus.

I have previously tried to point out what it seems to me are some of the needs of the fruit industry. It must have a definite and a sound program. The farm bureaus are essential agencies for farmers to use in determining the program and then for putting it into effect. If fruit growers will develop the point of view that the bureaus must be supported with their memberships now because we need them more than ever in this time of stress, they will see the necessity of a ready and general response. Never is constructive planning and a forward looking program more important than in a time of depression.—M. C. Burritt.

News From Central New York

By H. H. Lyon

OTSEGO county is about as near to my home as is Delaware but some way I have not traveled in that direction very much. Today a friend drove up and suggested that I go with him as he had business over the line in Otsego. We went up the Susquehanna for ten or a dozen miles and then off the hard surfaced road into the hills. Those Otsego hills as far as I went are not so high as some in Delaware but I found that some of them are just about as steep. We went back into the woods for some distance and I found one chestnut tree, the first that I have

(*Continued on page* 13)

Farm People Have Their Troubles

But the Path of the City Worker Also Has Its Bumps

By GABRIEL DAVIDSON

HUMAN nature is restless. Normal unrest is a good thing. It makes for progress. But abnormal unrest, characterized by confirmed dissatisfaction or chronic complaint, is unhealthy and leads to stagnation or retrogression. A healthy discontent, that spurs one on to greater effort, makes for advancement.

At this time there appears to be more than the normal spirit of unrest abroad, and it seems to pervade all classes of people. The farmers are restless, and not without reason. Whatever the cause, they are not getting that return to which their labor, their energy, their thought, not to speak of their investment, entitle them. But this is not the unrest with which this article will deal. Unrest prevails also among the people in the city, and it is this side of the picture that I shall try to present.

Because conditions on the farm have not been so good, many a farmer casts longing glances toward the city. A relative or a friend there may have grown wealthy while he has been struggling on the farm. He therefore beholds the city as the breeding place of millionaires. It is very true that there are in the city outstanding successes. But these are few and extremely rare. On the other hand, it is just as true, unfortunately, that there are in the city dismal failures. These are not nearly so few nor quite so rare. Success is more spectacular than failure. That is just what makes the few instances stand out so boldly.

Some statistics that I have gathered will help us determine whether life in the city is quite as roseate as some farmers imagine. First, let us take the federal income tax returns for 1924. Of the over 7,000,000 returns filed, 72% showed a net income of $3000 a year or less. These do not take into account incomes which were not large enough even to necessitate the filing of a report. The National Bureau of Economic Research reports that 86% of persons in the United States gainfully employed earned less than $2000 a year in 1918. The average weekly wage for factory workers in New York State, both office and shop, for 1925 is given by the New York State Industrial Commission as $28.26. A recent survey disclosed that 75% of the wage earners in New York City earn less than $2400 a year. Now $3000 or $2400 or even $2000 may seem large to some farmers, but it is not nearly so large as it appears when one takes into consideration the high cost of city living. And it will be admitted that on $3000 a year no man can accumulate riches, even were he to live as long as Methuselah.

Two million people in the United States, 15% of the wage earning population, are normally unemployed. At the peak of hard times in 1921, the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics estimated that the army of unemployed reached 5,735,000. The statistics of the New York State Industrial Commission for January 1926 show that 19,217 workers of all classes, including clerical and professional lines, applied to it for employment, but only 10,966 positions were filled. What became of the other 8251? Two workers registered for every available clerical opening. These are surely conditions not to be contemplated with envy.

I know the fear and trepidation that fill the heart of the farmer as he looks forward with anxious expectancy to the maturity of his crops. I know the gloom and despair that pervade him if the crops fail and he must wait a season, perhaps a whole year, for the next. How about the worker who at the end of one season does not know whether his job will be waiting for him at the beginning of the next? Be work plentiful or slack, times good or bad, the city worker must pay rent and buy food. In this respect the

(*Continued on page* 6)

Two farm boys in Monroe County, New York, who get pleasure as well as training from raising their calf. Boys who live in the city have no such opportunities.

How Taxes Are Raised

One-Third of the Property Pays Three-Fourths of the Tax in New York State

By M. SLADE KENDRICK

Asst. Prof. of Rural Economy, New York State College of Agriculture

I SHALL try to tell you where the tax money comes from; how it is divided and the purposes for which it is spent. The sources of my material are the reports of the New York State Tax Commission.

First—Where the Tax Money Comes From

The general property tax is by far the most important tax. In 1924, the total local and state tax levy was 678 million dollars of which 518 millions were levied on general property. Thus more than three-fourths of all tax dollars were general property tax dollars. In that year the franchise tax levy on business corporations was 33 million dollars, or 5 per cent; the income tax levy was 4 per cent; the motor vehicle tax levy 3½ per cent; and the inheritance tax levy 3¼ per cent. Then came a number of smaller taxes as those on mortgages, stock transfers, bank stock, trust companies, etc.

Let me repeat. In 1924, 76 per cent, three-fourths of our tax levy, was on general property; 4 per cent on incomes; 3½ per cent on motor vehicles; and 3¼ per cent on inheritances. Levies on mortgages, stock transfers, bank stocks, etc., were much smaller.

The Tax Commission has made a study of the wealth of the State. They find that the gross wealth of the State consists of 26.5 billions in land and its improvements and 42.8 billions in personalty (meaning automobiles, livestock, merchandise, machinery, stocks and bonds, etc.) More than 4 billions of land and its improvements are exempt by law from taxation. Thus 22.5 billions of real property sustained three-fourths of the entire tax levy of 1924. Expressed in percentages 32 per cent of the gross wealth of the State paid 76 per cent of the taxes.

Again I repeat—There are 26.5 billions of real property and 42.8 billions of personalty in New York State. Four billions of real property are exempt from taxation. Substracting, WE FIND THAT 22.5 BILLIONS OF REAL PROPERTY BEAR THREE-FOURTHS OF THE TAX LOAD AND 42.8 BILLIONS OF PERSONALTY BEAR THE OTHER FOURTH.

Next—How The Tax Money Is Divided

The general property tax is almost entirely a local tax. In 1924, only 6 cents in every dollar levied went to the State. From 1906-1910, and again in 1914 and in 1916, there was no state levy on general property. The State gets practically all of its revenues from taxes on franchises, business corporations, personal incomes, inheritances, etc.

Local divisions get most of their revenues from taxes on general property. In 1924, 90 per cent of the city, 98 per cent of the county, 72 per cent of the townships and nearly 100 per cent of school taxes were taxes on general property. *Repeating*—Taxes on general property in 1924 were 90 per cent of city, 98 per cent of county, 72 per cent of township taxes and about 100 per cent of school taxes. The remaining tax revenues of cities, counties and townships are from taxes which are divided between the State and local governments. Most important of these are taxes on incomes, motor vehicles and franchises of business corporations, domestic and foreign.

Lastly—How the Tax Money Is Spent

Taxes are levied and collected primarily to the end that funds be provided for the public needs of the people of the State. The tax gathering system is simply the method of getting an income from the public which is later to be spent for the benefit of the public. Individuals get incomes from business, labor, professional services, etc.; the public gets income from taxes. Once collected both are spent. The individual spends for his own individual purposes. The public spends for public purposes.

Let us see how the taxes levied in 1924 were spent. The State government spent only a little more than 15½ per cent for general government and for protection of persons and property. Formerly the carrying on of the general government and the furnishing of protection to persons and property were the principal functions of the State government. Yet now in dollar terms they comprise only 1/6 of the functions of the State

(*Continued on page* 10)

Facts About Taxes

BEFORE any fair or right solution can be found for the heavy burden of taxes which oppresses us all, we must first understand thoroughly all of the facts about our present system of taxes. As our readers know, American Agriculturist has been intensely interested for years in bringing about tax relief for farmers. We have led the fight for lowering or abolishing the direct state tax on real estate and for larger state aid for rural schools. Whatever results have been attained so far have been through the splendid cooperation of the farm organizations of the State and of the farmers themselves. In continuing the fight, we must be careful not to do anything that is unfair or that will cripple necessary public work. But we must have relief.

Therefore, we take pleasure in publishing articles like the one on this page by Professor Kendrick which gives you fundamental facts necessary to know before working for any plan for lower taxes. We suggest that this article be studied and discussed thoroughly both by individuals and on the programs of the Grange and other farm meetings. The article was recently broadcast by Professor Kendrick in the form of an address over station WGY of the General Electric Company at Schenectady.—The Editors.

The Farm Situation as the Year Draws to a Close

Dairymen and Potato Growers Appear Best Off---Hog Cholera Threatens in Corn Belt

By FRED. W. OHM

Associate Editor, American Agriculturist

WITH the passing of fall and the closing up of the farm business in the fields, it is a good time to sit back and review the farm situation in its entirety. In some sections dark spots show up. On the whole, however, the season winds up with yields about average and the prospects for gross returns not far from the figures of last year. Fall rains, September frost and attending conditions have created some damage to fruit, beans, potatoes and other seasonable crops. In other sections the fall season has been reasonably good and we hear at this late date of pastures in good condition and cows still out.

FRED. W. OHM

The South has been severely hit by an unusually heavy cotton crop and consequently low prices. Last spring, it was predicted, with the contemplated acreage in mind, that we were almost sure to see cheap cotton. For four years cotton growers have been doing just what other producers do when business is profitable—expand. Since 1921 they have increased their acreage over 50 per cent and cotton has dropped from over 25 cents a pound down, in some cases, to below 10 cents.

Outlook for Spring Wheat

In the spring wheat country, including North Dakota through to Nebraska, drouth and bad weather have cut the crops to such an extent that a lean winter looms ahead. Last month South Dakota showed the lowest crop condition in the country, being over 55% of the average.

Coming into the corn belt where hog prices have been relatively high and corn prices although slightly higher than formerly, have been low enough to encourage feeders, we hear of a materially larger crops of pigs in prospect this fall. However, there is a factor that is looked upon as being quite serious in both Illinois and Iowa and that is hog cholera, losses from which have been said to be the heaviest since 1914. The Department of Agriculture states that during recent years there has been less serum used for hog cholera because of the comparatively light outbreaks since 1915. Naturally this has reduced production of serum and this recent outbreak is greatly handicapped by a shortage of supplies. If losses are comparable to those in 1913 to 1915 the hog forecast is almost sure to be reduced below the present indications, which show that the number of sows bred for fall farrow this year is over 40% larger than in 1925. Prospects are that prices this winter will be comparable to those of a year ago.

Dairy Outlook Improving

In commenting on the situation in the dairy industry, L. M. Davis of the Department of Agricultural Economics writes:

"More definite evidence of improvement in dairy sections resulting from the late summer rains is now at hand****It is of interest to note that during the *first 3 weeks of October market receipts of butter dropped almost 9 per cent below those of the same period last year, and that total receipts since January 1 have almost lost the gain over last year* which up until now has been carried throughout all of 1926.

"Stocks of butter in cold storage on October 1 were 125,122,000 pounds, a reduction of 13,000,000 pounds under the peak holdings of September 1, but a surplus of 11,000,000 pounds over October 1, 1925. *Since October 1 there has been an active movement out of storage warehouses, and it is probable the surplus over 1925 will be substantially reduced by November 1.*

"Fluid milk market is generally in good shape with reports from important areas indicating that there are no burdensome surpluses. Condensed milk markets continue steady to firm with stocks on October 1 practically the same as a year ago, trade movement apparently somewhat more active, and production lighter. Cheese stocks now approximate those of a year ago and the markets are about steady at prices almost equivalent to those prevailing at this same time in 1925.

In the Egg and Poultry Industry

Another advice from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics reads:

"The egg markets at the close of October show little improvement in position from that of a month earlier. Receipts have shown heavy decreases from September as is normal for the season and appear to be running just about as heavy as in October, 1925. Storage goods have been moving out into consuming channels at a fairly rapid rate. There is evidence that the movement since October 1 has not equaled that of a year ago.

"Prices of the better quality fresh eggs have followed the trend of gradual but steady advance which was noted during the previous month. The *lower grades did no more than to hold their own,* and refrigerator eggs showed a slight but not particularly significant recession. Fancy eggs continue firm as the supply dwindles, with *medium and lower qualities not so well thought of.* December futures, which sagged slightly toward the opening of the month on account of the light demand, recovered later on as conditions improved again. The price level is still slightly below that of 1925 but the margin has become very narrow.

"The outstanding feature of the dressed poultry markets continues to be the heavy arrivals at the principal cities. A month ago storage stocks showed a shortage compared with the previous year and now a similar

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Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

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A Suggestion

ON the front page of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST last week was just about the finest expression of Thanksgiving sentiment that we have seen in a long time. It was written by Bob Adams of Ithaca, who is fast attaining a real reputation as a farmer poet. May we suggest that the reading of this poem aloud by some member of the family during the dinner on Thanksgiving Day would be a very fitting and appropriate ceremony.

C. R. White President of State Federation

WE congratulate the New York State Federation of Farm Bureaus on the election of Mr. C. R. White of Ionia as President of that organization for the coming year. No man in the state is better fitted to serve farmers in such a capacity than Mr. White. In his hard and painstaking service in the State Department of Farms and Markets, he became well and favorably known to farmers all over the State and he obtained a statewide knowledge that is essential in helpful leadership of farm affairs. More than this, Mr. White is a practical farmer and a gentleman whom it is a privilege to have as a friend.

How We Changed Our Business to Make More Money

IT is a well known fact among good farmers that the man who is constantly changing his business never makes out very well. There are a good many different specialties in farming and it takes years to acquire knowledge and experience in any one of them. Therefore, when a farmer changes from one kind of farming to another he must be pretty sure that the change will be for the better. On the other hand, conditions themselves are rapidly changing and the progressive farmer must make adjustments to meet new conditions. It is also true that any change which means an improvement in methods or stock will almost always mean increased financial returns and, what is better still, more interest in the business.

In order to get information to pass on to all of our readers of successful changes and improvement made by actual farmers, we will pay prizes of $5, $3 and $2 respectively for the three best letters from actual experience on the subject, "How We Changed Our Business To Make More Money." We will also pay $1 each for all others that we are able to use. The letters should be plainly written on one side of the paper, should not be more than five hundred words in length, preferably shorter and they may be written by any member of the family, but they must be of course from real experience undergone by the family. If any letters are of equal value in the opinion of the judges, equal prizes will be given. The contest will close February 1, 1927.

Better Times In the Dairy and Poultry Busines

PROFESSORS G. F. Warren and F. A. Pearson of the Agricultural Economics Department of the College of Agriculture at Ithaca state that the index number of the price of the concentrates in a dairy ration is now lower than it has been at any time since September 1922. In other words, grain rations of all kinds are the lowest that they have been in years and on the other hand the prices of dairy and poultry products is the highest it has been since the period of prosperity immediately following the war.

We are happy with our thousands of dairy and poultry men because of this situation. We do not want to add any flies to the ointment, but we cannot keep from a word of caution. Now that there is fairly good times in the dairy and poultry business, let us do our part toward maintaining them by not overdoing the production business. It is just as important in good times as in hard times to cull out the poor cows and the poor hens, to feed judiciously, to keep accurate records, and in every way to use the best possible business methods.

Repeal This Unjust Law

MANY Pennsylvania farmers are excited over an unjust law of that state which requires that tractors must be licensed before they can move upon the public highways. It is possible that farmers might accept this hardship were it not for the fact that officials have construed this law to apply to a farmer who merely moves his machine across the road to any of his own fields.

This is just another addition to the long list of fool laws which are doing more than anything else to breed disrespect of all law by good citizens. The Granges in Pennsylvania, with a membership of over 100,000, are working hard to secure a repeal of this law and they have the sympathy and the support of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST and of all farmers everywhere.

The Magic of Machinery

YESTERDAY out in the good old hill country of the Southern tier where we were raised, George Duff, the brother, said to us: "Come on out to the barn. I want to show you my little factory."

In a little building near the barn, he had installed a small portable gas engine and a little cutting box or ensilage cutter where he cut all of the corn for his cows. Up back of the house, in the big woodshed, was a small buzz saw, where he had been working on the winter's wood supply. There were also plans for rigging the engine to the hand separator and later to the washing machine and grindstone. For less than one hundred dollars, this farmer had changed a half dozen disagreeable tasks of drudgery into interesting work.

We could not but think as we saw these little improvements how the large amount of farm work, especially on Eastern farms, has always been done until very recently by hand. What a debt we owe to the inventors and to the manufacturers of the hundred and one conveniences and tools that have so increased the interest and the pleasure of most of us in our everyday jobs. Booker T. Washington, the great negro leader and educator, once wrote a book called "Up From Slavery". The farm people of America could well write a similar book in reference to the progress that has been made by farm machinery and call their book, "Up From Drudgery".

Many a farm boy has received his first kick from the farm to the city from the handles of a worthless side hill plow. Even as recently as twenty-five years ago the modern cutaway harrows were unknown. Grain drills were in fairly common use but a great deal of corn was planted by hand, and all of the potatoes. Cultivation was done by means of hand hoes and a one-horse cultivator. The country boy's second push toward the city came from the handles of a hoe in the monotonous and almost never ending task of the hand work in the corn and potato fields. As late as 1912, there were less than two hundred milking machines in use in this country. In 1924, there were over 100,000.

But no single invention has done more for American country life than the gasoline engine. In literally dozens of ways it has lightened and made easier the most discouraging and monotonous jobs both in the house and in the barn. Without the gas engine there could have been no motor car, tractor, or truck, which have brought changes in country life beyond the power of man to measure.

A Bushel of "Spuds" For a Bushel of "Sweets"

A FARMER of our acquaintance in New York State recently took a bushel of Irish potatoes to the store and traded it for a bushel of sweet potatoes. This seemed the more remarkable to us because we were brought up on the theory that sweet potatoes were a luxury, to be purchased at the rate of only a few pounds for a quarter. The trade was possible because the Irish potatoes are so high in price this year and there is a plentiful supply of "sweets".

Unharvested Crops

WE suspect that some farmers this year are wondering what has become of the old promise that there shall always be a seed time and a harvest. The seed time was late and cold and backward, but in spite of this most farmers succeeded finally in getting their crops into the ground. But the harvest time has been one of the most discouraging, so far as weather conditions have been concerned, in years. In some sections in particular one rain has followed another so closely that the ground for weeks was not dry enough to get on. Quite a few potatoes are still undug. Thousands of acres of beans were ruined before they could be harvested, and a great deal of buckwheat was injured.

It certainly takes a considerable amount of optimism on the part of farmers to keep smiling after they have invested their money in a crop and worked a whole season to grow it, only to see it spoiled before it can be harvested. We are always impressed with the faith of men who, in spite of such setbacks refuse to remain discouraged but go forth again to their fields to plow and sow and reap.

Eastman's Chestnuts

A BOY left the farm and got a job in the city. He wrote a letter to his brother who elected to stick to the farm, telling of the joys of city life in which he said: "Thursday we autoed out to the Country Club, where we golfed until dark. Then we motored to the beach for the week-end."

The brother on the farm wrote back: "Yesterday we buggied to town and baseballed all the afternoon. Today we muled out to the cornfield and ge-hawed until sundown. After we had suppered, we piped for a while. After that we staircased up to our room and bedsteaded until the clock fived."

Common Sense Solutions for Farm Problems

National Grange Master Says "Enforce Law, Reforest, Lower Taxes, Organize"

By LOUIS J. TABER

In an Address at the Annual Meeting of the National Grange

ONE of the soundest and most sensible discussions on the farm situation that we have read in a long time is the address of Louis J. Taber, Master of the National Grange, delivered at the annual meeting of the Grange at Portland, Maine, at the opening of the session on November 10th. Space will not permit us to print all of Master Taber's great address, but it is so important and of so much interest not only to Grangers but to all farmers that we are giving here a few of the high spots touched upon.

Stop Reclamation of Land

Speaking of the agricultural policy of the nation, Master Taber said in part: "The expansion policy has been definite and is in part responsible for the present day condition of agriculture. We need to 'about face' in our agricultural policy. *No more new lands should be brought under cultivation until the present land area can be farmed at a profit.* Reclamation and irrigation projects have their place but no new work along this line should be undertaken at present. We should develop a broader appreciation of a proper land utilization policy; one that would seek to return millions of acres of rough marginal farm land back to forestry; a policy that would consider the conservation and recreational value of our public domain, and bring us to realize that land can be profitably used in other ways besides in the production of food."

Meet Organization With Organization

Mr. Taber was quite emphatic in his views on organization. We quote him on this subject: "Great cities, great transportation systems, inventive genius and great combinations give us for example, a one hundred million dollar dairy organization located in the heart of the nation's population. A thermos bottle tank car can bring milk from west of the Appalachians to the New England milk shed, and can place local dairymen with high taxes, high labor cost and high priced equipment, at an unexpected disadvantage. Refrigeration, storage facilities, science and mechanical equipment can provide substitutes, can hold and change the very nature of farm products; so unless the farmer meets big business units with large units—unless organization meets organization, this disadvantage will continue.

"History also tells us that a balance between agriculture and industry, between urban and rural life, has been cardinal and essential in the welfare and happiness of nations in the past. It is doubly true today. One of the great tasks of the present is in maintaining this balance, in seeing that the policies of government, educational programs, development of business and transportation should all be based on the fact that agriculture will forever remain basic to the life and happiness of the Republic."

For Sensible Farm Relief

On farm relief, the National Master said in part:

There is no one subject attracting more attention or securing more publicity in congress and out, than that of "Farm Relief". The most serious error that has been made in the written and spoken discussions of this problem, is that the majority seems to feel that equality for agriculture, as it is frequently termed, constitutes some definite piece of specific legislation. This is a grevious error. Relief for agriculture, in its present unsatisfactory condition, will come not as a result of any one piece of legislative statute but as a result of a program for the betterment of rural life. Little of this program can be accomplished by legislation, which is at best but an enabling act; but it must be worked out largely by the farmers themselves through their own organizations and in cooperation with educational, experimental and business agencies of the nation. For example,—corn borer control is just as vital to the Corn Belt as any legislation now under discussion. The same is true relative to other sections of the nation. It must be definitely understood that no program for the betterment of rural life can be sectional. It must comprehend American agriculture as a whole, realizing that the

(*Continued on page* 14)

A Program for Agriculture Suggested by the Master of the National Grange

1. Equality for agriculture and making the tariff effective for the farmer.
2. Agencies to handle regional and seasonal surpluses.
3. The continued development of cooperative marketing, and enlargement of farmer-owned marketing units.
4. No more land to be brought into competition with the land now under cultivation, until needed.
5. Reduction or equalization of taxation in state, county and local sub-divisions, and increased governmental efficiency.
6. Readjustment of the freight rate structure to relieve agricultural inequalities. Continued highway development.
7. Broaden the service of the federal farm loan system. Make the intermediate credit facilities more easily available, and provide long time amortized loans, upon proper security, for permanent improvements for commodity cooperatives.
8. Development of deep water ways either through the St. Lawrence or an All-American route. Develop the Mississippi and internal waterways to bring the inland empire to the sea, and enlarge western opportunities for manufacturing and commerce.
9. A conservation, forestry and water power program protecting all the people.
10. Liberal appropriation for corn borer control and checking other insect pests which threaten agriculture. Larger appropriations for eradication of tuberculosis in live stock.

Since Grandmother's Day

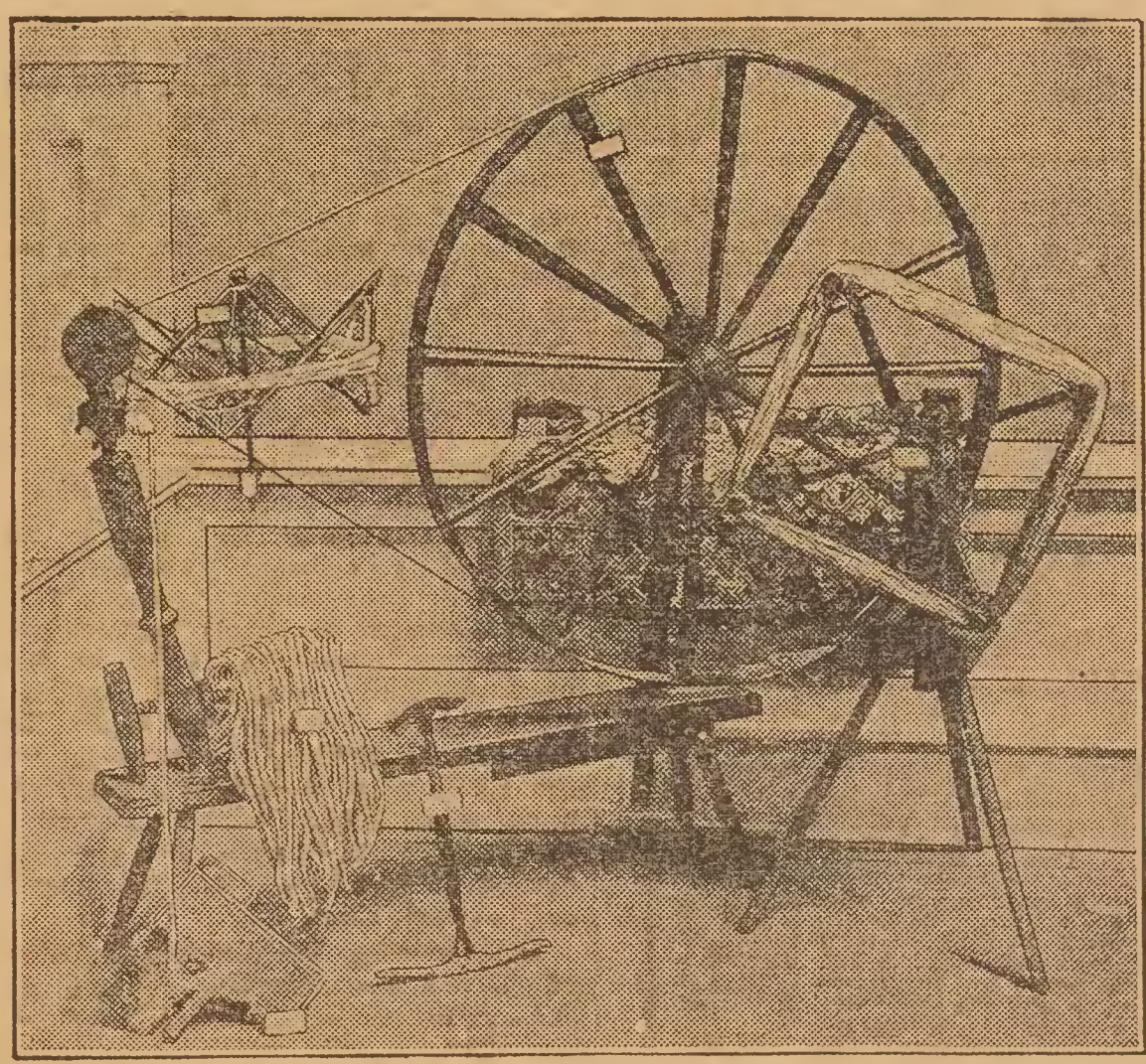
Improved Equipment Has Lightened Farm Housekeeping a Hundredfold

WASHING machines, sewing machines, stoves, lamps, electric lights, cotton factories, woolen factories, and other wonderful inventions have brought their marvelous help to the farm and home since grandmother's day.

Grandmother was eighty years old and great grandmother was ninety, so I can look back a long distance.

These stories came down to me through many generations and they are very authentic. Great Grandmother could handle and shoot a gun better than most men of today; she had the reputation of being a good hunter and many times she drove savage Indians away from her log house while her husband was ploughing in the field and her little children clung to her dress for protection. She spun the yarn for their stockings and wove the cloth for their clothes, she baked beans and corn bread and wonderful pumpkin pies in a Dutch oven, and cooked wild game like turkeys, squirrels and partridges and kept her large family happy and contented, though they lived far from neighbors, church and school. She taught the children herself and so they all grew to man and womanhood and married and took up claims and built a little village of their own which became after many years a city.

When great grandmother wished to go anywhere in a hurry, did she 'phone to her chauffeur to bring her car to the door? Mercy no! there wasn't any 'phone and there wasn't any chauffeur and there wasn't any car. She would go in a cart drawn by oxen or take the steady old horse and hop on to the pillion behind her good man and very likely a couple of wolves would chase them so they would get there with speed. When grandmother wanted to bake beans in the summertime did she light the convenient oil stove and put them in the oven? Not much, why there weren't any matches and there wasn't any oil, and if it happened she had failed to bank her fire and let it go out in the fire place she had to go to a neighbor's and borrow some coals or else take a piece of flint and some punk and strike them together until she had a spark and sometimes it took a long while to get a fire started.



The "Old Spinning Wheel" was a very important piece of home equipment to grandmother. This genuine old wheel and the cards lying beside it were in the log cabin at the New York State Fair exhibited by the New York Agricultural Society and the New York State Department of Farms and Markets.

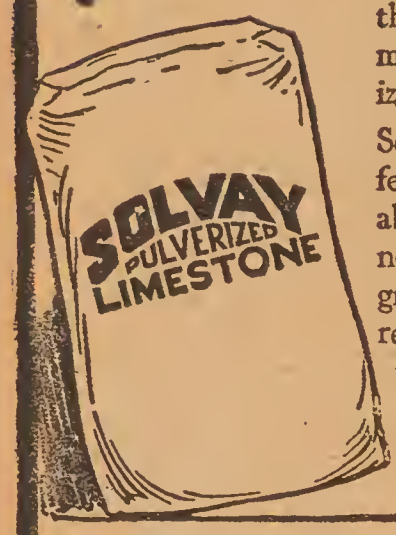
If she was in haste to send a letter, did she use a fountain pen or a typewriter, and send the letter by aeroplane? You bet she did not. There wasn't any pen but a quill and no envelopes or stamps, and writing paper was mighty scarce and no post office had been built and aviation had not been heard of, so it was pretty doubtful when a letter would get anywhere even after it was written.

The railroad cars had not been built and there was no parcel post and no radio, or victrola, moving pictures, typewriters, or sewing machines; why bless you! they

(*Continued on page* 19)

Does a 50%—a 100% profit interest you?

This is not an advertisement of a get rich quick promoter—it is just to tell you that thousands of farmers have increased their crops 50%—100%—and more,—much more, by spreading Solvay Pulverized Limestone.



Solvay sweetens sour soil, releases all the fertility to hasten crops to full and profitable maturity. It is guaranteed high test, non-caustic, furnace dried, and so finely ground and readily absorbed that it brings results the first year.

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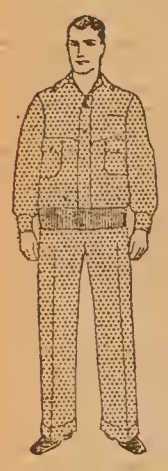

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The very shirts, pants and peacoats Uncle Sam bought for his U. S. Navy sailor boys are now yours at less than half the original cost.

Finest quality 100% pure wool. Neat looking blue uniform cloth. Wears indefinitely. Send today for free illustrated catalog and price list.

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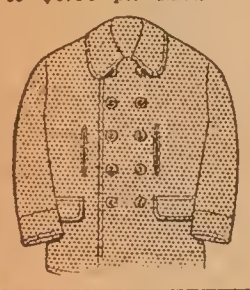
BIG MONEY in selling these wonderful garments.

WRITE TODAY for full particulars.

Special Prices for Complete Suits—genuine all 100% pure wool U. S. Navy Shirt & Pants
$5.50 to $6.50 per suit

The shirt in the $6.50 combination has a 100% pure worsted knitted bottom. Shirts come in five different styles, from $4.00 to $5.00 per shirt.



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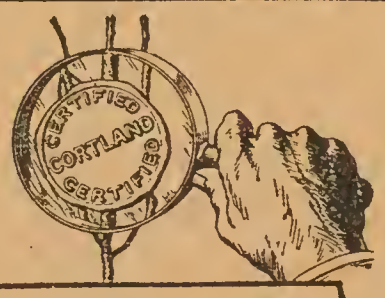

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Kellys' propagation on whole root, imported seedlings makes healthier, sturdier trees and the greatest fruit producers.

Ask your neighbors about Kelly trees. Write for our Catalog. Order early to be sure of your share of our guaranteed stock. We have no agents—you deal direct with us.

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Grinds oats, etc., for pigs slop. Four sizes; elevator or blower; Timken bearings. 12 years' successful service. Write for folder and ground feed samples.

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Farm People Have Their Troubles

(*Continued from page 2*)

farmer is more fortunate. Even in hard times, whether cash comes in or not, he has a roof over his head and food to sustain life. A study of 2000 farm families in different localities for the four year period 1919-1923 showed that the value of items of family living taken from the farm was $623 per family a year, which was 38% of the total cost of living and 66% of the total cost of food, fuel and house rent, by no means an inconsiderable proportion and one that can be stretched in bad times.

Business Man Also Has Troubles

I have thus far dealt with the city worker. Farmers may say to me, and not without justice, "we are not wage earners. We are business men. We have an investment in our farms. Why compare us with the wage earner? Why not draw a parallel between us and the business man in the city?" I accept the challenge and once more I draw upon statistics to make my point. R. G. Dun reports that there were 20,615 business failures in the United States in 1924. These do not include those on the verge of failure or in fact insolvent although not legally bankrupt. Of this number 3.2% were failure for over $100,000 and 96.8% for under $100,000. How the large class under $100,000 was divided, the figures do not disclose. There are just two classifications, over $100,000 and under $100,000. But it is safe to assume that the percentage rises as the brackets are lowered. The big business man can help himself over a tight place. He can command the credit necessary to tide him over. It is the small business man that succumbs. Now I do not know how my readers are fixed financially. I have an inkling that few could enter the ranks of big business were they to give up their farms. Rather have I the feeling that most of them would have to content themselves with small business. Here is a thought to ponder over carefully.

City Men Work Hard Too

I have in mind the picture of a business man, the owner of a grocery store near where I live. This man can be considered successful, that is, if success means making a living for his family are laying by a little. But the man cannot just sit behind his cash register and rake in the coin as it is handed to him over the counter. I have seen him in his store before seven in the morning and I have seen him in his store after twelve o'clock at night. He keeps his place open as long as the law permits on Sundays, and possibly a trifle longer. Thanks to the Sunday law, he can afford the luxury of seeing his infant daughter awake for a few hours on Sunday afternoon. The rest of the week he leaves the house while she is still asleep and does not get back until long after she has been put to bed. There is no muscle in his arm, no tan on his cheek. Contrast his lot with that of the farmer who works in the open, under the canopy of Heaven, with the sunshine beaming down upon him as he sows and as he reaps! It is not surprising then that statistics show that tuberculosis has declined remarkably in the country while the decline in the death rate among some classes of workers in the city has been very slight. It may also be of interest to mention, on the authority of a medical statistician in one of the large insurance companies, that farmers come second in the classification of insurance risks. Clergymen only outrank them.

The foregoing considerations undoubtedly have a close connection to the large sums of money expended yearly by our big cities in aid to their unfortunates. New York City spent over nineteen and a half million dollars in 1921—$3.48 per capita for its five and a half million inhabitants. Ninety-three out of every 1000 persons, over 9% of the population, received some form of aid from the city that year. In Cleveland the ratio as 98, in Detroit 124, in St. Louis it was 157 per thousand, almost 16%. Appalling figures! And yet they refer only to municipal aid. They take no account of aid from private philanthropic agencies.

There is a popular belief that, because of isolation, insanity is more prevalent among farm women than among city women. Figures compiled by the National Committee for Mental Hygiene prove this to be a misconception. They show that the average number of admissions to state hospitals per 100,000 of population in thirteen states, including nearly all the principal sections of the United States, as 74.3% males and 65.6% females, among city people and 40.2% males and 35.5% females among the country population. In other words the average for females is smaller than for males in both instances and the average for both males and females is smaller in the country than in the city.

And now a word about the child. The Government Bureau of Vital Statistics reported that 16,738 persons in the United States were killed in automobile accidents in 1924. One-third of these were children between five and fourteen, that

(*Continued on page 14*)

County Talks

Essex Sells Cows Because It Is An Accredited County

FARM Bureau work, like actual farm work is full of activity and the Farm Bureau Manager is called upon for a multitude of things. Today its a sick alfalfa field, tomorrow a sick cow and the veterinary out of town. Some community wants a telephone or electric light line and sooner or later they get it. Men even ask the Farm Bureau Manager about investing money and on one occasion, being a father and staying over night in a home, I was asked for a colic remedy for a very small youngster. Whether it was the remedy or the mother's lullaby that finally brought relief I cannot say.

County Agent Robert J. Clark

But seriously we in Essex County depend largely on the cow for our living. Our vigorous T. B. campaign has resulted in an accredited county. This in turn has meant a sales outlet for our cattle and a large amount of work for the Bureau.

We have stressed pure bred bulls and dairy improvement work so that we might have better cattle to sell.

The recent hard times have made economical production a necessity. Practically all of our crops are fed to animals so that our soils program has been manure, acid phosphate, lime, legumes and home grown grain.

Our labors have not been in vain for the acreage of alfalfa and oats, peas and barley increased nearly 50% in 1926.

The sheep men have been assisted in marketing their wool.

The poultrymen have had a monthly service letter and the benefit of culling.

The fruit men have had a monthly service letter and weather service.

Along with these definite lines of work community meetings of various sorts have been held to further the program.

Its a great life, full of activity, and worthwhile, because it is helping to advance agriculture toward that day when farming will be on a par with other big business.—R. J. Clark, Essex County Farm Bureau Manager.

This map shows the States served by our Baltimore House. Vast stocks of merchandise at this central point mean quick shipment and prompt delivery of your orders.

Your Christmas Store At Baltimore

This year do your Christmas shopping by mail at Ward's—at Baltimore.

This big building is filled with hundreds and hundreds of Christmas Gifts ready for *immediate* shipment to you.

Your Ward Catalogue pictures for you hundreds of Christmas suggestions—everything to please the Man, everything new for the Woman, everything for the Children's Christmas.

Look up your Christmas needs in your Ward Catalogue. If you do not know what to give, your Catalogue will offer you many suggestions.

And everything in this big Ward Catalogue *is now ready for you.* You do not need to wait. Make your Christmas selections now.

CHRISTMAS GOODS without "Christmas Profits"

There are no "Holiday Prices," no "Christmas Profits" in Ward's Catalogue.

You pay all-the-year-round prices when you buy your Christmas Gifts at Ward's.

Your saving in everything at Ward's is therefore *much greater* at Christmas time. So study your Ward Catalogue. Let it help you in deciding "What to Give."

Take advantage of its saving—of the opportunity it offers to buy everything for Christmas Giving at *"regular"* prices. You will pay no Christmas profits if you make Ward's Catalogue your Christmas Store.

Order Your Christmas Gifts early. Christmas is but a few weeks away

The weeks pass quickly. Christmas is almost here. So make up your Christmas orders *NOW.*

Everything is ready *now* at Ward's. So get out your Ward Catalogue today. Don't put it off till Christmas comes. Order now. Don't wait until some things are gone. Order early.

ESTABLISHED 1872

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How much easier—and pleasanter—to milk cows that have perfect udders and teats, soft, silky, pliable. No nervous twitching, no kicking or holding back of the milk.

Thousands of dairymen use Bag Balm regularly as their guardian of the udder and teats. For quickly healing sores, chaps, cuts, inflammation, caked bag, bunches, cow pox, etc., it has no equal. In the most stubborn hurts the first application starts quick relief.

Bag Balm is sanitary, pleasant to use and does not taint the milk. Big 10-ounce can of this wonderful penetrating ointment only 60c, at feed dealers, general stores, druggists. If you have trouble getting Bag Balm we will send by mail, postage paid.

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which make a horse wheeze, roar, have thick wind or choke-down can be reduced with Absorbine. Also other bunches or swellings. No blister, no hair gone, and horse kept at work. It is economical. At druggists, or $2.50 postpaid.

Horse book 3-S free.

A thankful user says: "Completely removed flesh growth on gland about 7 inches diameter. Sincerely thank you for good advice and Absorbine."

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Wauban Farms Jerseys
The Home of
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Offers for sale bull calves of a caliber that will interest the constructive breeder. The kind that will improve both type and production.
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GUERNSEYS We can now offer you for a limited time young bull calves out of A. R. cows sired by either a son of Florham Laddie or Ultra May King. Prices reasonable.
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Putting Denmark On The Map

(*Continued from page 1*)

even the owners of princely estates. Indeed, so successful were the cooperative dairies that many of the owners of large estates closed their private dairies and became a part of the cooperative movement.

I had been told all this before my visit to Denmark and I wanted to know just how this result had come about. And so I visited a typical cooperative creamery. It was a most interesting experience. Each member has one vote no matter how many cows he has. The members elect a committee and they appoint a manager. The manager in this case was A. Larsen, who had been such for 25 years. I found generally that changes in the management of cooperatives occur no more frequently than in private industry. This is significant, for it shows that the "one man one vote" principle is as efficient in securing competent management as the principle employed in corporate enterprises.

Modern Equipment

The dairy itself is a substantial brick building which has been paid for out of earnings and is now owned by the members. The equipment of the dairy is modern and complete and everything about it is perfectly clean and in order. The milk is collected daily. It is first examined as to cleanliness and a bacterial count is made, much the same as we do in this country for certified milk. It is also tested for butterfat and is paid for according to both butterfat and purity. After inspecting this plan it was easy to understand why the cooperatives had greatly increased the price of butter. For they had improved its quality. They have a modern plant. They have efficient and expert management and they make it to the interest of the farmer to produce clean, wholesome milk.

In the Danish cooperative creameries they determine from time to time the value of the skim milk. Any member may take as much or as little of this as he pleases at the price determined upon, provided there is enough to supply all demands. This skim milk is consumed largely in feeding their hogs. If all the skim milk is not taken from any cooperative, the balance is made into cheese. There is thus no waste in the creamery. Skim milk is an important item of feed in their pork production. Therefore as the cooperatives grew in number and in volume of milk handled, the pork industry also grew.

Some of the cooperatives sell their butter directly to the dealer, some to private wholesalers, but an increasing number of the cooperatives are selling their butter through what they call butter export associations, which are federations of cooperative creameries. These export associations are in turn federated into what is called the Federated Danish Cooperative Butter Export Association. This association now handles about 40 per cent of all the butter manufactured by the cooperatives. At this point it might be well to state that the cooperatives manufacture 90 per cent of all the butter made in Denmark and well over 80 per cent of the pork products.

The method by which the price is reached is an interesting one. There is a committee of the producers and another of the merchants, who are appointed for the purpose of determining a fair price for butter during the ensuing week. This is known as the Copenhagen Quotation. While the fair price is determined upon the joint action of the producers and the merchants, it was difficult in practice to maintain this price until the federated export association was formed. Since then, however, the price thus determined upon has been maintained.

Genuine Collective Bargaining

It seems to me that this is the correct method for determining the price of any farm product. If the farmers were generally organized, it would be possible for them to employ this method and we would then have genuine collective bargaining in place of the method which obtains today. As it is, no one consults the producer about his idea as to price. Take the very item of butter which we have been discussing. A number of gentlemen in New York, as I am informed, meet daily and issue a proclamation which fixes the price of butter for the day. This is telegraphed all over the United States. Since the price of butter largely determines the price of other dairy products, the action of these gentlemen in New York practically determines what their dairy farmers all over the United States shall receive for their product.

Of necessity as commerce grows, organized and therefore centralized buying grows. Buyers naturally are interested in a low price. Now if the producers are unorganized they can have no voice as to what the price shall be. They are not permitted even to suggest a price which they think is fair. A price is arrived at in some mysterious way in the commercial centers and that price is flashed over the country. The producer, of course, has the option of refusing the price. But of what avail is this? What he needs is power somewhere to be exercised in his interest to at least suggest a price as a basis for negotiations, and this power can not come into being until the producers are organized.

How Cow Testing Started

It is interesting to note how one form of farm organization in Denmark has led to another. Before the cooperative creamery was established, each farmer was inclined to be satisfied with his own cows. He had no means of comparing their production with that of other cows. He inherited them from his father and was quite content. When, however, the farmers of a neighborhood joined together and established a cooperative creamery it was unavoidable that everyone should know what his neighbors' cows were doing. He soon learned that some of them whose cows did not appear to be any better than his own were receiving much larger milk checks than he received. This naturally stimulated his interest in improving the quality of his herd. Better herds increased the volume of business of the cooperative and therefore the management of the cooperative was likewise interested. Out of this grew what they call their control associations, which are similar to our cow test associations. And now for the first time was the Danish farmer able to distinguish between his profitable and his unprofitable cows. He may have found that his unprofitable cows were due to the use of an unsatisfactory bull. If he were a small farmer, of course, he could not afford to own a high priced bull himself. And so another form of organization arose, working along side by side with these two others. That organization was composed of small farmers living in the same vicinity who joined together to purchase and own in common a first class bull. In this way the smallest farmer was put on terms of equality with the largest farmer so far as the use of a bull was concerned. Through the cow test associations unprofitable cows were eliminated. Through the bull clubs, the quality of the cows remaining was greatly improved.

Milk Production Increased

The result of all these cooperative efforts is instructive. The annual yield of milk per cow in 1881 was 3,306 pounds and the yield of butter fat was 106 pounds. These figures have been increased, until in 1923, the last year for which there are any figures available, the average production of milk per cow was 6,590 pounds and of butterfat 240 pounds. It will thus be seen that through the methods above described, there has not only been an increase of about 100 per cent in the production of milk per cow but a still larger per cent of butterfat content in the milk.

There are no better individual cows in Denmark than in the United States. In fact I saw no cows while there that I think are the equal of our best cows here. In Denmark, though, there are very few poor cows, while in America they predominate. And so our average production per cow in America is about 4,000 pounds—almost 40 per cent less than in Denmark. They attribute this vast improvement in production almost altogether to the organized efforts of the farmers of Denmark in the ways I have pointed out.

In the early stages of the cooperative creamery, it was difficult to get the farmers to take the skim milk for fear that some of the milk at the creamery was from tubercular cows. The use of this milk would of course injure the hogs. To meet this objection, a law was enacted by which it was made compulsory upon all of the creameries of the country to heat the skim milk to a temperature which would destroy all tuberculosis germs.

A Trademark

After the cooperatives had improved the quality of their butter so that they were receiving the highest prices in the London market, they adopted a trademark called "Lur." "Lur" is the name of a kind of horn which the primitive Danes had used in assembling their people to battle. This trademark had become of great value. In 1906 Parliament enacted a law by which no exports of butter could be made that did not bear this brand. Government inspection was established and the brand could not be used unless the product was of the high quality that the cooperatives had established. The use of the "Lur" brand, however, was not limited to the cooperatives. Any one whose product met the requirements as to quality could employ it. In view of the fact, though, that the brand and its value had been created by the cooperatives, this legislation gave the cooperatives a preferential position in the foreign markets.

If New York City should pass an ordinance requiring that all butter offered for sale in the New York market should have the qualities of "Land O' Lakes" butter and that butter complying with these requirements should be stamped "Land O' Lakes," there can be no question but that the genuine "Land O' Lakes" butter now called by that name would have a decided advantage in the New York market.

* * *

EDITOR'S NOTE: *In his next article, Mr. Lowden will discuss the organization and history of the cooperative packing plant in Denmark.*

There is no "Off Season" With Jerseys

In the winter time when income from other sources is at the lowest Jerseys produce persistently and economically.

The steady income from a few Jersey cows will make this season a profitable one for you.

Write for more information

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Reg. Jerseys OF OXFORD BREEDING. Herd sire grandson of OXFORD YOU'LL DO. Cows, bred heifers, and young bulls at farmers prices
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HEDGES HOMESTEAD STOCK FARM
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PURE BRED **Jersey Heifers** Best of breeding, fine individuals, out of Registry of Merit cows; and sired by a son of the great bull Spermfield Owl's Progress and a Gold Medal Cow. Prices reasonable.
SHUGAH VALLEY FARM, Claremont, N.H.

SWINE BREEDERS

Weanling Berkshires registered, large sire and dam. Grandsire 800-lbs. at two years. Champion of Illinois and Iowa State Fairs. $15 each C. O. D. WIANT FARMS, Huntington Mills, Pa.

POLAND CHINA GILTS bred for spring farrow, $60.00. Choice registered. Order now. Stanley Short, Cheswold, Del.

TAYLOR FARM JERSEYS
We are offering 20 heifers ranging from 3 months to 20 months old. Nearly all are from Register of Merit dams, and several are already bred to a beautiful son of the White Cid. They are priced for quick sale. 'Phone or write for more complete description.
THE TAYLOR FARM
Delaware Co. Stamford, New York

Jersey Bull Calves from heavy producing cows. Their sire's dam has record of 18,059 lbs. milk, 938 lbs. fat.
Going at Farmers prices
S. B. HUNT, Hunt, New York, Livingston Co.

May Rose Guernseys Bull Calves sired by Grandson of King of The May. $35.00 each registered. Few cows and heifers. Spotted Poland China pigs, boars, $12.00. Sows $15.00. All registered.
A. M. KENNEL, R.D. 3, HONEY BROOK, PA.

The Farm Situation As the Year Draws to a Close

(*Continued from page* 3)

comparison shows a surplus of several million pounds, so quickly has the complexion of the market changed. Prices have shown some tendency to ease off toward lower levels recently but not to the degree one might expect on account of the greatly increased receipts."

East Hurt by Bad Weather

Coming into our eastern farm sections we find bad weather a factor to be reckoned with. Rain most of the time, snow, frost and cold have taken their toll. Acres and acres of beans and buckwheat have been destroyed. Late wheat seedings have been abandoned. There are reports of heavy potato losses from rot and because the condition of the ground was such that it was impossible to continue farm operations. However, the potato outlook for the country as a whole is encouraging. The crop is slightly heavier than that of last year. But even at that, with no late losses from frost and rot, indications are that we are going to see fairly satisfactory prices. There should be no serious lack of potatoes and the market should be a healthy one. The crop as a whole is estimated at 7 to 8 per cent greater than 1925.

Local Potato Prospects Good

The local potato situation is worthy of comment. The New York State crop is spotty. In some sections it is up to last year, while in others it falls short. In some country districts there are hardly enough to supply local needs and farmers are receiving from $1.50 to $2.00 per bushel at the farm. In other districts truckers from nearby up-state cities are going out into the country and bidding prices up to fill their needs, in some cases surplanting carlot business. Orderly and systematic marketing of potatoes in the North Atlantic states will bring good prices this year.

Apple growers are greatly discouraged over existing low prices. The situation is mainly an outgrowth of increased production. This year we have the task of disposing of one of the largest commercial apple crops ever harvested. However, there are two factors that may help a low market. Serious damage by frost has been reported by the Department of Agriculture from Idaho, Utah, Montana, North Dakota and Minnesota, as well as Washington and Oregon. Wind storms have caused heavy premature falls.

Exports Holds Promise for Apple Market

The export market holds some hope for the apple men. During September and October a heavy export trade has absorbed a considerable quantity of boxed fruit and barreled stock, with increasing quantities of Greenings and Baldwins moving out of Western New York. With the settling of the coal strike in England there is no question but what conditions will be greatly improved. During the strike, irrespective of the fact that the English apple crop was of no consequence, the buying power of the English consumer was at a very low cbb due to the inaction of all industries affected by the coal strike. It is expected that the ending of the strike will not have an immediate effect but we should see a turn for the better after the first of the year. South America has also been buying in heavier quantities.

Cabbage Crop Heavier

According to R. L. Gillett, agricultural statistician of the New York State Department of Farms and Markets the cold wet fall has been favorable for the development of cabbage, which somewhat exceeds earlier expectations, though as a possible offset to this is the fact that some fields have apparently been damaged by excessive wetness, and there is the ever present possibility of severe losses by freezing after November 1st. The revised figures based on reports received about November 1st for *domestic* cabbage indicate a total production up-state of 97,580 tons compared with 110,700 tons last year.

Danish cabbage, the winter-storage class, now promises 165,260 tons, compared with 125,700 tons last year and 137,800 tons in 1924.

There is some indication of an increase in Texas, Louisiana and South Carolina, and a decrease in Florida, of acreage for the early spring crop.

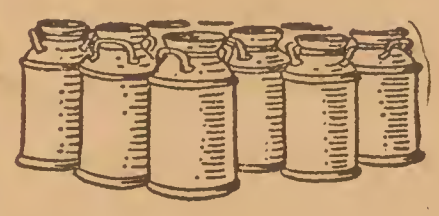
Onions and Beans

Onions have been showing more of a tendency to follow the potato markets. However, they are still selling 50 cents under a year ago. Holders of good stock in storage are pinning their hopes on a well sustained market on the prospects of less foreign competition.

The feature of the bean market is that estimates indicate that Michigan and Colorado crops will be cut by two million bags compared with last year. It is a known fact that the New York crop has been seriously damaged by water and it may be that this crop will stage a come back.

It costs *Less*

because it produces *More*



Of course there are feeds that sell for less than Larro but there isn't another feed that produces as much milk on so little feed. And milk production determines the actual cost of any feed.

It isn't economy to cut down the feed bill if you also reduce the milk yield through the use of lower priced feed. The only guide to feed value is the amount of money you have left from the milk check after the feed bill is paid. And we know you'll have more when you feed Larro.

Every Larro dealer is authorized to let you feed two bags to one cow under our guarantee, and to give you your money back if you are not satisfied with results.

That is our way of proving to new customers that Larro costs *less* because it produces *more*. Thousands upon thousands of old customers need no such proof. Their continued use of Larro voices their satisfaction with milk production and profit per dollar spent for feed.

More Milk Or It Costs You Nothing

"Feed 200 pounds of Larro to any one cow; then if your own figures do not show that she gave more milk on Larro, or if for any other reason you are not entirely satisfied, return your two empty sacks and unused Larro and get every cent of your money back."

Dealers selling Larro are authorized to carry out the terms of this agreement.

Ask the Nearest Dealer

THE LARROWE MILLING COMPANY
DETROIT - - MICHIGAN

Larro

The SAFE Ration for Dairy Cows

Also a complete line of poultry feeds—as good for your chickens as our dairy feed is for your cows. (640)

Buy Only A Time-Tested Proven Mill

"JAY BEE" HUMDINGER
Crusher · Grinder · Pulverizer

Make sure that the feed grinder you buy this Fall is not new but has stood the test of time. The "Jay Bee" gives lasting satisfaction—will outlast any feed mill made, and grind faster and finer, at less cost. Made in 4 sizes for engines 7 H.P. to 30 H.P.

Nothing to Wear Dull or Break

No knives to endanger fingers, no burrs, rolls, gears, or grinding plate to wear out, break, cause friction or heat the grain. Manganese steel hammers strike feed material only. No metal touches metal. Mill is of steel plate construction. Practically unbreakable. Lifetime service. Lowest operating cost. Greatest capacity—lowest consumption. It takes a large organization of engineers, mechanics, large plant facilities, ample capital to make the "Jay Bee." Only performance counts—not mere promises. Ask any "Jay Bee" owner—he will tell you its the only mill to buy.

Write for free feeding booklet, literature, prices, etc.

J. B. SEDBERRY, Inc., 200 Hickory St., Utica, N.Y.

FEEDING PIGS

FEEDING PIGS FOR SALE Yorkshire Chester cross or Yorkshire and Berkshire cross, all large growthy pigs weaned and eating pigs 7 to 8 weeks old, $4.00 each; 8 to 9 weeks old, $4.50 each. Send in and get from 2 to 50 pigs. Also pure bred Chester White Barrows, Boars or Sows, 6 weeks old, $6.00 each. Pure Bred Yorkshire Barrows, Boars or Sows, 6 weeks old, $6.00 each. I will ship C. O. D. to you on approval. If pigs are not satisfactory at your depot, have pigs returned at my expense. Safe delivery guaranteed. No charge for shipping crates. WALTER LUX, 388 Salem St., Woburn, Mass. Tel. 0086.

We Pay EXPRESS CHARGES TO YOUR DEPOT. Yorkshire and Chester White cross, and Chester and Berkshire cross pigs 7 to 8 weeks old, $5.00 each; 8 to 9 weeks old, $5.50 each. Pure bred Chester white 7 weeks old, $7.00 each. These are all large growthy pigs, weaned and eating. We crate and ship C. O. D. to your depot. No charge for shipping crates or express. These are net prices. If satisfactory, pay express man, and if not, return at our expense.

Will ship from 2 to 50 to you on approval

CLOVER HILL FARM, R. F. D. Box 48, WOBURN, MASS.

FEEDING PIGS FOR SALE—Either Chester and Yorkshire cross or Berkshire and Chester cross, 7 to 8 weeks old, $4.00 each; 8 to 9 weeks old, $4.50 each. Also a handsome lot of pure bred Chester Whites, barrows, boars or sows, 7 weeks old, $5.50 each. We have an extra nice selection of pigs at present, either pure bred or cross breeds, and are prepared to ship from 2 to 50 C.O.D. on approval. If pigs are unsatisfactory on arrival at your depot, return at my expense. Safe delivery guaranteed—No charge for shipping crates—

A. M. LUX, Ref. Tanner's Nat'l Bank. 206 Washington St., Tel. Wob. 1415 WOBURN, MASS.

Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

MILK PRICES

THE following are the November prices for milk in the basic zone of 201-210 miles from New York City.

Dairymen's League and Non-Pool prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield prices are on the basis of 3%.

Class		Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers	Non Pool Co-op.
1	Fluid Milk	$3.10	$2.95	$3.10
2	Fluid Cream		2.20	
2 A	Fluid Cream	2.36*		2.35
2 B	Ice Cream	2.46		
2 C	Soft Cheese	2.41		
3	Evap., Cond., Milk Powder, Hard Cheese	2.15	2.10	2.15
4	Butter and American cheese	Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American cheese.		

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average.

**Class 2A price shown includes 15c per 100 lbs. of whole milk if no profitable distribution is made of skim. The base price without skim value is $2.21.*

Interstate Producers

The Interstate Milk Producers Association (Philadelphia Price Plan), announce the receiving station prices or the price to the farmer in the 201 to 210-mile zone from Philadelphia for 3% milk is $2.54. In the 101 to 110 mile-zone, the price is $2.64. The October surplus price for 3% milk is reported as $1.81 per cwt.

October Prices Announced

The Dairymen's League announces the following October prices for 3.5% milk:

Gross	$2.642
Expenses	.062
Net Pool Price	2.58
Certificate of Indebtedness	.10
Net Cash Price to Farmers	$2.48

The net cash price to farmers for 3.5% milk is $2.48. On the 3% basis the price would be $2.28.

The October price is 2c higher than the previous month. The net cash price to farmers in October 1925 was $2.11½ for 3% milk.

Sheffield Prices

The cash price to Sheffield producers for 3% milk in the 201-210 mile zone, for October 1926 is $2.60 per hundred. This is equivalent to $2.80 for 3.5% milk. The Sheffield price shows an increase of 6½ cents over the September price. The Sheffield price for 3% milk in October a year ago was $2.58.

BUTTER CONTINUES UPWARD

CREAMERY SALTED	Nov. 16	Nov. 9	Nov. 16 1925
Higher than extra	51½-52	50 -50½	52½-53
Extra (92 sc)	51 -	49¼-49½	52 -
84-91 score	39½-50½	39 -49	44½-51½
Lower G'd's	38 -39	37 -38½	43 -44

With rapidly shrinking receipts the butter market has continued to work into a stronger position and values have again moved upward. The quantity of fancy butter arriving at the terminal markets is considerably below the requirements of the trade and regular buyers are having difficulty in supplying their needs. Obviously out of town buyers have to take those marks that are left. First hand receivers are meeting the situation by piecing out orders here and there, trying to keep everybody satisfied. However, the market is so short of strictly fancy fresh butter that a large part of the trade has to fall back on cold storage goods and has resulted in extremely heavy withdrawals. Reports state that warehouses throughout the country actually contain less butter than at the same time a year ago. The excess in New York City store houses has been reduced tremendously so that the surplus over last year's figures is becoming not much of a consequence. As a result of these circumstances, it would be surprising to see the price curve of 1926 cross over the line of 1925.

STATE CHEESE SCARCE

STATE FLATS	Nov. 16	Nov. 9	Nov. 16 1925
Fresh fancy	25 -25½	25 -25½	25½-26½
Fresh av'ge	——-——	——-——	24½-25
Held fancy	25½-27	25½-26½	27 -28
Held av'ge	24 -25	——-——	25½-26½

New York State whole milk flats are becoming increasingly scarce. Short held goods of fancy quality have advanced a quarter of a cent so that now top marks are bringing 27c. There is little or no fresh cheese arriving and comparatively little fresh on hand. This places the market on State make in a fairly strong position. However, the west is dominating the cheese market and in that section the market is not quite as strong as it was at the time of our last report. The outside prices on Wisconsin cheese become somewhat extreme. There are reports of more buying of Canadian cheese by American grinders.

FANCY EGGS STILL FIRM

NEARBY WHITE	Nov. 16	Nov. 9	Nov. 16 1925
Selected Extras	79-80	78-80	-80
Av'ge Extras	76-78	74-76	78-79
Extra Firsts	70-75	66-73	68-76
Firsts	65-67	55-62	62-67
Gathered	45-73	55-68	50-76
Pullets	40-48	38-48	40-54
BROWNS			
Fancy	67-72	59-68	67-75

The market on nearby fancy eggs is practically the same as it was in our last report, although the middle of November found receipts more liberal than earlier in the month. On the 16th nearby eggs were not clearing quite as readily as anticipated and some late receipts were unsold when the market closed. The situation in the egg market is difficult to comprehend for the average layman. Fresh mid-western eggs of high grade are in light supply and buyers looking for stock. On the other hand nearbys are on the increase and Pacific Coast whites are plentiful. It is simply the peculiar psychology of the market that keeps some buyers from swinging to eggs of other sections. However, the so-called fresh western eggs are considerably cheaper than high grade nearbys.

HOLIDAY POULTRY MARKET GOOD

FOWLS	Nov. 16	Nov. 9	Nov. 16 1925
Colored	28-31	27-29	26-30
Leghorns	23-25	22-23	19-20
CHICKENS			
Colored	25-28	27-28	25-27
Leghorns	22-23	26-27	-23
Broilers	32-40	31-36	-30

At this writing we are still six days away from Thanksgiving holiday, but even at this early date there are unmistakable indications of a good live poultry market. Of course, a lot can happen between the time this is written and the 22nd or 23rd when heavy freight receipts may throw a monkey wrench into the machinery. However, advices indicate that up to the night of the 19th over 230 freight cars of poultry were to arrive at the terminals of the Metropolitan district. This is a shade heavier than at the corresponding time last year.

Prices on the other hand are on a slightly higher level than they were at the same time a year ago. Everything points to a good market on fancy stock. Medium grade fowls and poor stock are being forced out even a week before the holiday buying at over several cents discount. The trade of course, is for fancy colored fowls and turkeys. However, fancy Leghorns are scarce and in some sections there is a good market for this class of stock but very seldom over 25c a pound. Colored birds are selling at 6 to 7c premium over this figure.

The market on chickens is also fairly active, the supply being just about right for good trade. The demand of course on chickens is for the smaller sizes, broiler size selling up to 40c while the heavier weight colored stocks are bringing from 24 to 26c. On the 16th turkeys were only having a fair outlet and farm fattened geese were actually dull. The weather has been against the goose market, New York having enjoyed some weather that closely approached summer balminess.

FEEDS AND GRAINS

FUTURES (At Chicago)	Nov. 16	Nov. 10	Last Year
Wheat	1.34¾	1.41⅞	1.57½
Corn	.69⅞	.70	.76⅜
Oats	.41⅜	.42¾	.38⅞
CASH GRAINS (At New York)			
Wheat No. 2 Red	1.50⅞	1.58	1.80
Corn, No. 2 Yel.	.85⅛	.86¼	1.03⅜
Oats No. 2	.52½	.53	.48½

FEEDS (At Buffalo)	Nov. 13	Nov. 6	Nov. 14 1925
Grd. Oats	32.00	32.50	27.50
Sp'g Bran	25.50	25.00	30.50
H'd Bran	28.00	26.00	33.00
Stand'd Mids	26.50	26.00	31.00
Soft W. Mids	33.00	30.00	38.00
Flour Mids	31.00	31.00	38.00
Red Dog	38.00	37.50	44.00
Wh. Hominy	30.50	——	35.00
Yel. Hominy	31.00	31.00	34.00
Corn Meal	30.50	30.50	37.00
Gluten Feed	31.75	31.75	41.75
Gluten Meal	41.75	41.75	53.75
36% C. S. Meal	28.00	28.00	38.00
41% C. S. Meal	30.50	30.50	40.00
43% C. S. Meal	32.00	32.00	42.00
34% O. P. Linseed Meal	43.00	43.00	45.50

Above feed quotations taken from weekly grain and feed letter issued weekly by New York State Dept of Farms and Markets.

NO CHANGE IN POTATOES

There is no marked change in the potato market since our last report as far as State potatoes are concerned. Bulk goods per 180 pounds are still moving from $4.75 to $5.00. There has been some revision in other lines. Maines in bulk are slightly firmer, strictly fine lots occasionally bringing 10c per 180 pounds over last week's figures. On the 16th Maine's in bulk have been bringing $4.25 to occasionally $5.60 per 180 pounds. Long Islands are still selling about the same as they did a week ago with the exception of sacked goods in 150-pound sacks, which are not quite as firm as they were in the previous week. On the 16th most of these marks were selling at $5.00 although occasionally some brought $5.25, whereas a week ago premiums occasionally brought the price up to $5.50.

NO CHANGE IN APPLES

A justification for changing the above heading would be as welcome as the flowers in May, both to the writer as well as apple growers of New York state. The apple market is still without any character. One reason why apples are not moving faster can be seen on a lot of the fruit stands where fancy western boxed stuff is being sold in the more exclusive sections for "two for a quarter." If the retail distributing trade could only have it impressed upon them that apples are good meat for "bargain shooters" we would at least see trade spruce up even though prices may not show any material revision.

HAY STILL FIRM

The hay market is still firm, strictly choice No. 1 stock reaching $29 with small bales selling at $28. No. 2 has been bringing from $26 to $27 and other grades correspondingly lower. Supplies have not been over heavy and buyers have been taking hold in very good fashion. On some days the market has been so strong that No. 2 hay is closely approaching the fancier values. Where a man has strictly fancy hay and believes that he should be getting a premium price, it is advisable to get official Federal inspection. It eliminates the possibility of controversy and disagreement.

CABBAGE SLIGHTLY FIRMER

The cabbage market is slightly firmer than it has been. State Danish stock on the 15th is generally quoted at from $20 to $23 a ton delivered in New York City. However, the higher figure was only rarely obtained because of the fairly liberal supplies. Advices state that the situation is stronger in the West than it is here in New York and the vicinity.

MEATS AND LIVE STOCK

The live calf market has been fairly steady during the past few weeks, most of the arrivals are coming from the south, very few nearby veals being received. Fancy marks are reaching $16 but most of the fair to good stuff has been selling from 12½ to 15½. Culls are selling down as low as $6.00 per hundred.

Country dressed veals have been meeting a slow trade. Naturally the mild weather would have a direct effect on dressed veal and values weakened so that 20c was hard to get except for remarkably choice stock, most of the values going at from 14c to 18c.

This is the time of the year when roasting pigs begin to make their appearance on the market. Values at the moment are very irregular. Sucklings under 10 pounds have been bringing 35c where they are fancy and clean, 15 pounders were bringing 30c and heavier weights corresponding lower.

How Taxes Are Raised

(*Continued from page 3*)

government. In 1924, charities, hospitals and corrections cost more than general government and protection of persons and property. They were nearly 18 per cent of the tax levy. Highways were nearly 14 per cent and education more than 39 per cent. Nearly $2 of every $5 of State taxes were for education. *Let me repeat*—In 1924, expenses of general government and protection of persons and property were about 16 per cent *of the state tax levy;* highways 14 per cent; charities, hospitals and correction 18 per cent and education 39 per cent. A large part of the State's expenditures are for aid to localities. The Special Joint Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment estimates that in 1923, 32 per cent, nearly 1/3, of all State expenditures were for State aid for roads and schools.

Of the local governments only one, the county, spends as much as 1/3 of its tax revenues for general government and protection of persons and property. County, township and village governments spend heavily for roads. The township spends more than ½ of its tax funds for highways and the village almost 1/3. City governments spend heavily for education. More than ¼ of their funds from taxation go for this item. In the county the heavy expense for education is the school district tax. Farm taxes are mostly spent at home. In 1924, about 70 per cent of farm taxes were for township and local school purposes.

I have given you the setting for a study of taxation problems in New York State. I have told you where the tax money comes from, how it is divided and the purposes for which it is spent. Certain problems suggest themselves at once such as where the tax money should come from, how it should be divided and how it should be spent. Methods of assessment and collection also claim attention. All taxes should be levied upon the basis of equitable assessments. Otherwise some persons pay other persons' taxes. All taxes should be collected as efficiently as possible for, as has been said, the burden of a tax is not the money which the government receives but the money which the taxed one pays.

FISHKILL FARMS

ANNOUNCES:—

That it has sold all of its 1926 spring heifer calves. The first fall calf has just been born. Watch for later announcements.

We still have two very nice bull calves for sale, born in April and May. If interested in getting a good young bull, write us for particulars.

FISHKILL FARMS

Henry Morgenthau, Owner

Hopewell Junction, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

Ship Your Heavy Fowl Now

—CHICKENS, TURKEYS AND BROILERS—

Market is good—why wait until holidays when everyone ships. No one knows how market will be then. We mail checks within 24 hours—based on highest prices. Convince yourself.

Write for information, tags, coops, etc.

BERMAN & BAEDECKER, Inc.

West Washington Market

New York City - - N. Y.

SHIP YOUR EGGS

WHITE AND BROWN

To R. BRENNER & SONS

Bonded Commission Merchants

358 Greenwich St., New York City

HAY WANTED

If you have hay of any grade to dispose of communicate with

W. D. POWER & CO.

601 W. 33rd Street New York City

Reference this paper

HOMESPUN TOBACCO; Chewing 5 lbs. $1.50, ten $2.50. Smoking 5 lbs. $1.25, ten $2.00. Pay when received. Pipe given, satisfaction guaranteed.

FARMERS UNION - PADUCAH, KY.

FARMS FOR SALE

181 Acres, Splendid Bldgs. $5600 Income; 26 Cows and

Young stock, some registered, 3 horses, 10 hogs, 20 sheep, 100 hens, estimated 50 tons hay, 450 bu. oats, 500 bu. buckwheat, vegetables, etc., all modern machinery & tools; 150 acres strong loam fields, spring & brook-watered wire-fenced pasture, valuable woodlot, variety fruit; all good bldgs., 11-room house, 60 ft. cement basement barn, silo, etc.; convenient to town, milk & cream collected. Aged owner sacrifices at $6000 for quick sale, only $2500 needed. WM. J. COTTON, Strout Agency, Waverly, N. Y.

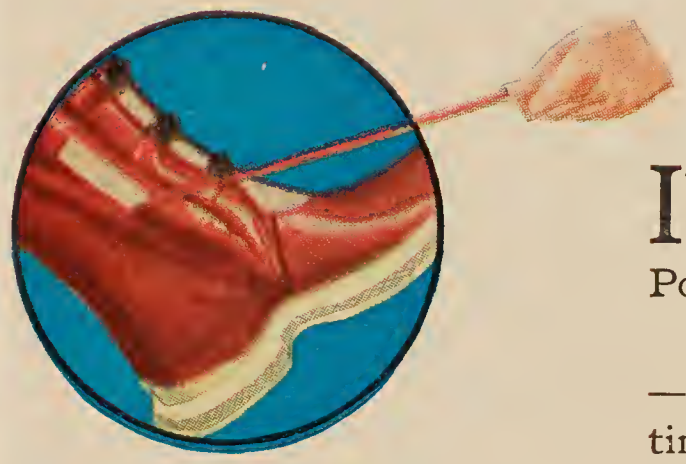
The "U.S." Blue Ribbon Walrus

slips right on over your shoes. Its smooth rubber surface washes clean like a boot. Made either red or black—4 or 5 buckles

At butchering time—*and any time—farmers like these long-wearing overshoes and boots.*

As husky as it looks

75 years of experience is back of this overshoe



Stretches five times its length!

If you cut a strip of rubber from a "U.S." Blue Ribbon boot or overshoe—you'd find it would stretch more than 5 times its length! This rubber stays flexible and waterproof—long after ordinary rubber would crack or break

IT'S a brute for wear—this "U.S." Blue Ribbon Walrus! Powerful. Extra husky.

Look at the thick oversize sole—it's as tough as the tread of a tire. And the upper—it's made of the finest grade rubber—*rubber so live, so strong you can stretch a strip of it 5 times its own length.*

And to give extra strength, anchored in the walls—at every vital point—are from 4 to 11 separate layers of tough rubber and fabric reinforcement. Only "U. S." Blue Ribbon boots and overshoes have so many!

Seventy-five years' experience in making waterproof footwear is back of "U.S." Blue Ribbon boots and overshoes. Every pair is built by master workmen—and built *right*. They fit better, look better, and wear better. Get a pair and notice the difference!

United States Rubber Company

Trade Mark

"U.S." Blue Ribbon boots

have sturdy gray soles. Uppers either red or black—knee to hip lengths. Look for the "U.S." trade mark

"U.S." *Blue Ribbon*

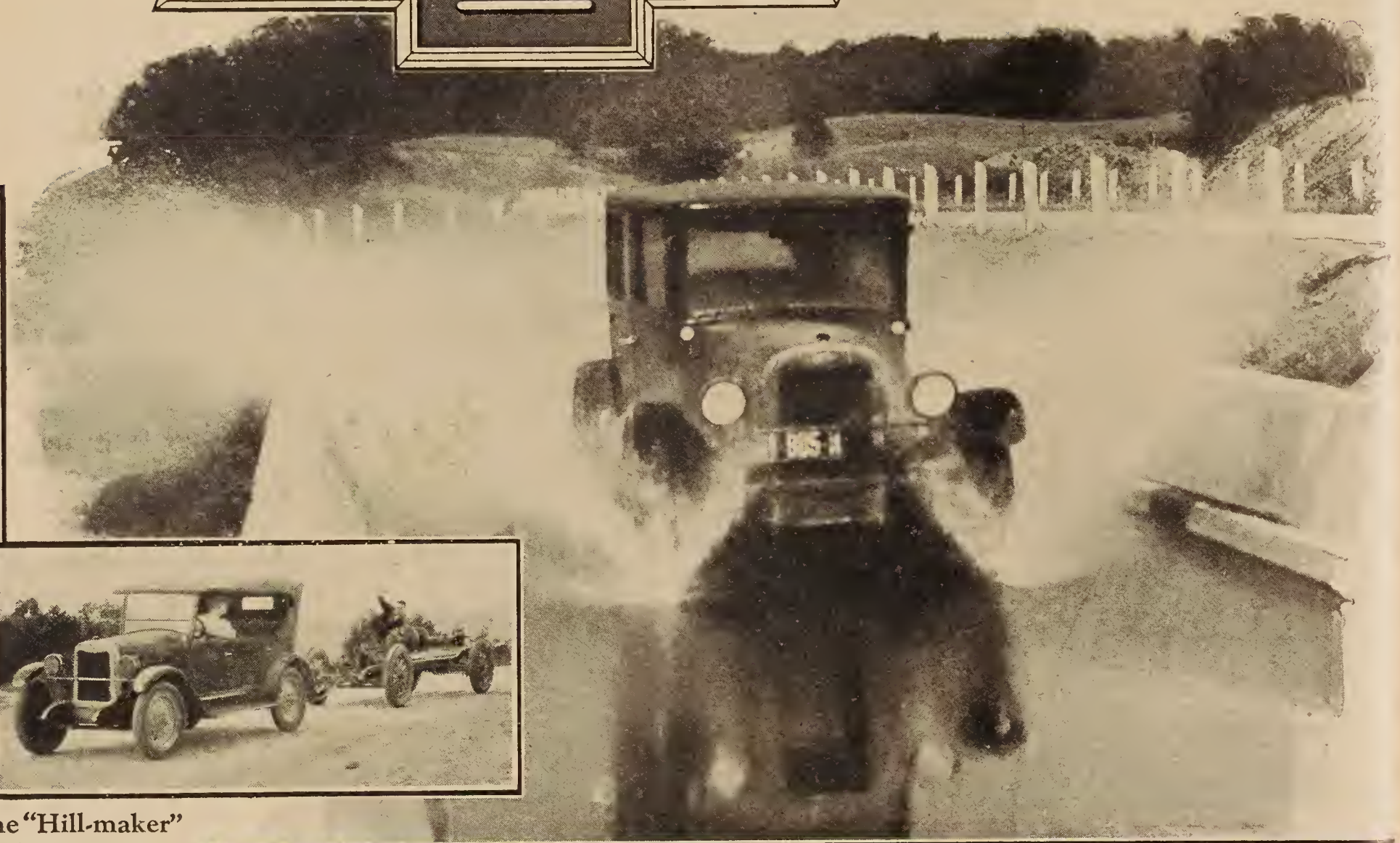
BOOTS · WALRUS ·

ARCTICS · RUBBERS

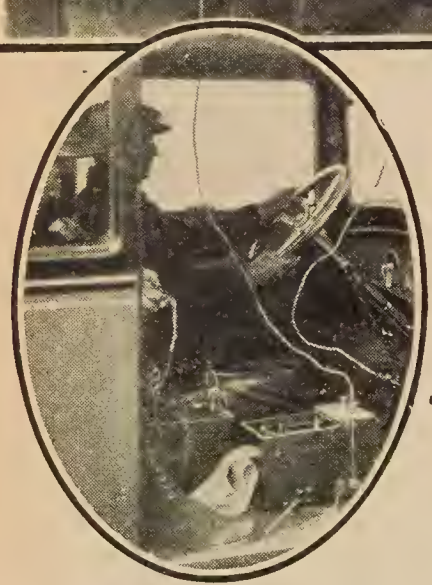
for Economical Transportation

CHEVROLET

The "Bathtub" Test
that proves Chevrolet's supremacy over conditions encountered in excessively wet weather and on flooded roadways.

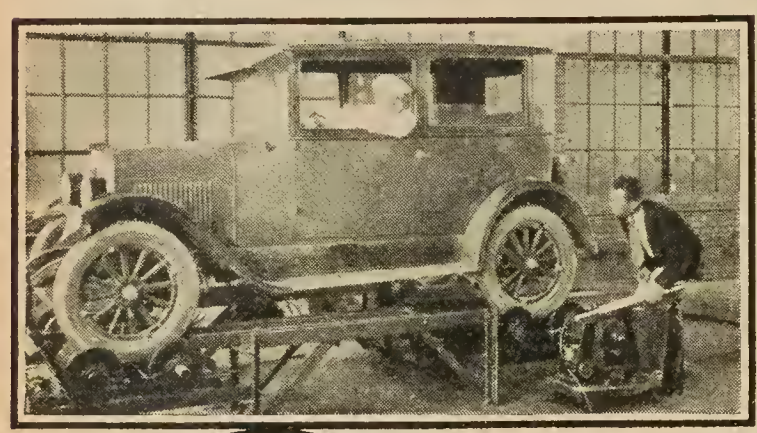


Chevrolet Fuel Economy
is proved by an apparatus like a huge graduated "bottle" that measures the gasoline, drop by drop.



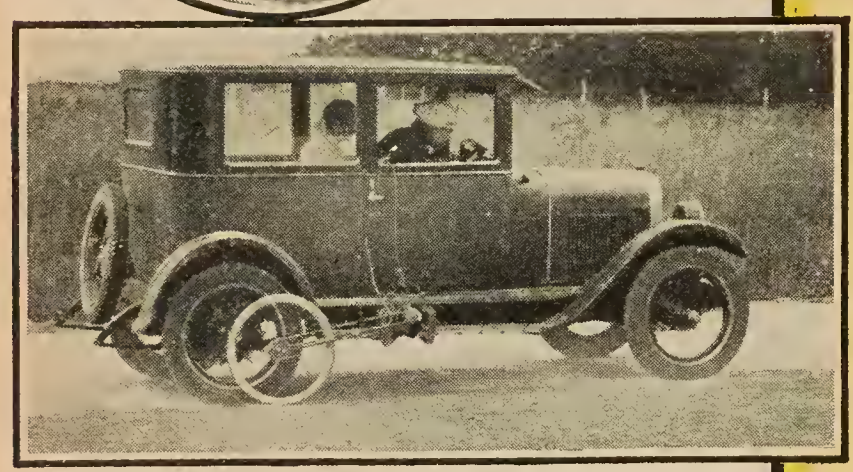
Brake Pedal Pressure
and degree of "slowing down" are measured by this intricate device.

The "Hill-maker"
a dynamometer which mechanically reproduces the effect of hills, longer and steeper than any in existence.



Chevrolet Brakes
are tested and their efficiency proved by this instrument.

Ease of Steering
is proved by this apparatus which measures steering effort.



Chevrolet's Speed
is accurately measured to the fraction of a mile by this electric "fifth wheel."

Testing 24 hours a day to prove Chevrolet's sterling quality

Forty miles northwest of Detroit lies the 1125-acre tract, known as the General Motors Proving Ground.

Patterned with roads of concrete, clay and gravel and crowned with hills of various lengths and steepness, it is the finest automotive testing laboratory ever created by man.

Here the collective experience and skill of Chevrolet and General Motors engineers (a research staff unequalled in the industry) are brought to bear on the problem of keeping Chevrolet the most modern and most dependable car of its class in the world.

Here, night and day, the testers drive until the speedometers register 20-30-40,000 miles and more!

Here are costly, intricate machines, superhumanly accurate and specially designed to reveal full knowledge of some fact which will contribute to a greater measure of power, acceleration, durability, comfort and economy.

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Here, in short, are testing facilities available to the maker of no other low-priced car—and for the want of which it would be impossible to produce a car of Chevrolet's modern design and quality construction, at Chevrolet's low prices!

Today's Chevrolet is the smoothest in Chevrolet history. Its flawless operation at every speed borders on the sensational—*and this was brought into existence by continuous testing at the Proving Ground!*

Today's Chevrolet enjoys a world-wide reputation for long life and inexpensive maintenance—*both of which valued qualities were developed at the Proving Ground!*

There is a Chevrolet dealer near you to serve you. See him now! Arrange to drive the smoothest Chevrolet in Chevrolet history. Learn for yourself the new order of value, beauty, comfort and multiple cylinder performance which it brings into existence and which is winning new buyers at a rate that is making Chevrolet, more than ever before, the world's largest builder of gearshift cars!

Touring or Roadster $510, Coupe or Coach $645, Sedan $735, Landau $765, ½-Ton Truck $375 and 1-Ton Truck, $495 (*Chassis Only*). *All prices f. o. b. Flint, Mich.*

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QUALITY AT LOW COST

The Farm News

Gasoline Tax Discussed At Automobile Meeting

THE October meeting of the New York State Automobile Association was held in Syracuse and many important subjects came up for discussion. The one drawing out the most lively debate and perhaps the most important was the question of a tax on gasoline.

The association has in the past opposed this tax in any form, but at this meeting there seemed to be a more friendly feeling for this form of taxation, and it was the opinion of some of the members that the tax was coming anyway and this being the case it would be better to go along with the other organizations and working together get the best bill possible, therefore a resolution was passed in favor of the tax with certain restrictions.

It would seem that the gasoline tax would be sure to pass this year for the Grange, Farm Bureau, Dairymen's League and in fact all farm organizations favor it as well as most of the Boards of Supervisors, the New York State Realty Association and many others.

The motor vehicle has increased more than one hundred per cent in the past five years, while our highways have only increased about ten per cent and our highways have become so congested that one can not drive with any degree of safety and many accidents are a result of the immense amount of traffic, and on account of this many motorists in our cities are disposing of their cars.

If we do not wake up to the situation and the motor vehicle increases in numbers in the next five years as it has in the past and we allow our highway construction to lag behind as we have been doing we will not be able to move on our main thoroughfares.

More Money for Highways

The State and Counties are thousands of miles behind their schedules in highway construction and can use double the amount of money for construction if it can be had, but real estate can not bear any more burden for this work and in fact must have relief, so if the work is to go ahead the money must come from some source other than real property.

The gasoline tax would be paid by about two millions of people when we take into account the tourists coming in from other states, but if raised on real property it would be paid by about one-third of this number, therefore it would seem that it would be better to take the larger number and make the distribution spread out as far as possible.

In a majority of the states automobiles are assessed the same as personal property and pay the local rate of taxation and at the present time there are only four states that do not have the gasoline tax and the three outside of New York assesses them as personal property and they pay the same rate of taxation as real property.

This form of taxation would raise more money in this state than the gasoline tax and has been suggested as a good way to relieve real estate of some of the burden but I think the gasoline tax much better and if we all get back of it we can put it through the coming session of the Legislature. ASSEMBLYMAN BERT LORD

News From Central New York

(*Continued from page 2*)

found in three or more years. There were several small ones near by and I was about to believe that here was a blight resistant chestnut. Just then my friend remarked that these are commencing to die at the top. Perhaps it is because there are so few chestnut trees right there that the blight has not made more rapid strides. At any rate as yet I do not know of any except a few young trees that show signs of life near my home and I do not expect these to live long.

I have remarked before about the desire of many farmers to sell timber and get a little money and in many cases that seems to be a wise move. It is astonishing though how much it costs to handle stuff and get it to market. Twenty dollars is paid for ash on the stump and the buyers cut it themselves. The farmer may get twenty more if he will deliver it to the railroad. It has to be skidded out and after scaling it must be hauled some distance. Then comes the loading at another cost and the freight and other expenses. It is said to cost the company buying it ninety dollars when it reaches their factory. Milk is not the only commodity that is expensive to handle.

Vacant Farms are Cheap

I have been asked about some of the vacant farms that can be had so cheap. Well I hardly know what to say. I said that if one can stand the isolation and the lack of improved roads and wants to live so far back some of these farms might be a good buy. I would advise any one who is thinking about buying to consider carefully before taking a farm away from modern improvements. Many farms are cheap enough but to be frank about it I wouldn't care to go so far back to live as some of them are. One man writes that he doesn't care about that for he has been in business so long that he has a desire to get away from folks. That might be all right for a while but I fear that after a time one would get sick of the isolation. There are farms though that are vacant and not very costly that can be had near roads and railroads as well as villages. If I were to buy I would consider long and carefully. Do not be led about by some farm agency but take your own time and look for yourself.

Dairying is the chief occupation in all of these sections that I have visited lately and that makes me think about milk prices. I believe in the League because I believe in organization. I want to see the differing groups agree on something definite. There are differences in prices, but I have come to the conclusion that not all of those higher prices about which we hear are really paid. I saw a Sheffield statement tonight for 4.1 test at a five and a half cent freight differential that called for $2.90 a hundred pounds for September. I figure that as ten cents above the League although I had been told that the spread of the two prices was seventeen and a half cents. There was a time when the difference was over forty cents. All might get more if there was real understanding and helpfulness between the groups. It is worth working for and every man should study to see how it may be done and then boost on whatever plan is approved by most of the dairymen.

Really I suppose that I would be very reluctant to approve an organization that did not have a milk plant or any way to influence the price of milk. I do not want to go back to a milk strike and to avoid that it seems that plants must be owned in some manner. It may not be so important whether the ownership is local or by the central organization. Either might do but the local plan has been tried so often and so long and without sufficient success that it makes one doubt if its full success is possible for a long time yet.

Otsego County to Discuss Forestry

THE Otsego County Farm Bureau has made arrangements to conduct a special series of forestry meetings in the county during the week of November 29th. These meetings will be at Schenevus the 29th, Oneonta the 30th, Edmeston December 1st and Unadilla the 2nd.

Motion pictures showing real forests growing and how it is done will be the closing feature of the nights program. All are welcome.

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Among the offerings, from the leading herds of Canada and the United States, may be found fall and winter milkers that will pay a profit at the pail, high class breeding stock and herd bulls that will transmit real show type and increased production.

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AND ALL GUARANTEED UNDER THE
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A FEW OF THE BULLS

A son of the great 1410-lb. cow, Topsy Korndyke Segis, by a wonderful transmitting sire, consigned by Duncan McNaughton, Winchester, Ont.

A son of the Canadian Champion 1370-lb. four-year-old, sired by a son of a 1272-lb. cow, consigned by W. C. Houck & Sons, Chippawa, Ont.

A proven son of Sir P O M 41st from a three times 1000-lb. dam. Consigned by A. S. Deysher (Berks Farm), Reading, Pa.

The two bull calves that won first and second at the Canadian Royal Show, consigned by Haley & Lee, Springford, Ont.

The three best young bulls in the famous Yates Farms herd at Orchard Park, N. Y.

A bull with a 28-lb. four-year-old dam and a 1433-lb. sire's dam, he a double grandson of Champion Echo Sylvia Pontiac, consigned by Dr. H. A. Clark, Brockville, Ont.

Many other high record, constructively bred bulls are offered by well known breeders. These bulls were carefully selected for type as well as breeding. Here is a real opportunity for the dairymen and breeders of the East to get a herd sire that will transmit and improve the type and production of the herds of this section.

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Tools you need

Every farmer should have a complete assortment of good tools as he does most of his own work such as repairs on buildings and machinery, new construction and general upkeep.

You probably have the ordinary kinds of saws, braces, small wrenches and other everyday tools, but there are other tools not so generally owned that are worth their weight in gold at the time of need. For machinery repairs you will find a forge, an anvil, a good strong mechanic's vise, a set of socket wrenches, stock and dies for pipe threading and two or three sizes of pipe wrenches are mighty handy. If you have repair work around your buildings to do get a carpenter's vise for your workbench, an inexpensive mitre box, a push drill, floor scraper and other woodworking tools.

Make up your mind to have a good supply for all-around farm use. Buy a few at a time and the expenditure won't seem so great. Get them from your "Farm Service" Hardware Man, he will gladly help you in your selection, show you the best ways to handle and care for them.

Your "Farm Service" Hardware Men

Common Sense Solutions for Farm Problems

(*Continued from page* 5)

farmer in New England who milks cows, the farmer in the Imperial Valley who raises lettuce, the farmer in the far West with raisins or prunes, is just as much a part of American agriculture as the cotton grower, the wheat producer or the Corn Belt citizen. All legislation if it brings the desired result, will be concerned with the welfare of each of these sections. All must recognize that in a democracy majorities must rule, so in determining an agricultural policy, the greatest good to the greatest number must be the guiding star; yet we dare not do serious violence to any section or group. ***

"No thoughtful student will deny that this year we had too many acres in cotton, too many acres in wheat, and that for the last year or two, corn production has been stimulated beyond the line of profitable activity. Any program of farm relief that does not give some thought to guiding our production by intelligence and information, and does not provide some scheme whereby the farmer will be penalized by lower price when he produces beyond reasonable requirements, must fail."

Lower the Farm Taxes

What Master Taber had to say about taxes was particularly interesting: "One of the most important questions confronting agriculture and the nation is the lightening and equalization of tax burdens, and the providing of more efficient and economical government. Emerging from the frightful extravagance and incompetency that are necessarily the accompaniment of great war activities, the federal government, through a budgeting system, has been able to increase its efficiency and continually reduce federal taxation, and, at the same time, to reduce the bonded indebtedness of the government. It is unfortunate, however, that state and local indebtedness has been increasing faster than there has been a reduction in the national debt.

"The problem of the present and future is not the problem of federal taxation alone, but also of local taxation; and our responsibility is to attack the problem courageously; first,—to see that all forms of property bear their proportion share of the cost of government; second,—by federal and state legislation, to see that there are no tax havens or refuges where tax dodgers may escape their share of the cost of government.

"No man in America should be permitted to enjoy his government free from tax. We must understand this principle and make it a cardinal Grange creed, that our taxation shall be based upon 'ability to pay,' and 'benefits received'. This program should include a continuation of the present federal income and inheritance taxes, and there should be no immediate reduction, owing to the urgent need of internal improvement — highways and waterways—the protection of the health and property of the public—and the retirement of the public debt, to which any surplus should be applied.

"The general property tax must always bear a major share of the cost of local government, but privilege, benefit, luxury and waste should bear an increasingly greater portion of expanding governmental costs. The gasoline tax, for example,—has been one of the most equitable taxing methods ever devised for highway construction and maintenance.

Wastes In State Governments

"State Granges should lead the way in a taxation and governmental efficiency program. There are frightful wastes in our state governments. There is over-lapping among state, county and municipal governments. Our schemes of county and local governments are antiquated, lopsided and inefficient. Some time county and local governments must be placed on a more business-like basis, with some approach to the manager plan, and a definite placing of responsibility.

"Many of these matters will require years of study and adjustment. State Granges should call conferences of farm and business interests; make a survey of state needs; seek to provide remedies for incompetency, duplication and extravagance; and bring to light all duplicity and graft."

There is no real farmer who will not appreciate what Master Taber said on law and liberty, so we quote it in part: "We have been creeping upon America, a disregard for law, partially as an aftergrowth of the World War, partially as a result of our wealth and ease, and also partially because we have been flooded with books, magazines and newspaper articles, produced by men and women, who, although they are brilliant writers, are cynical, pessimistic and who give undue emphasis to sex appeal; who deride the finer virtues and spiritual qualities in life.

"Some seek to blame the crime wave upon youth and the jazz age. Others seek to blame it upon the lack of parental discipline and home authority.***

Arouse Public Conscience

"All of these are probably contributing factors and indicate the need of arousing the public conscience to a realization that obedience to law and respect for law, constitute the Ark of the Covenant of our liberty. It is the corner stone upon which democracy and freedom are founded, and unless we come again to appreciate that 'The way of the transgressor is hard', that the violation of the laws of God and man bring punishment, and unless we determine that we ourselves will be obedient and respect the law and Constitution of our land, we will 'sow to the wind and reap the whirlwind'.

"This growing disregard for law and the requirements of our Constitution, is true in many lines of activity, but especially true in regard to the Eighteenth Amendment. It is useless to enter into any discussion of the right or wrong of this amendment or statutes for its enforcement. It is the Constitution and it is the law. Obey the Constitution and obey the law, or seek in the American way to change it. Nullification and violation of Constitutional amendments are akin to treason. When it is so considered, a new day will dawn for law observance.

"There has been no change in the sentiment of farmers relative to prohibition. We have tested this sentiment in every state in the Union but five, and without exception have found unanimous endorsement of a drastic program for law enforcement."

Farm People Have Their Troubles

(*Continued from page* 6)

is, of school age. These figures refer only to deaths. They do not include those injured or maimed, no matter how seriously. I have heard many farmers complain because their children must travel a mile or two to get to school. I admit it is not easy, especially for the younger ones, and I feel for them. But many a city mother would be glad to let her child walk a mile in the country rather than one block in the city. As I go about the streets of New York, not only in the poorer districts but even in the sections where the relatively well-to-do reside, my heart is filled with sadness at the restricted area in which children must play. How fortunate is the country child who can romp and jump in broad, open fields, who can play and frolic in a playground that God Himself has provided for it!

I hope you will not misunderstand me. I do not want you to think that I regard the farm all good and the city all bad—or both all bad. No. I am essentially an optimist and I believe that happiness lies within us if we have the capacity to enjoy it. My purpose in portraying these conditions is simply to give my readers a measure by which, when a feeling of gloom comes over them, as it comes over all of us at times, they can weigh their position as against that of others. You may have heard the story of the disgruntled men who met to relate their woes. Each felt that his cup of sorrow was filled to overflowing, that no one else in this wide world bore so heavy a burden as he. So they decided to pack their troubles into bags and to carry them to an appointed place, much like farmers take their crops to market, there to make exchanges. Each man threw his sack over his shoulder and struggled along as if his back would break under the load. At the meeting place, each examined the contents of all the other sacks and then every one of them carried his own sack back home with him again. They decided that after all "'twere better to bear those ills we have than fly to others we know not of", and which may be far worse.

Not the farmer alone has a hard pull. Only a favored few are rolling in wealth. Most of us earn our bread by the sweat of our brows. The farmer may take heart. Some of our foremost economists predict better times ahead for him. They are convinced that farming has seen its worst and they discern an improvement which will progressively continue. There are hopeful indications that we are at the dawn of a new day when the farmer will come into his own.

Some More Information About the Condition of the Potato Crop in New York

SINCE the November 20th issue, containing the article on potato crop conditions, went to press several letters have been received giving additional information about the crop as follows:

Mr. Arnold Davis of Livonia, N. Y., writes as follows: "Digging in this immediate neighborhood is practically finished at the present time. All of the fields which were not sprayed are reporting heavy rot, sometimes as high as 50%. The crop is not turning out as big as it did last year. Up to date we have had no freeze big enough to do any damage. The common price being paid is $1.30 per bushel for field run at the farm."

Mr. F. L. Day, of Marcellus, says that about 2/3 of the acreage in the vicinity of Marcellus has been dug and that a slight amount of rot has been reported. The crop there is about the same as last year and the price which is usually secured at Syracuse market is about $1.75 per bushel.

Mr. C. S. Latimer, of the Afton Producers Cooperative Ass'n., reports that digging there has been completed but that from 10 to 40% of the potatoes are reported as damaged by rot. The crop there is about the same as last year. Some men are holding their potatoes for better prices. Others are selling direct to truckmen from the fields at from $1.25 to $1.75.

Three 300-Egg Hens in Vineland Egg Laying Contest

THREE hens each laid 300 eggs or better at the Vineland Egg-Laying Contest during the 12 months closing October 31, thus breaking all records for the Eastern United States, according to an announcement by Prof. Allen of the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, Supervisor of the Contests.

The champion hen was a single comb White Leghorn, owned by S. Baevsky, of Mays Landing; she laid 308 eggs from November 1, 1925, to October 29, 1926. She laid 38 pounds of eggs, or more than ten times her own weight, during the year.

The second best hen in the Contest was a White Orpington, owned by J. I. Lyle, of Plainfield. By laying 301 eggs during the year, she gained the distinction of being the second White Orpington in the world to reach this mark at an egg-laying contest, and the first to do so at the Vineland Contest.

The third bird, a White Leghorn owned by the Ritter Leghorn Farm, of Vineland, laid exactly 300 eggs before the Contest ended. She is the first bird owned and bred by a Vineland poultryman to reach the 300-egg mark at an official egg-laying contest.

This is the first time in the history of the Vineland Contest that more than one bird has laid 300 eggs in a year, and also the first time that as many as three birds have laid 300 eggs the same year at any of the egg-laying contests in the eastern part of the United States.

Some Timely Reminders

About Preparing the Farm Flock for the Winter

SUMMER has gone and free range for the flock is over. All cockerels not intended for breeders should have been sold before this. If however some were not in condition or some surplus is still on hand coop them in the colony houses, feed a good mash with a large percentage of cornmeal in the morning and all the coarse cracked corn they will eat at night. Confine them to the houses and in a short time they will be in good condition to put on the market. At this time the local markets will pay more than the large city market, and if the birds are in good flesh these will be a ready sale for them.

A careful culling of the old hens can well be made again as they regain their feathers and all that are feathering out slowly can be rejected. All showing signs of low vitality, or overfat condition should also go. Be sure to place these culls in a coop by themselves give the same ration as the young cockerels are getting and you will be surprised at the gain made in a short time.

If room is available it is a good idea to keep the very late molters by themselves because the others will pick at them and they will not get enough to eat and in this way lose flesh and strength very fast. The hens are usually more confined and stay in the coops more at this time of year and the new feathers are a great temptation to them. Blood is soon started and great damage done in a little while and a bad habit formed.

Separate the Breeders

All hens being kept for breeders should be housed by themselves and fed a good mash in hoppers, have plenty of fresh water and all the coarse cracked corn they will eat at night and equal parts of wheat and corn in the morning. More grain should be fed to these in the morning than is fed to the layers so they will regain their weight before beginning another year's work. If confined do not neglect to keep the grit boxes filled with a good phosphorous containing grit. The very fine grit mixed with the mash is also very beneficial now.

The older pullets should be in their nicely cleaned houses and helping pay their way. About one quart of wheat and corn mixed in deep litter for a morning feed for one hundred pullets will keep them busy. If lights are used do not turn them on before 5:30 and later at 5 o'clock. Do not use lights at night unless the day is dark and the night feeding comes before 5:30. Twelve or thirteen hours of light will give better results as the birds will hold up better over a longer period of production.

We handle the birds often to keep a check on their condition. If they hold up well in weight we keep the mash hoppers open all day. If they seem to lose we close them part of the time and feed more grain in the morning. Be sure to provide plenty of feeding space at the mash hoppers and give grit, oyster shells, and charcoal.

Green Feed for Exercise

Drop apples are a change for green feed; small potatoes are usually plentiful at this time and these fed raw seem to have a good effect. The green feed should be fed about 10 o'clock and a few handfuls of grain scattered in the litter at noon will set them to exercising and give a better appetite for their mash. At 5 or 5:30 we give all the cracked corn they will eat. Their nests should be kept clean and if the pullets have a tendency to lay in only a few nests they can be discouraged by removing some of the eggs to other nests. Watch them to see that they do not find a soft shelled egg and form the habit of egg eating. They are very mischievous and eat almost anything when first confined.

If some are slow to start laying take them out and in this way only the best will be left. Cull all the time. On the general farm the flock is small enough so the keeper can be well acquainted with his birds and a good flock selected without trap nests by keeping only the most vigorous, earliest layers in a flock together.

The later hatched pullets can be put in a pen alone and given the growing ration a few weeks longer. After a few weeks gradually change to laying mash and they will begin to repay you by Christmas and keep up a steady production in the rest of the winter, and lay well into fall of the next year. By feeding plenty of grain in good litter, green feed and growing mash with lights turned on as the days get shorter these late pullets penned by themselves can be made into larger birds and the eggs produced the next summer and early fall help out the income when the earlier pullets are resting. If they are left with the older pullets or hens they are shy, do not get enough to eat and they should not have the laying ration the others are getting.

Force the Poor Hens Now

If a pen of yearlings was kept that were not good enough for breeders, but fair producers they are well feathered now and should be forced for what eggs they will lay before the new year. We use lights as suggested for early pullets, a light grain feed in litter in the morning, dry mash in hoppers and a heavy feed of corn and wheat at night. About 10 o'clock we give their regular laying mash, moistened with milk if possible, in troughs; all they will clean up in one-half hour. Semi-solid buttermilk used for these hens will help very much to get a good egg yield. In January they will slow up in production. As soon as they do this give more corn and put more cornmeal in their mash and by the time they are through laying they are in fine market condition. At this time of year the price of poultry is high, they weight heavily, have given a good return in high priced eggs and you are more than repaid for your labor. In every flock there is a number of such hens. The colony houses can be used for them and in this way made to return an income when they would otherwise be empty. If these houses are not wired a gas lantern can be used the same as for other fowls. Strive to use all houses and equipment as much as possible and you will be surprised at the added returns on your investments. If you do not have enough of your own you might be able to buy some stock and thus get the needed number for your buildings. One can buy cheaply in October or early November, hold until after the holidays, fatten well, and get a good price—MRS. F. W. OWEN.

Soft Shelled Eggs

We are getting quite a number of eggs with soft shells. We have oyster shells in front of the hens all the time and the hens are running out doors. Why should the shells be soft? Most of the eggs are all right for market but we break quite a few while packing them and a few days ago one hen laid an egg with no shell on it.

I BELIEVE your trouble is from lack of green feed. Hens do not get much green feed from the range at this time of year. Recent discoveries indicate that a vitamin found in green feed is important in helping animals to make use of the minerals fed them. Lettuce, swiss chard, lawn clippings and cabbage are all good. Sometimes a sudden fright is responsible for the laying of an egg with no shell. Eggs contain from three to four times as much minerals on a percentage basis as the common foods given them. Each hen should consume from 2 to 4 pounds of oyster shell a year. If she gets this amount with green feed all the time there should be very little trouble from soft shells.

Three million telephones are now in service on the farms, ranches and plantations of the United States.—F. C. H.

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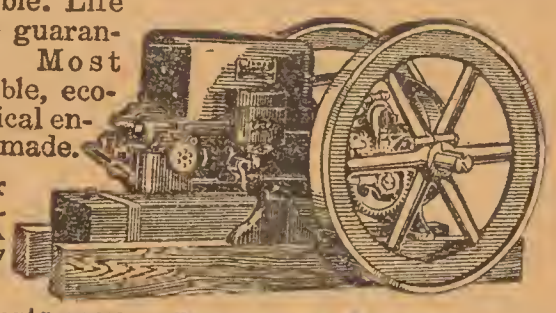

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"Beau Geste"—*By C. P. Wren*

"HOW long is it since you heard from Lady Brandon, Jolly?" enquired George Lawrence, one glorious and invigorating morning, as the *Appam* ploughed her steady way across a blue and smiling Bay of Biscay.

"Oh, years and years," was the reply. "I was at Brandon Abbas for a week of my leave before last. That would be six or seven years ago. I haven't written a line since the letter of thanks after the visit....Do you correspond with her at all regularly?"

"Er—no. I shouldn't call it regular correspondence exactly," answered George Lawrence. "Are you going to Brandon Abbas this leave?" he continued, with a simulated yawn.

"Well—I feel I ought to go, and take that incredible document, but it doesn't fit in with my plans at all. I could post it to her, of course, but it would mean a devil of a long letter of explanation, and I loathe letter-writing 'fatigues' more than anything."

"I'll take it if you like," said Lawrence. "I shall be near Brandon Abbas next week. And knowing Michael Geste, I confess I am curious."

"But excellent, *mon vieux!* That would be splendid. It will save me from writing a letter a mile long, and Lady Brandon cannot feel that I have treated the *affaire* casually, and as if of no importance. I explain the whole matter to you, her old friend, give you the document, and ask you to lay it before her. You could say that while supposing the document to be interesting only by reason of how and where it was found, I nevertheless think that she ought to have it, just in case there is anything I can do in the matter."

"Just that," agreed Lawrence. "Of course 'Beau' Geste never stole the sapphire, or anything else; but I suppose, as you say, a document like that ought to go to her and Geste, as their names are mentioned."

"Certainly, *mon ami.* And if the stone *has* been stolen, the paper might be an invaluable clue to its recovery, Hand-writing, for example, a splendid clue. She could please herself as to whether she put it in the hands of your Criminal Investigation Department at Scotland Yard and asked them to get in touch with our police.... Assure her of my anxiety to do absolutely anything I can in the mater—if either the jewel or Michael Geste should be missing."

"Righto, Jolly," was the reply. "I'll drop in there one day. Probably the first person I shall see will be 'Beau' Geste himself, and probably I shall see the 'Blue Water' the same evening."

"No doubt, George," agreed de Beaujolais, and added, "Do you know Michael Geste's handwriting?"

"No. Never saw it to my knowledge," was the reply. "Why do you ask? You don't suppose that Beau Geste wrote that, do you?"

"I have given up supposing, my friend," said de Beaujolais. "But I shall open my next letter from you with some alacrity. Either this 'Blue Water' is stolen or it is not. In either case that paper, in a dead man's hand, at Zinderneuf, is uniquely interesting. But if it *has* been stolen, it will be of practical as well as unique interest; whereas if it has not been stolen, the unique interest will be merely theoretical."

"Not very practical from the point of view of recovery, I am afraid. It looks as though the thief and the jewel and the story all ended together in the burning of Zinderneuf fort," mused Lawrence.

"*Mon Dieu!* I never thought of it before. The biggest and finest sapphire in the world, valued at three-quarters of a million francs, may be lying at this moment among the rubble and rubbish of the burnt-out ruins of Zinderneuf fort!" said de Beaujolais.

"By Jove! So it may!" agreed Lawrence. "Suppose it has been stolen....If I wired to you, could anything be done about making a search there, do you think?"

For a moment George Lawrence had visions of devoting his leave to jewel-hunting, and returning to Brandon Abbas with three-quarters of a million francs' worth of crystallised alumina in his pocket.

"That will require prompt and careful consideration, directly we learn that the stone has gone, George," said de Beaujolais, and added: "This grows more and more interesting....A treasure hunt at Zinderneuf! Fancy the Arabs if the information got about! Fancy the builders of the new fort, and the garrison! Zinderneuf would become the most popular outpost in Africa, instead of the least—until the sapphire was found. Good heavens above us! More complications!" He smiled whimsically.

George Lawrence pursued his vision and the two fell silent for a space.

"Supposing that stone had actually been in the pocket of a man on that roof, when it collapsed into the furnace below," said de Beaujolais as he sat up and felt for his cigarette case, "would the jewel be destroyed when the body of the man was creamated? Does fire affect precious stones?"

"Don't know," replied Lawrence, "We could find that out from any jeweller, I suppose. I rather think not. Aren't they, in fact, formed in the earth by a heat greater than any furnice can produce?"

"Of course," agreed de Beaujolais. "You could make as many diamonds as you wanted if you could get sufficient heat and pressure. They are only crystallised carbon. Fire certainly wouldn't hurt a diamond, and I don't suppose it would hurt any other precious stone."

"No," he mused on. "If the Blue Water has been stolen, it is probably safe and sound at this moment in Zinderneuf, adorning the charred remains of a skeleton"....and George Lawrence day-dreamed awhile, of himself, Lady Brandon, and the sacrifice of his leave to the making of a great restoration. Of his leave? Nay, if necessary, of his career, his whole life.

("Describe me a man's day-dreams and I will describe you the man," said the Philosopher. He might have described George Lawrence as a romantic and quixotic fool-errant, which he was not, or perhaps merely as a man in love, which he was. Possibly the Philisopher might have added that the descriptions are synonymous, and that therefore George Lawrence was both.)

He was awakened from his reverie by the voice of Beaujolais.

"Queer, that it never got into the papers, George," mused that gentleman.

'Yes. It is," agreed Lawrence. "I should certainly have seen it if it had. I read my *Telegraph* and *Observer* religiously....No, I certainly should never have missed it....Probably the damned thing was never stolen at all."

"Looks like it," said his friend. "Every English paper would have had an account of the theft of a famous jewel like that .... Though it is just possible that Lady Brandon hushed it up for some reason.... What about an *apertif,* my old one?"

And, his old one agreeing, they once more dropped the subject of Beau Geste, the "Blue Water," Zinderneuf, and its secret.

On parting in London, Major de Beaujolais handed a document to George Lawrence, who promised to deliver it, and also to keep his friend informed as to any developments of the story.

The Major felt that he had the middle of it, and he particularly desired to discover its beginning, and to follow it to the end.

CHAPTER II

George Lawrence Takes the Story to Lady Brandon at Brandon Abbas

AS his hireling car sped along the country road that led to the park gates of Brandon Abbas, George Lawrence's heart beat like that of a boy going to his first love-tyst.

Had she married him, a quarter of a century ago, when she was plain (but very beautiful) Patricia Rivers, he probably would still have loved her, though he would not have been in love with her.

As it was he had never been anything but in love with her from the time when he had taken her refusal like the man he was, and had sought an outlet and an anodyne in work and Central Africa.

As the car entered the gates and swept up the long, winding avenue of Norman oaks, he actually trembled, and his bronzed face was drawn and changed in tint. He drew off a glove and put it on again, fingered his tie, and tugged at his moustache.

The car swept round a shrubbery-enclosed square at the back of the house, and stopped at a big porch and a hospitably open door. Standing at this, Lawrence looked into a well-remembered panelled hall and ran his eye over its gleaming floor and walls, almost nodding to the two suits of armour that stood one on each side of a big, doorless doorway.

Nothing seemed to have changed in those two and a half decades since she had come here, a bride, and he had visited her after seven years of exile. He had come, half in the hope that the sight of her in her own home, the wife of another man, would cure him of the foolish love that kept him a lonely bachelor, half in the hope that it would do the opposite, and be but a renewal of love.

He had been perversley glad to find that he loved the woman, if possible, more than he had loved the girl; that a callow boy's calf-love for a maiden had changed to a young man's devotion to a glorious woman; that she was to be a second Dante's Beatrice.

Again and again, at intervals of years, he had visited the shrine, not so much renewing the ever-burning fire at her altar, as watching it flame up brightly in her presence. Nor did the fact that she regarded him so much as friend that he could never be more, nor less, in any way affect this undeviating unprofitable sentiment.

At thirty, at thirty-five, at forty, at forty-five, he found that his love, if not unchanged, was not diminished, and that she remained, what she had been since their first meeting, the central fact of his life—not so much an obession, as his reason for existence, his sovereign, and the audience of the play in the theatre of his life.

And now, perhaps, was his real chance of giving her pleasure and keeping himself, for a space, very much in her mind. He pulled the quaint old handle of a chain, and a distant bell clanged.

A footman approached, a stranger.

He would enquire as to whether her ladyship were at home. But as he turned to go, the butler appeared in the doorway from the inner hall.

"Hallo, Burdon! How are you?" said Lawrence.

"Why, Mr. George, sir!" replied the old man, who had known Lawrence for thirty years, coming forward and looking unwontedly human.

"This is a real pleasure, sir."

It was—a real five-pound note too, when the visitor, a perfect gent, departed. Quite a source of income Mr. Lawrence had been, ever since Henry Burdon had been under-footman in the service of her ladyship's father.

"Her Ladyship is at the Bower, sir, if you'd like to come straight out," he continued, knowing that the visitor was a very old friend indeed, and always welcome. "I will announce you."

Burdon led the way.

"How is Lady Brandon?" enquired Lawrence, impelled to unwonted loquacity by his nervousness.

"She enjoys very good health, sir—considering," replied the butler.

"Considering what?" asked Lawrence.

"Everything, sir," was the non-committal reply.

The visitor smiled to himself. A good servant, this.

"And how is his Reverence?" he continued.

"Queer, sir, very. And gets queerer, poor gentleman," was the answer.

"Is Mr. Michael here?" he asked.

"No, sir, he ain't. Nor none of the other young gentlemen," was the reply. Was there anything unusual in the old man's tone?....

Emerging from the shrubbery, crossing a rose-garden, some lawn-tennis courts, and a daisy-pied stretch of cedar-studded sward, the pair entered a wood, followed a path beneath enormous elms and beeches, and came out on to a square of velvet turf.

By wicker table and hammock-stand, a lady reclined in a *chaise longue.* She was reading a book and her back was towards Lawrence, whose heart missed a beat and hastened to make up for the omission by a redoubled speed.

The butler coughed at the right distance and upon the right note, and, as Lady Brandon turned, announced the visitor, hovered, placed a wicker chair, and faded from the scene.

"George!" said Lady Brandon, in her soft deep contralto, with a pleased brightening of her wide grey eyes and flash of beautiful teeth. But she did not flush nor pale, and there was no quickening of her breathing. It was upon the man that these symptoms were produced by the meeting, although it was a meeting anticipated by him, unexpected by her.

"Patricia!" he said, and extended both hands. She took them frankly and Lawrence kissed them both, with a curiously gentle and reverent manner, an exhibition of a George Lawrence unknown to other people.

"Well, my dear!" he said, and looked long at the unlined, if mature, determined, clever face before him—that of a woman of forty years, of strong character and of artistocratic breeding.

"Yes," he continued.

"Yes, 'what,' George?" asked Lady Brandon.

"Yes. You are positively as young and as beautiful as ever," he replied—but with no air of gallantry and compliment, and rather as a sober statement of ascertained fact.

"And you as foolish, George....Sit down—and tell me why you have disobeyed me and come here before your wedding ....Or—or—are you married, George?" was the smiling reply.

"No, Patricia, I am not married," said Lawrence, relinquishing her hands slowly. "And I have disobeyed you, and come here again without bringing a wife, because I hoped you might be in need of my help ....I mean, I feared you might be in trouble and in need of help, and hoped that I might be able to give it."

Lady Brandon fixed a penetrating gaze on Lawrence's face—neither startled nor

(*Continued on opposite page*)

What Has Happened in the Story Thus Far:

MR. George Lawrence, an Englishman who is leaving Africa on a furlough finds an old friend on the road—Major Henri de Beaujolais—a Frenchman and a former schoolmate, now a French officer in Africa. On the train, de Beaujolais relates to Lawrence a most astounding tale of mystery.

One day an Arab arrived at Tokotu saying that Arabs had attacked Zinderneauf. de Beaujolas at once set out, ordering the balance of his force to follow. Arriving at Zinderneuf, the Major found the defenders of the fort all dead. One of the dead men, apparently an Englishman, had a slip of paper in his hand, a confession that he had stolen the jewel known as the "Blue Water" from Lady Brandon.

The men, in fear of the unknown, refused to enter the fort and in the night the fort burned to the ground. Shots were fired in the darkness and de Beaujolais assumed that Arabs were attacking them.

In the morning deBeaujolais dispatched two men on camels to warn the remainder of his force against possible ambush. When the force arrived they had seen neither Arabs nor the men sent to warn them.

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2. If father, brother or hired man leaves plow, seeder or machine out to rust, corrode, or clog—a regular scout will see that the machine is cleaned, oiled and put under cover.

3. Keep all hoes, scythes, spades, cutting tools, sharp and in good condition—train in a scout-craft way just how to sharpen all farm tools including lawn mower, axe, adz, saw, chisel and jack plane blades. It's great fun to learn the game of "keen cutters."

4. Learn how to set the teeth of a saw blade.

5. How to repair hinges, door locks and fasteners.

6. How to mix and apply paints.

7. How to repair and stop plumbing pipe leaks.

8. How to mix cement and repair broken walks, driveways, and floors.

9. How to repair and stop leaks in roof.

10. How to solder and stop leaks in pipes, pans, tanks, and milk pails.

11. How to give first aid treatment to motors, gas engines and power machinery.

12. How to salvage waste lumber, leather, tin, bolts, nails and scraps for emergency use on the farm.

O. H. BENSON, Director Lone Scout Division.

My First Visit to New York

BY L. S. NORTON DANIELSON

MY father was called to New York on business recently and as it was teachers' institute week he said I could go too.

We crossed the Hudson river on a ferry boat and had a fine view of the city, and ships in the docks. We arrived at the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST office at 5:00 o'clock where we were made very welcome.

Mr. Cosline the assistant editor, who is also in charge of the Lone Scout Department took us to the Martinique Hotel where we were to stay nights during our visit and after washing up from the trip we were taken to a large cafeteria for supper. It was a lot of fun to slide a tray along and pick out the good things to eat.

After supper we went to the Hippodrome theatre and saw a fine show. We also visited Toyland in the Hippodrome basement which was very interesting.

Tuesday morning, Mr. Cosline told me I was to be his Lone Scout guest for the day. I was taken through the aquarium. I saw more different kinds of fish than I ever supposed existed. The same day I saw an armored car stop at a bank while men armed with guns carried bags full of gold in on their shoulders. I don't think I would like to try to take it away from them. I was shown many interesting things and places and was glad to rest after supper.

Thursday we had time for a quick trip to the Bronx Zoological Garden, the Brooklyn Bridge and other interesting places. In the evening we crossed the Hudson and back on a ferry to see the river and city by night. After the ride we went to a theatre.

Friday was another busy day but we had time to visit the Woolworth tower. In the evening we left for home and on the way to the 23rd Street ferry saw two or three fire companies going to a fire. They certainly stepped on the gas.

The speed at which the autos, elevated trains, subway and even the people travel is certainly enough to make one dizzy but somehow I like it and think in a short time I would feel at home. I have always read that New Yorkers never speak to strangers and have a cold disposition but we found everyone very pleasant and ready to visit and make us feel at home. I guess that they are all human only a few more of 'em. I have some fine pictures we took and will look forward to another visit soon.

W. NORTON DANIELSON,
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"Beau Geste"

(*Continued from page* 16)

alarmed, he felt, but keen and, possibly, to be described as wary, or at least watchful.

"Trouble? In need of help, George? How?" she asked, and whatever of weariness or watchfulness had peeped from her eyes retired, and her face became a beautiful mask, showing no more than reposeful and faintly-amused interest.

"Well—it is a longish story," said Lawrence. "But I need not inflict it on you if you'll tell me if Beau Geste is all right and—er—the 'Blue Water'—er—safe and sound and—er—all that, you know."

"What?" ejaculated his hearer sharply.

There was no possible doubt now, as to the significance of the look on Lady Brandon's face. It certainly could be called one of alarm, and her direct gaze was distinctly watchful and wary. Had not she also paled very slightly? Undoubtedly she frowned faintly as she asked:

"What *are* you talking about, George?"

"Beau Geste, and the 'Blue Water,' Patricia," replied Lawrence. 'If I appear to be talking through my hat, I am not really, and will produce reason for my wild-but-not-wicked words," he laughed. "There is method in my madness, dear."

"There's madness in your method," replied Lady Brandon a trifle tartly, and added: "Have you seen Michael, then? Or what? Tell me!"

"No. I have not seen him—but...."

"Then *what* are you talking about? What do you know?" she interrupted, speaking hurriedly, a very sure sign that she was greatly perturbed.

"I don't *know* anything, Patricia, and I'm asking *you*, because I have, most extraordinarily, come into possession of a document that purports to be a confession by Beau that he stole the 'Blue Water,'" began Lawrence.

'Go on, dear," she replied hastily. "How and where did you get this confession? Tell me quickly."

(*To Be Continued*)

Our Future Kitchen

As Described by the Winner of the First Prize in the Kitchen Improvement Contest

By MRS. LOUIS LeFEVRE

MRS. LOUISE LeFEVRE of Forest Glen, N. Y., was a most excited and happy guest at the New York State products dinner which was a feature of the recent annual conference of the Home Bureau Federation. And well she might be both excited and happy. She had been hurriedly summoned to come to Syracuse to receive in person the first state prize of fifty dollars which she had won in the State-wide Kitchen Improvement Contest. The contest had been conducted in twenty-two Home Bureau counties and the winners then competed for the state prizes, which were donated by the A. A. The presentation of the prizes made a pleasing feature of the banquet program, Mr. Henry Morgenthau, Jr., publisher of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, performing this agreeable duty.

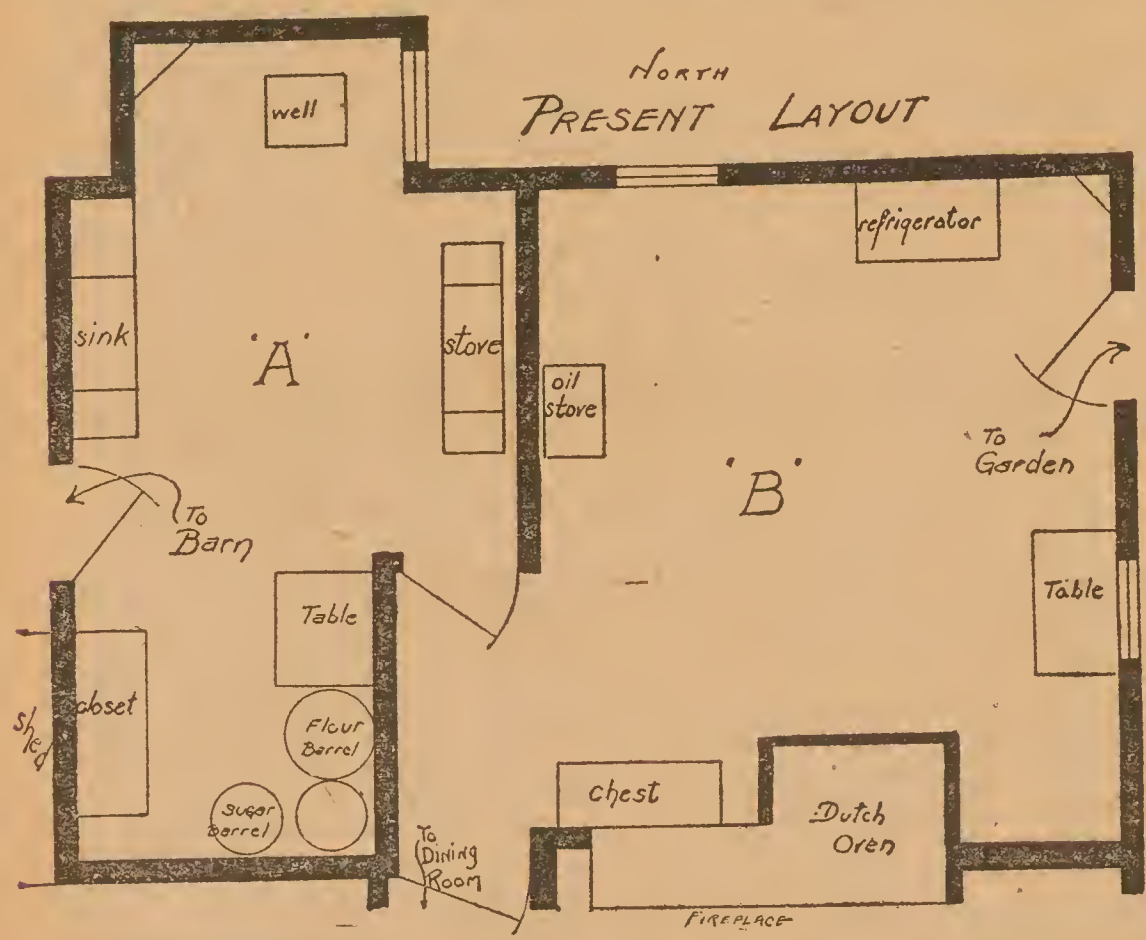
Mrs. LeFevre's prize winning letter is printed here, together with the sketches showing the proposed improvement in her kitchen. No doubt many women with inconvenient kitchens will find helpful suggestions which she worked out. Unfortunately, space forbids reproducing very detailed diagrams of the wall arrangements showing the cabinet and sink shelves with what they are to contain. However, the description indicates where various utensils and supplies are to be kept.

* * *

After reading the bulletins on "planning the Home Kitchen" and "The Convenient Kitchen" from Cornell, distributed by the Home Bureau I think everyone feels like beginning a new house right away to put these ideas into practice. But while we are waiting for the time when we can build this new house, with the perfect kitchen, we will start in to remodel the old one.

Two of the greatest difficulties in our present arrangement are that the kitchen is a step lower than the dining room, and that it is separated by another room from the dining room.

The step makes it impossible to use a service wagon. So the first thing to do in my mind is to raise the level of the two rooms (A, B) to the level of the rest of the house. This could be done in two ways, either by raising the floor eight inches, which would lower the ceiling, 8 feet 4 inches now at the highest point sloping to 7 feet 3 inches, or still better, by jacking up these two rooms, which are a one-story addition to the house.



As shown by the plans, another room (B) is now between the kitchen and the dining room. In the new plan we have made this room the kitchen using the old kitchen for the laundry. Here also the men coming from the barn can shed their outer garments and get washed up for dinner without bringing all the dirt into the kitchen, or interfering with the preparation of the meals.

Where the stove now stands we will build a double closet. In the larger part the men will keep their barn clothes, while in the smaller closet we will keep the cleaning articles, vacuum cleaner, broom, dust pan, etc.

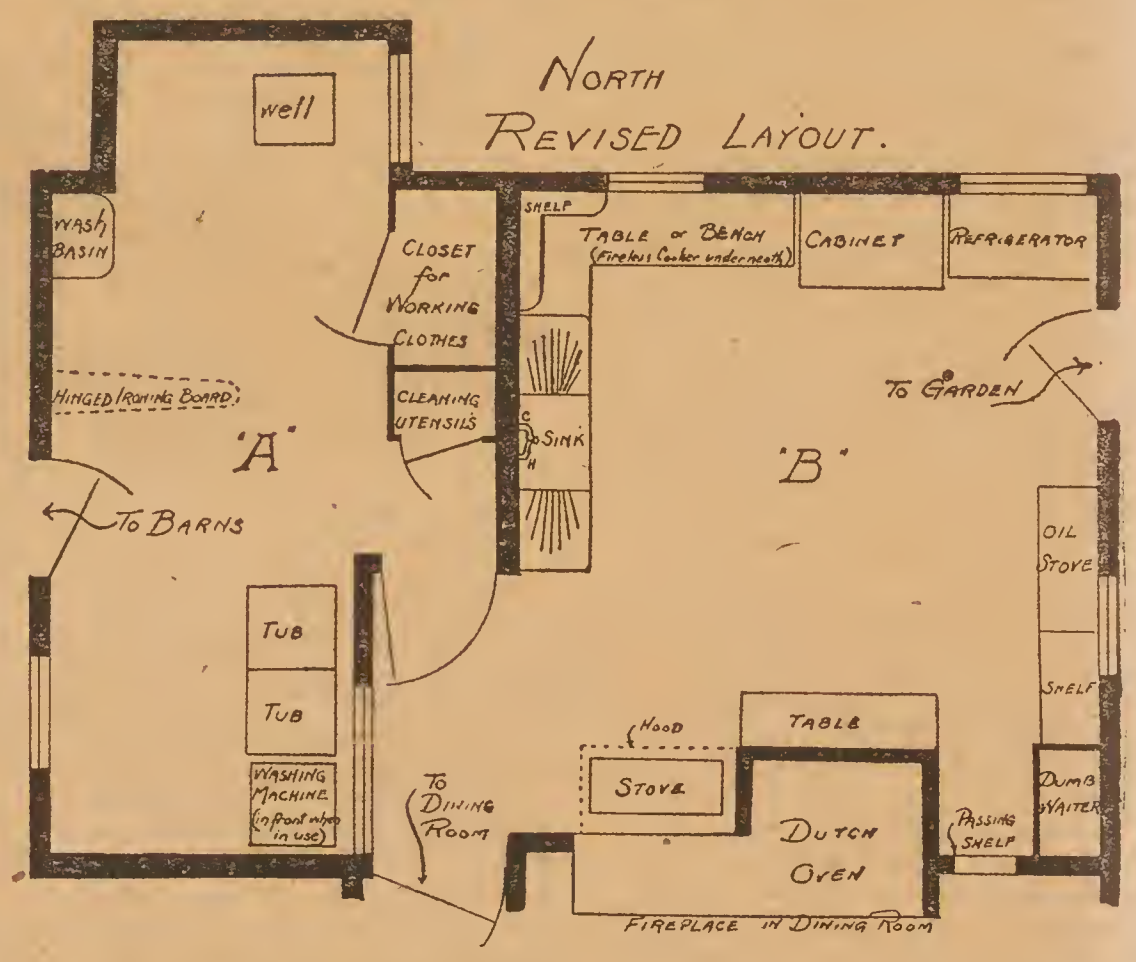
The stationary tubs and washer will stand by the inside wall, which will make freezing least likely in cold weather. We find a drain pipe in the floor very convenient for emptying the washer. The machine can be filled by screwing a hose on to the hot water faucet. Opposite the tubs we would like a long window for light and ventilation. This could be done by removing what is called the annex, where a lot of junk is kept. This building would make a good chicken house. The ironing board we will hang to the right of the door, and when not in use will hook it up. The iron will be kept in the corner closet. Where the long iron sink is, we will put a wash bowl at the proper height for the men's use. The corner closet will be left to keep the laundry supplies in.

Now we will arrange the furniture in the kitchen proper. Here we will place the sink with its two drain boards on the inside wall for water pipes and drain are much better so located, as mentioned before. Besides this, the sink should be convenient to the stove, for there are so many operations which have to take place between these two, such as washing and draining vegetables, filling pots and pans with water, or putting them to soak in the sink. This sink must be at the right height, 34 inches for me. Anybody who has used one of those old sinks which were only 24 inches from the floor, will know what back-breakers they can be. Then too there won't be any closet under the sink, for open plumbing with standard taps is more sanitary. If you want to sit at the sink, it is also more convenient.

Over the sink we will have a shelf, 3 feet by 5 inches, put up with brackets. On the shelf you will find the clock, water pitcher, and cleaning materials. Underneath there are numerous hooks, where hang the pot cleaner, chore boy, dish mop, plate scraper, soap shaker, brushes, cleaning knives, can opener, measuring cup. We want everything that we need to use at the sink where we can reach it. The colander and sieve are used to drain greens, vegetables, etc., and the potato masher, I think, should also be near the sink, for after the potatoes are drained, we need it to mash them. These three things hang to the right of the shelf.

Under each drain board is a little shelf just big enough for the dish pan on one side and the drainer when not in use on the other. The shelf is 7 inches below the lowest part of the drain board. A moulding board is put on both sides to keep them from sliding off, but not in front to prevent them from slipping easily. Under the shelves will be placed the two kitchen stools when not in use. The garbage can with foot lever will be under the sink. In the sink will be a strainer to prevent the drain from being clogged. Over the left-hand drain board we will have a towel rack high enough not to interfere with anything on the drain board.

Next to the right-hand drain board comes the work table, the same width (20 in.) and height as the drain board, with shelves above and below. The table and shelves below it go around the corner to the kitchen cabinet. The shelves above are to the left of the window and are 6 inches wide. Two of these shelves are 6 inches apart for canned goods, another 9½ inches to take cereals, another 8 inches for Blue Ribbon salad dressing, quart size jars which hold dried beans, split peas, rice, prunes, etc. Other shelves hold the percolator, with coffee beside it, tea-pot and tea, vegetable dishes, platters, baking dishes, etc. On the top shelf we will put articles that are seldom used, such as the cherry pitter.



The shelves under the table will hold the larger things, such as the bread mixer, kettles, roaster, etc. We will put the cake and bread pans and mixing bowls nearest the cabinet for convenience..

Oil-cloth shades on rollers are placed in front of all these shelves above and below the table.

To the right of the window we will hang a rack holding the rolling pin, wooden spoons, meat pounder and wooden masher. To the right of this is the egg beater, and above the quart measure. On the table just below the rack, we will have the cake box. On the floor under the shelves will be the fireless cooker and the pressure cooker.

Next comes the kitchen cabinet. Here is kept everything for cooking and baking, including whole wheat as well as white flour. The cook books and card index of recipes are in the upper part of the cabinet. I have a nail on which I hang the card that I am using so that it is not smeared up and is easy to see. The spoons, etc., will be in one drawer, towels in another, and the bread in the breadbox at the bottom.

The ice box will stand right next to the cabinet. We hope it will use electricity instead of ice. This arrangement will make it easy to get such things as milk and butter for baking, and to prepare the roast.

We will have the door that leads to the garden open the other way as shown by the diagram so that it will not shut off the ice box.

The oil stove comes next with the oven beside it on the floor under a shelf.

Then comes a jog in the wall where we will put the dumb waiter. The dish closet is opposite this in the dining room so we will cut a hole large enough to pass dishes through.

Next comes the old Dutch oven, which has been enclosed, having a closet above and below. In front of this we will have a table with the wood supply underneath.

Then the stove. The new stove must have a warming oven, where food can be kept hot when the men are late. In the warming oven there will be salt and pepper. This new stove will sit right on the floor so that no dirt can collect under it. To the left of the stove will be a rack for pot lids, the match box, and the fire extinguisher.

On the floor we will have battleship linoleum. When choosing this, we will consider not only the beauty of the pattern but the difficulty of keeping it clean, for some patterns show the dirt much more than others. We also want battleship linoleum cemented on our work tables, and I was glad to learn about ironing in the melted paraffin and giving it a coat of spar varnish.

The door leading to the garden has glass panels, and we will cut a new window above the refrigerator, and a long window in the partition between rooms A and B. This is opposite a window and glazed door in the laundry. This gives us 25% of the floor space for light and a very good cross ventilation.

The color scheme will be ivory and blue. The ceiling, walls, woodwork, and furniture are painted ivory, trimmed with blue. At the windows are blue and white curtains.

The kitchen is lighted by electricity. The center light is a large dome which lights the room well, but I think drop lights by the stove, sink, and cabinet would help at times.

Our water supply is from a spring. There is an electric pump in the cellar which starts automatically when water is needed. The tank is small so that we are able to get the water fresh from the spring instead of its being stored and becoming warm by remaining in the tank. The hot water boiler is in the bath room and has a kerosene burner connected with it, so when the range is out we can still have hot water. All drains connect to the main drain which empties in the septic tank.

(*Continued on opposite page*)

A Pantry Simplified

Saves Elbow Grease Besides Wear and Tear on Dispositions

THE first thing I asked my hostess after we were comfortably settled for our first real visit in two years, was "Have you solved your pantry problem yet?" and we both laughed, for two years before, when she was only a bride, that pantry problem had become a standing joke between us. The remainder of her house had not bothered her much, but it seemed that every time she looked into the pantry something had been spilled on her newly scalloped shelf papers, or one of them had been torn, allowing the unpainted shelf to shine through. She always said that she never figured her housework was done, because she always knew that her pantry would stand a few minutes work. She tried shelf oilcloth for the shelves, but declared it was just as bad as paper, as its edges were always curling up, and it was getting soiled on the under side. Now with a show of pride she led the way pantryward, and I knew she must have solved her problem, and I was not mistaken. Her pantry was one of those tiny "two by four" affairs, with a door in front and shelves on the other three sides. In days gone by it had been painted a dark, muddy tan. Now it glistened from top to bottom, walls, shelves underneath and on top, and ceiling in a coat of snowy white. It made the windowless pantry twice as light. Not a sheet of paper or an inch of oilcloth was in evidence. They were not needed with those snowy shelves that could be cleaned in a moment with a cloth dipped in soapy water.

There were no piles of pans and kettles on the shelves. Everything that could be hung was hung. There was not a single paper sack of groceries in sight. All groceries were kept fresh and sanitary by emptying them at once into tin cans with tight fitting lids. Of course, these tin cans were also enameled white. It could easily be seen that the painting had not been done in a slip-shod fashion. Every corner and crevice had been thoroughly coated. Truly, my friend has solved her pantry problem.—N. P. D., Colo.

Thanksgiving

ROBERTA SYMMES

Lift I my heart, dear Lord, this day
Bend I on humble knee—
In lowly, fervent prayer and praise
For mercies shown to me.
So undeserved, Thou still dost send
Such blessings full and free.

Each morn the wonder of the dawn
The full and splendid noon—
The gray of twilight's hovering wings
The glory of the moon—
The toil filled day—tasks laid away
The peace of night so soon.

When Bread Dough Is Chilled

AS I burn wood the temperature of my room during cold nights is very uncertain. To guard against bread dough becoming chilled I keep it in an earthen jar which does not change its temperature too readily. I place this jar on the reservoir placing an inverted pie pan beneath the jar to prevent bread's becoming hot. Even so, my bread has occasionally become chilled or overheated (hence, sour) and I have used the following method to overcome my dilemma:—

Place the chilled jar in a dishpan of hot water. Knead bread in the jar to make the temperature even. Allow an unusually long time for chilled bread to rise but if it refuses to rise by night make a tiny pint batch of bread using a whole yeast cake, mix this new batch with the failure and let stand until morning.

If your bread is sour, add soda, but mix thoroughly to avoid brown spots. If your dough appears hopeless, bake a small loaf to test it. You can feed this to something—not somebody if it is soggy. But the raw dough is perfectly usable. Merely set it to soak in clean water and it will gradually form excellent pancake batter to which you add soda just before baking. It may require several days to use up the dough but this does not matter as sourness is an advantage.—D. M. D., New York.

Since Grandmother's Day

(*Continued from page 5*)

had not yet been invented.

How about the great motor fire engaines and the great snow plows and the tractors? Well in those days every house had a leather bucket with the owner's name rudely printed upon it and in case of a fire some one who had a strong voice ran up and down the street yelling their loudest while all the leather buckets were thrown out of the windows and the crowd picked them up filling them with water and rushing to the fire like mad till they had it put out, then they had a grand old mix-up getting the buckets straightened out and back to their owners.

As for snow plows each school district had a path master who bossed the cleaning of the roads so people could get through, some did it one way and some did it another, but the most common way was to take a large iron kettle and fill it with round stones called roundheads, on top of this piled all the children that could be gotten, then two or three yoke of oxen were hitched to a pole fastened to the kettle and away they started with such a racket as we never heard before.

How They Opened Snowbound Roads

First they drove to the schoolhouse making a path, then to the tavern, then through the principal streets or roads, each youngster throwing a snow ball at the home of the prettiest girl. Oh, it was great, I can tell you! The tractor in those days was great.

The shoemaker traveled from house to house making up shoes for each family and you may be sure they were strong and well made and came well up over the ankle, over the home made stockings, although pantalettes and hoop skirts and some other fool fashions were in vogue. Fluffers had not yet been invented. When we look back to the days of our great granddad and the time of our great grandmother, we are sure very proud of them for they worked almost bare handed doing such splendid work and making such wonderful achievements. It sets us thinking that with all our great inventions and aid of brain power and twentieth century quickness, how much are we really and truly smarter than they were? Are we taking advantage of this wonderful age?—Ida L. Morton, Otsego Co., South Edmeston, N. Y.

Seasonable Styles

2896

Pattern 2896 *has the popular pressed plaits at the sides of the skirt, giving a panel effect and allowing walking room. The vestee front is very stylish this season. The girdle allows a touch of lovely color. The pattern cuts in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. The 36-inch size requires 3⅜ yards of 40-inch material with ¾ yard of 36-inch contrasting and 1½ yards of binding.* **Price 13c.**

2496

Pattern 2496 *with its slenderizing lines is particularly good for full figures. The side plaits give a straight line effect, yet afford room for walking. The pattern cuts in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. The 36-inch size requires 3⅛ yards of 40 inch material with 1¼ yards of 18 inch contrasting.* **Price 13c.**

2002

Pattern 2002 *is just the thing for wintry mornings before the house warms up thoroughly. Lovely and practical for Christmas present for the little folks. It cuts in sizes 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. The 8-year size takes 2⅝ yards of 36-inch material.* **Price 13c.**

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern number and sizes clearly and correctly and enclose with correct remittance in stamps or coin (although coin is sent at own risk). Add 12c for our Fall and Winter Fashion Books and send to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 461-4th Avenue, New York City.

Our Future Kitchen

(*Continued from opposite page*)

I never realized how many improvements could be made in our kitchen until I entered this contest. Some day I hope we will have everything as we have planned it.

List of Equipment and Utensils

Work table, with shelves above and below
Table and shelf near pass pantry
Dumb waiter
Serving wagon
Refrigerator
Range—wood box
Oil Stove—oven
Kitchen cabinet
2 stools
Sink and drain boards
Garbage can
Fireless Cooker
Pressure Cooker
Pass pantry.

Dish pan, dish drainer, dish cloth, dish mop, chore boy, pot cleaner, plate scraper, sink strainer, soap shaker, small brushes, potato ricer, tray percolator, tea-pot, with ball, quart measure, measuring cups and spoons, mixing spoons, can opener, knives (grapefruit, butcher, peeling, bread, fruit), griddle spade, grater, lemon squeezer, cake pans (layers, square, oblong, angel), bread pans, roaster, pyrex baking dishes, bread mixer, nest of glass bowls, nest of sauce pans, 2 large preserving kettles, 1 smaller kettle, waffle iron, gem pans, frying pans (different sizes), iron frying pan and pot, cake box, spatulas, potato masher, tea kettle, egg slicer, colander, sieve, egg beater, meat grinder, chopping bowl and chopper, water pitcher, card index of recipes, funnel, rack with wooden spoons, rolling pin, etc., holders, moulds for jelly, double boiler, rack for pot lids, wire cake rack, dripping pans, scales, pails, dipper, cookie cutters, cherry pitter, fire extinguisher, griddle, clock, dishes, jars for dry articles, pitchers, cracker jar, match box, pie dishes.

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Large pieces for patchwork, quilts, etc. Gingham, linene, crepe, fabrics, etc. 4 lbs. sent for $1 (plus 25 cts. postage.)
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ST. NICHOLAS SEAL CO. Dept. 334A, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

How to Make $5.00 For Christmas

See Page 13

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ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in this department at the rate of 7 cents a word. The minimum charge per insertion is $1 per week.

Count as one word each initial, abbreviation and whole number, including name and address. Thus "J. B. Jones, 44 E. Main St., Mount Morris, N. Y." counts as eleven words.

Place your wants by following the style of the advertisements on this page.

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CLAFONY QUALITY BUCKWHEAT HONEY. 5-lbs., $1.10, postpaid third zone: 60-lbs. unprepaid, $6; 120-lbs., $11. CLARENCE FOOTE, Delanson, New York.

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PECANS; Nuggets of Natural Goodness. Five pounds $2.00, Fancy $4.00, delivered. Guaranteed Satisfactory. WINTERGREEN FARM, Valleywells, Texas.

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QUANTITY OF SEED BUCKWHEAT, good for wet or dry land. Yielded 32.5 per bushel. $2.00, bags furnished, F. O. B. WALTER HARTWICH, Middleburgh, N. Y.

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FOR SALE—25 Reg. Rambouillet Rams, also a few yearling ewes. Write to L. B. PATTRIDGE, Leicester, N. Y.

HAMPSHIRE RAMS AND EWES all ages at reasonable prices. "Bonny Leas" 2 year stud ram. CHAS. E. HASLETT, Hall, N. Y.

FOR SALE—THOROUGHBRED Cheviot Ram lambs. Twenty dollars without papers, Twenty-five dollars with. D. J. BRESEE, Oneonta, N. Y.

REGISTERED Delaine rams, large, the wool and mutton combination; also ewes. J. C. WEATHERBY, Trumansburg, N. Y.

134 DELAINE EWES, 2 registered Shropshire rams, price reasonable. GEO. W. WATKIN, Manlius, N. Y.

SWINE

REGISTERED POLAND CHINAS, Berkshires, Chester Whites, Eight Week pigs, Bred Sows, Service Boars, Beagles, Collies. P. HAMILTON, Cochranville, Pa.

SWINE

REGISTERED O. I. C's. "The hog that satisfies" Pigs, Bred Sows, herd sire. Best blood lines. Fair prices. GEO. N. RUPRACHT, Mallory, N. Y.

TOBACCO

HOMESPUN TOBACCO GUARANTEED—Chewing, five pounds, $1.50; ten, $2.50. Smoking, ten, $1.50. Pipe free. Pay when received. UNITED FARMERS, Bardwell, Kentucky

GUARANTEED TOBACCO; Chewing or smoking 5 lbs. $1.25; ten $2.00; cigars $2.00 for 50, pipe free, pay when received. FARMERS ASSOCIATION, Maxon Mills, Kentucky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO: Smoking or Chewing 4 lbs. $1.00, 12, $2.25. Send no money. Pay postmaster on arrival. Pipe Free. UNITED FARMERS OF KENTUCKY, Paducah, Ky.

WOMEN'S WANTS

PATCHWORK. Send fifteen cents for household package, bright new calicoes and percales. Your money's worth every time. PATCHWORK COMPANY, Meriden. Conn.

BARREL LOTS Slightly Damaged Crockery, Hotel Chinaware, Cookingware, Glassware, etc. Shipped direct from Factory to Consumer. Write for Particulars.
E. SWASEY & COMPANY, PORTLAND, ME.

MEN! WOMEN! EARN $1 AN HOUR AT HOME, Weaving Colonial Rugs, genuine fluff rugs, fancy fabrics, from new and other materials. Home weavers always busy. You learn in 30 minutes. We guarantee it. Looms now at reduced prices. Liberal Pay-As-You-Weave terms. Solve YOUR more-money problem by writing for FREE Loom Book today. UNION LOOM WORKS, 1332 Factory St., Boonville, N. Y.

WOOLENS. Material for ladies' wear direct from factory. Write for samples and mention garment planned. F. A. PACKARD, Box A, Camden, Me.

SPECIAL

THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY of New York desires to place bright, attractive children in free family homes. These children range in age from babies to fifteen years and are of both sexes. If interested, communicate with MISS C. B. COMSTOCK, agent, 21 Collier St., Hornell, N. Y.

Apple Exchange

DUNDEE, Yates Co., N. Y.
W. R. Howell. Baldwin, Greening, King, Twenty-Ounce. Baskets or Barrels.

WARSAW, Wyoming Co., R. D. 2, N. Y.
Charles H. Draper. Greening, Northern Spy.

TULLY, Onondaga Co., N. Y.
John E. Dwyer. Northern Spy, Greening, Wagner.

HIMROD, Yates Co., N. Y.
W. G. Cornell. Baldwin, Greening. Hand-picked.

FLEMINGTON, Hunterdon Co., Box 492, N. J.
James J. Huggins. Baldwin, York Imperial, Stark, Salisbury and others. $.80 per bushel, good quality, sprayed.

BRANCHVILLE, Sussex Co., N. J.
Harvey A. Kice. Baldwin, Greening, Pippins, Twenty-Ounce, Fallawaters.

PATTERSON, Passaic Co., 245 N. 7th St., N. J.
Richard Stoffels. Would like to get Baldwin apples. Interested in selling apples.

DELHI, Delaware Co., N. Y.
W. J. Armstrong. Would like to buy Kings, Spies, McIntosh, R. I. Greenings, one half barrel each.

RED HOOK, Dutchess Co., N. Y.
Fred Schultz. Baldwin, Newtown Pippin, Jonathan, Stark. 2½ inch and up in barrels or E-Z pack baskets.

BLUFF POINT, Yates Co., N. Y.
Howard G. Davis. Greenings, Spies, Baldwins, Kings.

MILTON, Ulster Co., N. Y.
Alfred C. Jenkins. Baldwins, Jonathans, Ben Davis, Northern Spies, Newtown Pippins. Barrels.

ARTHURSBURG, Dutchess Co., N. Y.
Marthin E. Thew. R. I. Greenings, Baldwins, Kings, Jonathans.

JORDAN, Onondaga Co., R. I., N. Y.
Claude J Mills. Baldwins, Greenings, Stark, Russett, Ben Davis. A grade. Farm in town of Cato, Cayuga County.

BURDETT, Schuyler Co., N. Y.
George W. Gardner. Kings, Greenings, Baldwins.

FINDLEY LAKE, Chautauqua Co., N. Y.
C. E. Giles. Baldwins, Northern Spy, Wolf River, R. I. Greening, Ben Davis, King. Baskets, barrels, 75c per bushel and up.

NAPLES, Ontario Co., N. Y.
R. F. Standish. R. I. Greening, King, Wagener, Northern Spy, Ben Davis. Price reasonable.

WALDEN, Orange Co., N. Y.
George Merritt. Stark, Rome Beauty, Greenings, Baldwins, Black Bens, Lady Sweets. Sprayed stock, barrels or baskets. Will exchange for sweet potatoes and onions.

SOUTH DAYTON, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y.
L. D. Parsell. Greening, Baldwin, Spy, Bushel hampers.

(Continued on opposite page)

Service Bureau

You Cannot Buy a Diamond Ring for a Penny

IN spite of Uncle Same's efforts to keep the mails free of undesirable advertising, nevertheless there are certain organizations which are apparently successful in eluding detection. That is why the Service Bureau is constantly on the lookout for such matters to warn its subscribers lest they be attracted by some of the so-called "unusual and amazing" bargains, practically all of which have a flaw in them somewhere.

During the past week one of the members of the editorial department received an envelope filled with advertisements printed on the reverse side of blank postal cards, advertising merchandise that includes everything from imitation diamond rings to six-room bungalows given away free. Since, we have heard of others who have received the same assortment. A close reading of a lot of this material revealed a catch somewhere. Where there wasn't a catch it was very evident that the price asked for the merchandise was proof enough that the merchandise could not possibly be of any value.

SPECTACLES ON 30-DAYS TRIAL

Included in the great mass of advertising was the old amazing offer of spectacles on 30 days trial. There is hardly a man, woman or child with an average amount of common sense who could not see in a minute that it is an impossibility to fit a person with glasses by mail. Some individuals have to have two different lenses due to a difference in the optic power of one eye compared with the other. However, we have known of people to try this and for a few days feel that they have been helped but it is not long before headaches and complications set in that eventually result in serious damage to the individual's sight. The 30 days has a double effect.

A Reproduction of a

$500 DIAMOND RING FOR A CENT

One card carried the above display offering a reproduction of a $500 ring for one cent. However, when you read the text in full you find that the penny was a "come on" for $3.75 which was to pay for the imitation diamond that looked like $500 worth. The word "reproduction" in the ad is so insignificant and blurred that the reader would naturally skip over it.

SAVE 60% OF YOUR TIRE BILL

Automobile tires come in for their share of advertising on another card that carried the above heading. It is clearly stated that the tires advertised are old tires retreaded. If you were to look at one of these tires they might appear perfectly all right but every automobile driver knows that when the fabric is "gone", putting on a new coat of rubber gum is not going to make a new tire old the old casing. When you buy one of these retarded tires, it is impossible to tell how much the old casing was used. We have had letters from our subscribers who have been fooled on these propositions. They write that they have driven as little as 25 miles only to have their tires blow out. These tires are expensive at any price. Obviously the best buy is to get new tires of the standard makes.

Another card advertised a work outfit, a suit of trousers, sweater and socks, all for a ridiculously low price. No matter how little you pay for garments, if they will not wear they are not worth the money and it is simply throwing money away.

A 6-ROOM HOUSE FREE

From wearing apparel the advertisements jump to a "six-room house free". It is amazing to think that any one could expect such a proposition without all kinds of strings attached to it, even to the extent of eventually getting involved to the point that ultimately they would be glad to give the thing away. It would be a free house indeed.

GOITRE

Removed at Home

Obviously, medicinal ads were also included, concerning which the service bureau has warned its subscribers time and time again. How any sensible person can take to this kind of advertising matter, is hard to understand. Still people will read high sounding testimonials and respond. Some of these testimonials claimed improvement inside of a week and the ailment in question could not possibly show improvement in that brief time. With serious physical disorders the only thing to do is to see the best local physician that you can consult. It is preposterous that these "doctors by mail" should even insinuate that they can diagnose and treat human ills through the mails.

Use Them for Fuel

There is only one answer to all of this kind of advertising that our hard working mail carriers are called upon to distribute, *use them for fuel.* If you want to buy a diamond ring, or any other kind of ring for that matter, the man to do business with is a reliable jeweler. If you think you need glasses, the best optician available is the man to examine your eyes and prescribe lenses. If you need tires for your car buy the product of a good standard company and one whose reputation is a known quantity. If you need work clothes, there are plenty of business houses that make a specialty of good substantial garments guaranteed to give satisfaction and whose reputation is above question and whose word is as good as their bond. If you want something, you have to pay for it.

Advertising Business is O. K.

Advertising as a whole is an honorable and necessary business. When consulting advertisements, read reputable magazines and papers of high standing and preferably answer only those advertisements which are guaranteed by the publication in which they appear. If you insist on taking a chance on these "amazing bargains", "free offers", free give aways" then you must bear in mind that you are taking a long chance and without a doubt the other fellow is the one who is playing the sure thing. He knows what he is getting and what he is giving. You know what you are giving but *not* what you are getting. Once you get it you can keep it, whether you want it or not.

American Agriculturist,
New York.

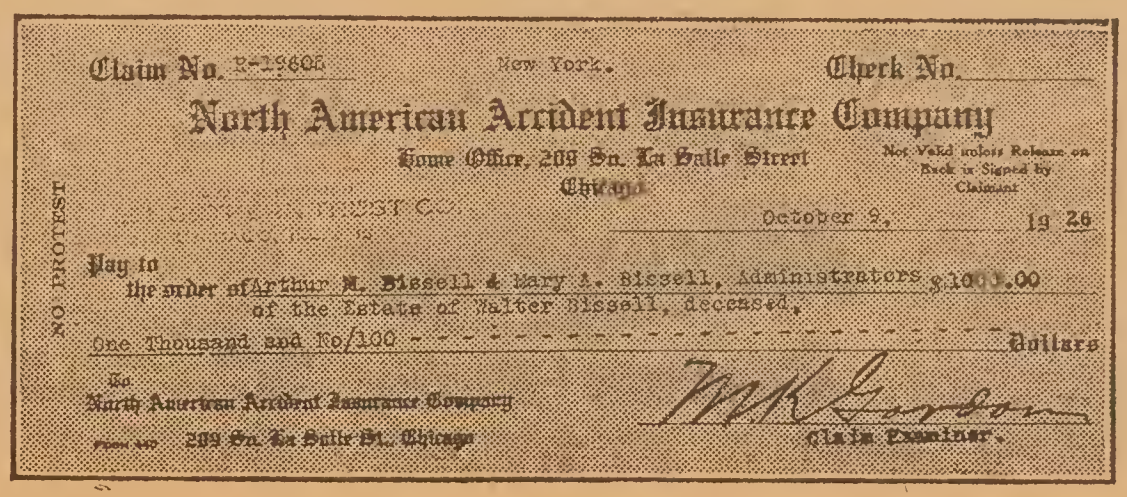
Dear Sirs:

We acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 12th inst., inclosing a draft on the North American Accident Insurance Company for $1000, payable to Arthur M. and Mary A. Bissell, as administrators of the estate of the above named decedent.

The deceased is a son of the above named administrators and was killed in an automobile accident, recently. The proofs of claim and death were forwarded by us to the Insurance Company not more than one week ago and we take this opportunity of expressing our appreciation of the very prompt manner in which the claim was handled and settled. It is very refreshing to find that no red tape restrictions were encountered and that apparently, it is the intention of your Company and the Insurance Company to see that claims of this nature are paid promptly and without delay when the propor proofs are filed.

Mr. and Mrs. Bissell wish us to convey their thanks to you and the Insurance Company for the prompt service.

Very truly yours,
HEATH & HEATH


Claim No. R-19606 New York. Check No.
North American Accident Insurance Company
Home Office, 209 So. La Salle Street
Chicago
Not Valid unless Release on Back is Signed by Claimant
October 9, 19 26
NO PROTEST
Pay to the order of Arthur M. Bissell & Mary A. Bissell, Administrators of the Estate of Walter Bissell, deceased, $1000.00
One Thousand and No/100 - Dollars
To North American Accident Insurance Company
209 So. La Salle St. Chicago
Claim Examiner.

Apple Exchange

(*Continued from opposite page*)

CAMPBELL, Steuben Co., N. Y.
E. L. Knowles & Son. Spy, Greening, Baldwin. In boxes, 1½ bushels per box.

FORESTVILLE, Chautauqua Co., N. Y.
L. M. Downer. Spy, Greening, Baldwin. Trees sprayed, pruned and fertilized.

WALDEN, Orange Co., R. D. 2, N. Y.
L. D. Morrissey. Baldwin, Greening, Northern Spy. Price reasonable.

ULSTER PARK, Ulster Co., N. Y.
Raphael Klein. Stayman Winesap, Baldwin, Wagener, Golden Pippin. Barrels, baskets, corrugated paper boxes.

LIBERTY, Sullivan Co., N. Y.
Charles Taylor. King, Greening, Baldwin, Delicious. Barrels or baskets.

COOPERSTOWN, Otsego Co., N. Y.
George M. More. Northern Spy, Greening, Baldwin, Pound Sweets.

SEWARD, Schoharie Co., N. Y.
W. S. Rowley. Spy, Pound Sweets and King.

WESTFIELD, Chautauqua Co., N. Y.
I. E. Hall. Baldwin. Sprayed. Bushel hampers.

NIOBE, Chautauqua Co., N. Y.
G. C. Fowler. Twenty Ounce, Baldwin, Talman Sweets, Greening, King, Spy, Ben Davis. $1.00 per bushel.

CONGERS, Rockland Co., Box 45, N. Y.
C. R. Albright. Baldwin, R. I. Greening, Old Winesap. Bushel baskets.

WALLKILL, Ulster Co., N. Y.
W. Hotaling. Baldwin, R. I. Greening. Baskets and barrels.

KIRKVILLE, Onondaga Co., N. Y.
L. S. Bettinger. Northern Spy, Baldwin, Tallman Sweets, R. I. Greening, Seek-No-Further, Banana, Ben Davis. Sprayed.

NIOBE, Chautauqua Co., N. Y.
C. G. Crumb. Pound Sweets, Black Gillflower, Spitzenberg, Lady, McIntosh Reds. All perfect sprayed fruit.

WATKINS, Schuyler Co., N. Y.
Frank Waugh. Baldwin, Northern Spy, Hendrick Sweet, Greening, Hubbardson.

HOOSICK FALLS, Rensselaer Co., N. Y.
Scott P. Smith. Pippin, Honey, Baldwin, Greening, Spies.

CATAWISSA, Columbia Co., R. D. 4, Pa.
Ray D. Levan. Baldwin, Greening, Pewakee, Smoke House, Northern Spy, Green Baldwin, Stark, Stark Delicious. Sprayed, good quality, boxes or barrel.

WESTOVER, Clearfield Co., R. D. 2, Pa.
George Holes. Spy, Baldwin, Gano, York Imperial. Graded.

SYLVANIA, Bradford Co., Pa.
Fred W. Card. Baldwin, York Imperial, Fallawater, Northern Spy, McIntosh and R. I. Greening.

COOPERSBURG, Lehigh, Pa.
H. G. Benner. Red Delicious, Stayman Winesap, Smokehouse, Jonathan, Grimes Golden.

RIVERTON, Burlington Co., N. J.
Nathan H. Conrow & Son. Stayman, Rome. Bushel and half bushel baskets.

NEWTON, Sussex Co., R. D. 1., N. J.
Theo. Hunt, Jr. King, Greening, Baldwin, Stark. Sprayed.

BORDENTOWN, Burlington Co., R. D. 1, N. J.
Estelle E. Honnor. Baldwin, Russett, Stark, York Imperial, Paragon, Winesap, Rome Beauty.

WITTE Log Saw

COMPLETE outfits, everything you need when you go into timber. No extras to buy. Saws 15 to 25 cords a day. Cheapest to operate—runs all day at cost of 2c an hour per H-P. Burns any fuel with big surplus of power for any work. USE IT FOR OTHER WORK. Completely equipped with WICO magneto, speed and power regulator, throttling governor and 2 fly-wheels so can be used for any other jobs—pumping water, grinding grain, etc.—an all-purpose outfit that will work every day in the year. Only 3 minutes to change from log saw to tree saw—10 seconds to clamp to tree. Fastest felling ever known. Fells trees from any position.

Lifetime Guarantee

FREE BOOK Simply send name today for NEW catalog, lower prices special offers, and how to make money with these rigs. Tells all about engines, sawing outfits and pumpers.

WITTE ENGINE WORKS
6804 Witte Building KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI
6804 Empire Building PITTSBURGH, PA.
6804 Witte Building SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.
"3 HOURS SHIPPING SERVICE"

AS LOW AS $10

Buy your saw direct at lowest factory prices. Guaranteed backed by $10.000 bond.

HERTZLER & ZOOK PORTABLE WOOD SAW

Saws firewood lumber, lath, posts, etc. Ripping table can be attached. Lowest priced practical saw made. Other styles and sizes at money-making prices. Also H & Z all steel Concrete Mixers—money saver on all concrete jobs.

Write today for FREE CATALOG showing all kinds saws, engines, feed mills, concrete mixers and fence. Ford & Fordson Attachments, etc. Full of surprising bargains.

HERTZLER & ZOOK CO.
Box 44 Belleville, Pa.

Put This MARVELOUS NEW ENGINE with Easy Starting Device To Work For You.

Increase Your Profits $1000.00

Get my new FREE Book and ridiculously low prices—any size, 1½ H-P. up—Stationary, Saw Rig. Guaranteed to satisfy or your money returned. Built to stand hardest use. 30 days FREE trial. Send postcard for my new Free Book before you choose any engine. Write today. Harry Overman, Pres.

OTTAWA MFG. CO. Desk 1051E King St. Ottawa, Kansas. Desk 1051E Magee Bldg. Pittsburgh, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA
Chestnut and 39th Street

Hotel Pennsylvania

Fireproof—Unrestricted Parking—Garage

OSCAR W. RICHARDS, Manager

600 ROOMS—500 BATHS

Rooms with running water from $2.50 per day. Rooms with private bath and shower from $3.50 per day

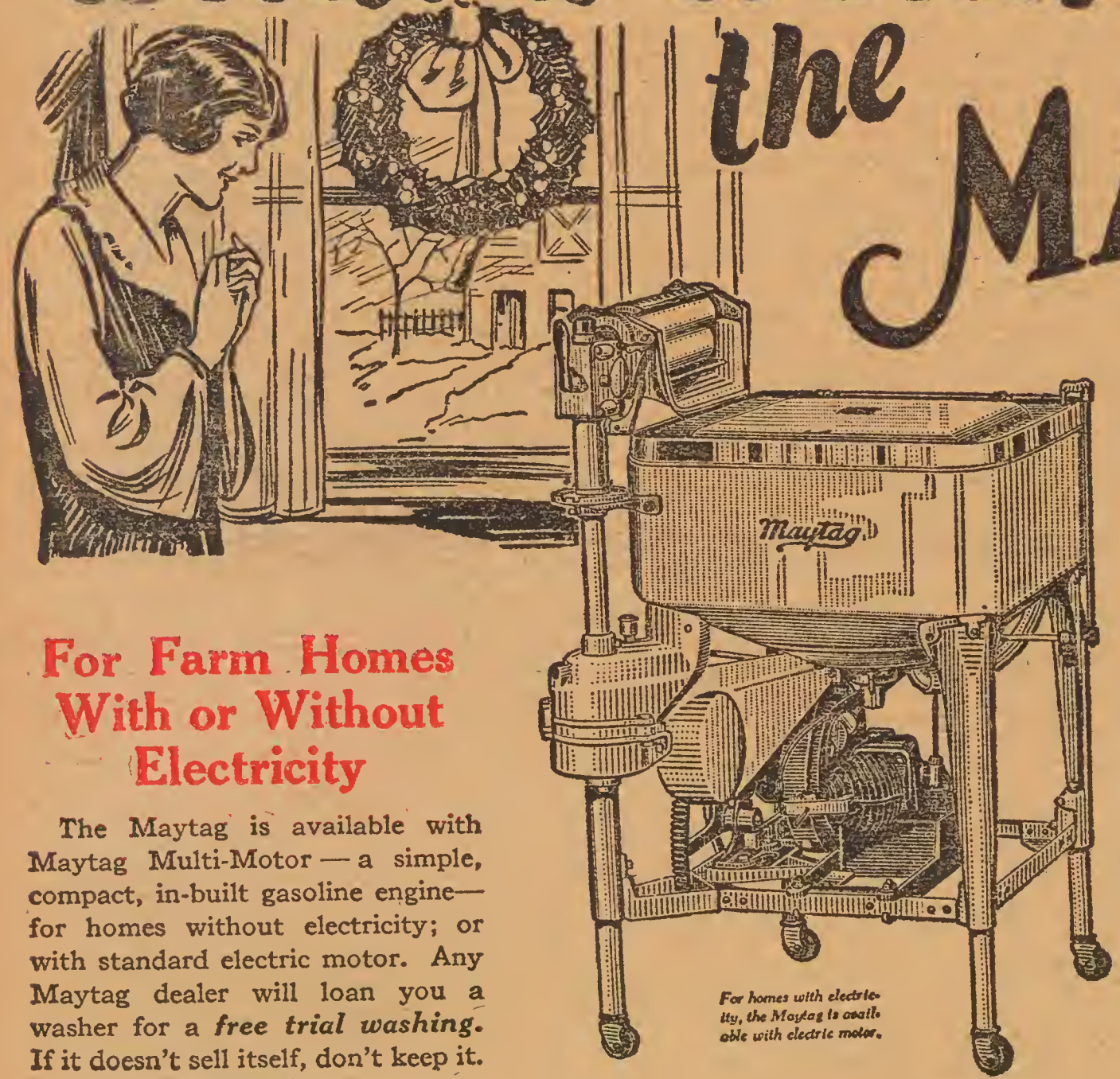
Food and Service the Best

Near West Philadelphia Station Pennsylvania Railroad
University of Pennsylvania—Franklin Field

How to Make $5.00 For Christmas

See Page 13

What a Wonderful Gift the MAYTAG



For homes with electricity, the Maytag is available with electric motor.

It brings a smile of happiness, not only for a holiday, but renews the same spirit of gladness every washday for years and years. ***Merry Washdays! Comfortable Washdays!*** Washdays without hand-rubbing! Washdays so easy and comfortable you actually enjoy them.

Washdays that give you clothes washed so spotlessly clean, you hardly notice the little time and effort spent to accomplish such wonderful results. Life-lasting happiness! What a gift, the Maytag!

THE MAYTAG COMPANY
Newton, Iowa

EASTERN BRANCH:
851 N. Broad St., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

For Farm Homes With or Without Electricity

The Maytag is available with Maytag Multi-Motor — a simple, compact, in-built gasoline engine—for homes without electricity; or with standard electric motor. Any Maytag dealer will loan you a washer for a ***free trial washing.*** If it doesn't sell itself, don't keep it.

(FX-1-26)

Phone one of the authorized Maytag dealers listed below:

State of New York

City — Dealer

Albany .... G. C. Reardon, Inc.
Albion.. Larwood Maytag Store
Amsterdam .... Modern Housekeeping Shop
Astoria.... Queens Maytag Co.
Auburn ..... Ohio Maytag Co.
Ballston Spa, Wendell Townley
Batavia ....Genesee Country Maytag Co.
Binghamton .... Crocker & Ogden Co.
Brooklyn .... Peter J. Tarzian 1224 Fulton St.
Brooklyn .... Maytag Washer Co., Inc. 6017 Fourth Ave.
Buffalo .... Kolipinski Brothers 1110 Broadway
Buffalo ... Buffalo Maytag Co.
Canajoharie .... Geesler & Keller, Inc.
Canandaigua, Head Maytag Co.
Carmel ..... J. R. Cole
Chatham, Chas. M. Canham, Inc.
Corning .. Corning Maytag Co.
Cortland ..... G. H. Wiltsie
Croton Falls .... George Juengst & Son
Dundee .... Clifton L. Yawger
Dunkirk .... Maytag Shops Inc.
Easton .... Thos. A. McGrath P. O. Valley Falls
Eden .... Hill Maytag Company
Eldred ..... Ray C. Ryman
Ellenville ..... R. S. Walker
Elmira, Charles W. Young & Son
Fonda ..... E. H. Kurlbaum
Ft. Plain, Geesler & Keller, Inc.
Fulton ..... Johnston's Hdwe.
Geneva .... Young Maytag Co.
Gilboa ..... Wm. D. Thorpe
Glens Falls .... H. P. McConnell Company
Gouverneur .... Northern Maytag Co.
Gowanda .... Hunt Maytag Co.
Hamilton ..... Edw. W. Arnst
Hayts Corners .. H. T. Covert
Highland .... Walter R. Seaman, Inc.
Honeoye ..... C. C. Eldridge
Horicon .... H. P. McConnell Company
Hornell .... Hunt Maytag Co.
Huntington, L. I.,.. C. M. Felt
Ilion ..... C. J. Nichols
Ithaca ..... Amos A. Barnes
Jamestown Maytag Shops, Inc.

State of New York

City — Dealer

Kingston ..... R. S. Walker
Lackawanna, Kolipinski Brothers A. Rosinski, Local Rep.
Liberty ..... Kandel Brothers
Lockport .... Conway Maytag Company
Lowville, Northern Maytag Co.
Malone, Mason's Electric Store
Massena, ..Northern Maytag Co.
Mechanicsville .... Curtis Maytag Co.
Medina .. Conway Maytag Store
Middletown .. R. Y. Matthews
Mt. Vernon .... Maytag Mt. Vernon Co.
Naples ..... John M. Vierhile
Newburg, Newburg Maytag Shop
Niagara Falls .... Conway Maytag Co.
Norwich ..... F. E. Skinner
Ogdensburg .... Northern Maytag Co.
Olean ..... Lang's Hardware
Oneonta .. Maytag Oneonta Co.
Oswego, Johnston Maytag Store
Owego .. Crocker & Ogden Co.
Pawling ..... E. M. Crowe
Peekskill .... Wm. J. Donovan
Perry ..... Genesee Country Maytag Co.
Pine Plains .. Paul G. Roberts
Plattsburg .... Maytag Plattsburg Co.
Pleasantville .... Marshall Hardware Co.
Port Jefferson, Lerch Music Shop
Port Jervis, .. R. Y. Matthews
Poughkeepsie .... Dutchess Maytag Shop
Richmondville .... L. R. Dibble
Rochester, Rochester Maytag Co.
Rome ..... T. V. O'Shea
Roscoe, ...Roscoe Hdwe. Co.
Salamanca .. Hunt Maytag Co.
Saranac Lake .. J. O. Galloway
Schenectady .. Modern Housekeeping Shop Inc.
Schenevus, Grover T. Chase
Springfield Gardens .... Puff Maytag Co.
Spring Valley .... Rampaugh Elec. Co.
Syracuse, Ohio Maytag Co.
Ticonderoga ....Spring Hill El. Co.
Tonawanda, H. B. Koenig

State of New York

City — Dealer

Troy, Henry C. Calhoun Co. Inc.
Tupper Lake .... Tupper Lake Garage & Supply Co.
Utica, H. D. Morehouse & Son
Walden .... T. L. Millspaugh
Walton .. J. E. Wood & Sons
Watertown .... Northern Maytag Co.
Watkins .... Thompson & Pellet
Wellsville .. Hunt Maytag Co.
Williamson ..... Northern Wayne Maytag Co.
Yonkers .. Yonkers Maytag Co.

State of Pennsylvania

City — Dealer

Allentown .... Edwin P. Saeger Co. Inc.
Bellefonte .... The Neyhart Hdwe. Co.
Bethlehem .. Lehigh Supply Co.
Bradford ..... Joseph Marks
Bristol.... Clymer Maytag Co.
Catasauqua .. W. T. Kleppinger
Clearfield .... Routch & Swartzle Co.
Coatesville .... Carl B. Sherer
Conneautville, M. D. Thompson
Corapolis .. Ferree Electric Co.
Cresson ..... Soisson Elec. Co.
Doylestown, Clymer's Dept. Store
Easton ..... James E. Hauck
Erie, Erie Co. Maytag Company
Frackville, Reiley Maytag Stores
Hazleton, Reiley Maytag Stores
Honesdale Vincent Maytag Co.
Indiana ..... The Lightcap Maytag Co. Inc.
Johnstown .... Johnstown Maytag Co.
Kennett Square .... John H. Voorhees
Lancaster .... Lancaster Co. Maytag Co.

State of Pennsylvania

City — Dealer

Lewisburg .. Home Elect. Store
Malvern .... Suplee Hdwe. Co.
Mansfield Tioga Co. Maytag Co. G. L. Strait & Son, Prop.
Meadville .... Lynn W. Camp
Montrose .... Greenwood's Maytag Store
Muncy, The Neyhart Hdwe. Co.
Nanticoke .... Wilkes-Barre Maytag Co.
Norristown ..... J. F. Boyer Plbg. & Htg. Co.
Oil City ..... Lynn W. Camp
Orson .... Vincent Maytag Co.
Oxford .... Earnhart Brothers
Pennsburg, Chas. V. Rotenberger
Philadelphia ..... North Phila. Maytag Co.
3639 Germantown Ave.
70 West Chelten Ave.
2017 S. Broad Street
4743 N. Frankford A.
West Phila. Maytag Co.
4113 Lancaster Ave.
5206 Chestnut Street
Ardmore Maytag Company
23 East Lancaster Pike
Delaware County Maytag Co.
7103 Market Street
Phoenixville, ..McCarraher Bros.
Pottstown ..... Pomeroy's Inc
Pottsville, Reiley Maytag Stores
Reading ..... E. R. Snyder
Reynoldsville .... Mrs. M. McCreight
Royersford .. McCarraher Bros.
Sayre ..... Harden Brothers
Scottdale, Ace Maytag Company
Scranton, Scranton Maytag Co.
Shenandoah .... Reily's Maytag Store
Slatington ..... Jones Brothers & Miller
Souderton ..... Yocum, Godschalk & Co.
Sykesville .. Wise Sisters
Tamaqua .... Williams Maytag Co.
Titusville, Lynn W. Camp
Towanda, Harden Brothers

State of Pennsylvania

City — Dealer

Troy ..... Preston & Jaquish
Tunkhannock .... Greenwoods Maytag Co.
Warren .... Metzger-Wright Co.
West Chester, Suplee Hdwe. Co.
Wilkes-Barre .... Wilkes-Barre Maytag Co.
Williamsport .... The Neyhart Hdwe. Co.

State of New Jersey

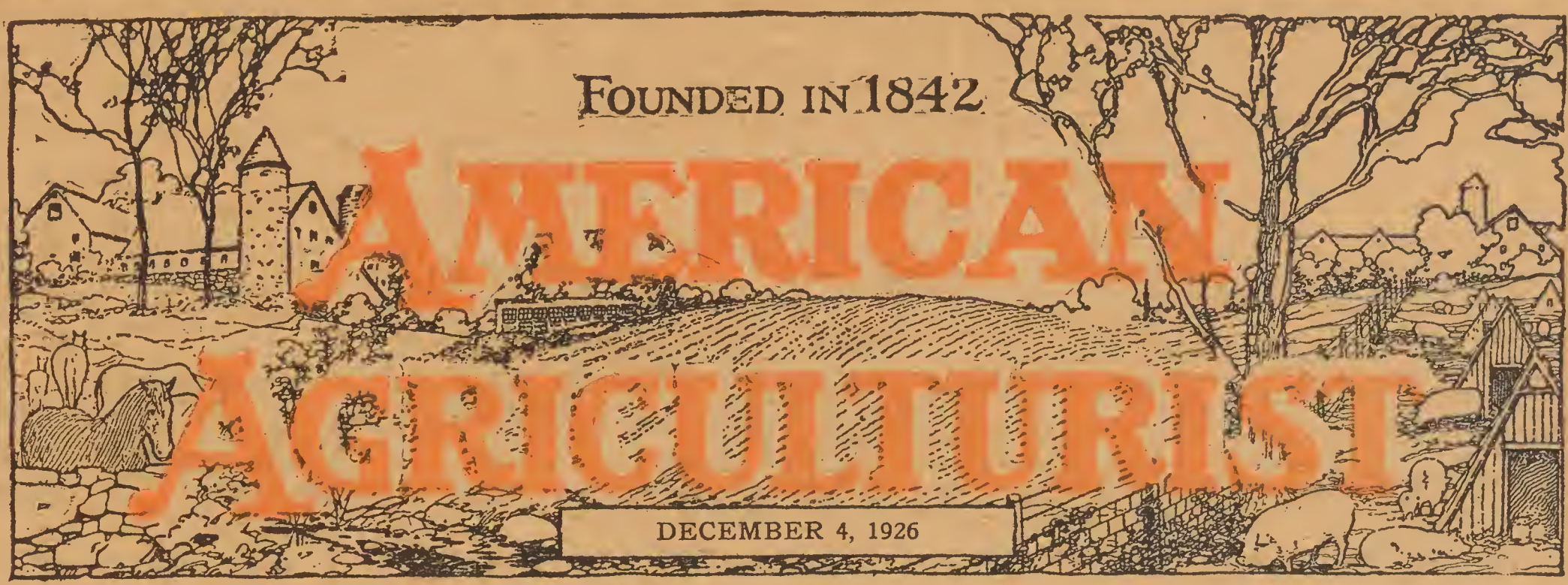
City — Dealer

Asbury Park .... F. G. Rhodes
Camden .. Camden Maytag Co.
Elmer .. Schickedanz & Harker
High Bridge .. Servu Appl. Co.
Highstown .... C. W. Plankey Maytag Co.
Hopewell .. Hopewell Elect. Co.
Jersey City .... Wm. C. Delvin & Son 2321 Boulevard
Jersey City ..... Roth-Seuferling Company, Inc. 424 Central Ave.
Kearny, Banister & Pollard Co.
Lambertville .. Servu Appl. Co.
Morristown .. James E. Hauck
Mt. Holly ..... C. G. Pidgeon
Newark, Banister & Pollard Co.
Newton .... W. F. Howell Hdwe. Co.
Pennington, Mason's Hdwe. Store
Penns Grove .... Elliott's Maytag Co.
Pitman ..... C. G. Pidgeon
Red Bank..Charles K. Hopping
Roebling,.. Roebling Gen's Store
Salem ..... D. J. McCloskey
Sussex .. Lawrence Hdwe. Co.
Trenton .. Trenton Maytag Co.
West New York .... Roth-Seuferling Co. Inc.
Woodbury, Elliott's Maytag Co.

Machines Demonstrated in Show Rooms of New York Edison Co.

Maytag Aluminum Washer

IF IT DOESN'T SELL ITSELF, DON'T KEEP IT



Making The Country Unsafe For Thieves

Practical Suggestions For Combatting Rural Crime

There are few things that irritate the farmer more or cause him more losses, both in a small and a large way, than the various kinds of thieves. Mr. Thompson the author of the article on this page is manager of the Prairie Farmer Protective Union which corresponds to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST *Service Bureau. The Prairie Farmer is a member of our Standard Farm Paper Group. All of the farm journals in this Group have united their resources to protect and help farmers from one end of this broad country to the other.*

In New York State some very good work is being done by the New York State Federation of Farm Bureaus to protect farm property from being stolen. But to make this protection more effective, the farmer himself must cooperate with institutions like the Farm Bureaus and the Service Bureaus of farm journals.—THE EDITORS.

By D. O. THOMPSON

Manager, Protective Union of the Prairie Farmer, A Standard Farm Paper

AUTOMOBILES and hard roads have put the farmer and his family within the range of activities of the hardened crooks and thieves of the city slums. Gangs of thieves are driving the country by day locating farms from which to steal chickens, hogs, calves and implements, and on which they break into the homes and steal money, furniture and other articles having a sale value. A farm-to-farm survey has been made by *Prairie Farmer* in a great number of counties in Illinois and Indiana. In this survey the question has been asked, "How many chickens have you had stolen during the past year?" The totals are amazing and convincing.

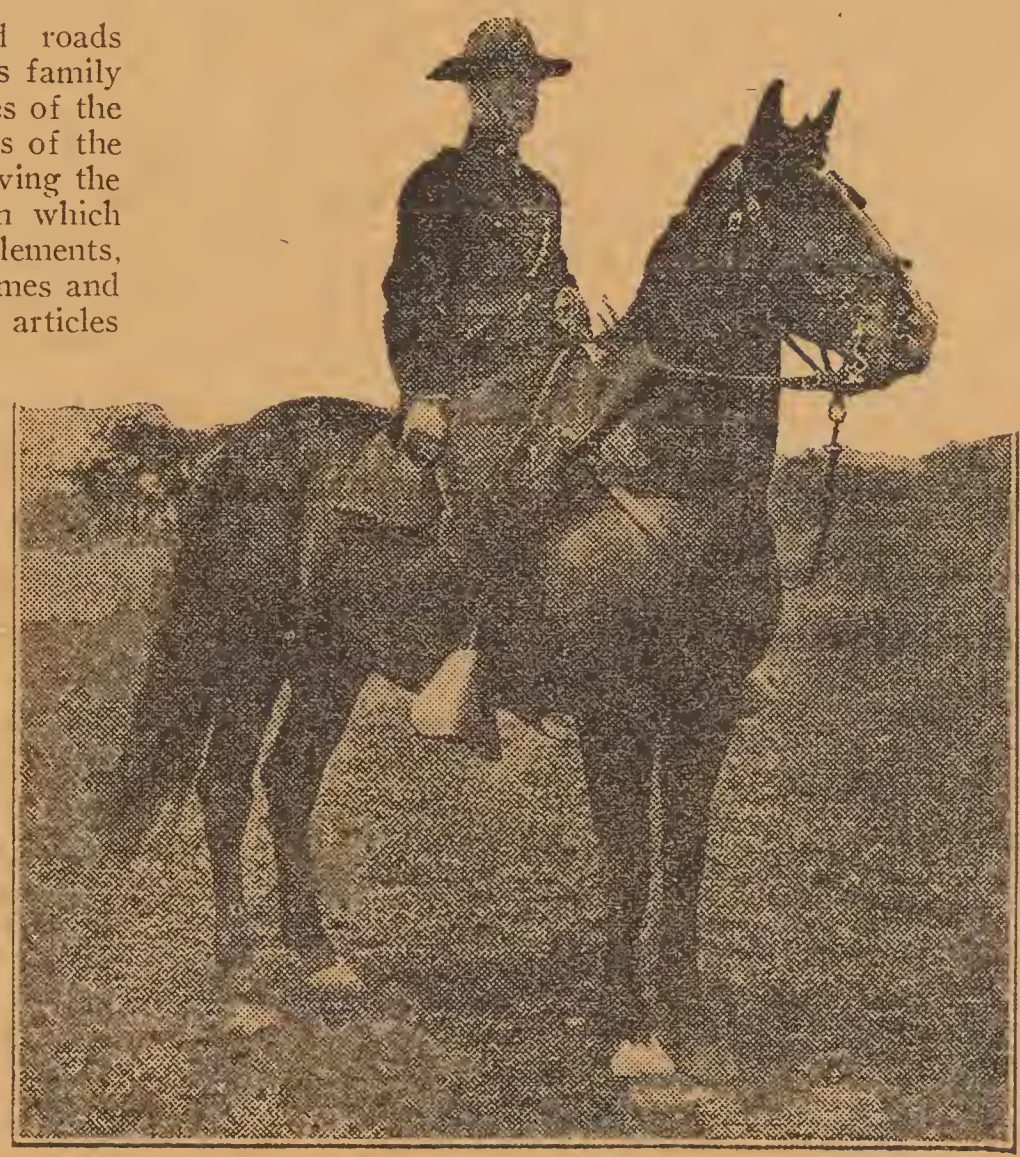
In Whiteside county, Illinois, it was disclosed that during the past year 24,607 chickens had been stolen.

In a total of ten counties in Illinois and the same number in Indiana the reports showed that 246,942 chickens had been stolen during the past year.

The survey further discloses that thousands of hogs and calves, thousands of bushels of grain and gallons of gas and oil, thousands of dollars worth of tools and small implements are stolen annually.

Illinois and Indiana are not worse than other states. A recent report from South Dakota tells of a farmer 70 years old who was beaten to death in a chicken house on his farm during the night when he went to chase away thieves who were stealing his chickens. Every mail brings in reports from Michigan, Ohio, Iowa, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, in fact, from everywhere of lost property, and, in some cases, loss of life caused by thieves who are stealing farm property.

These thieves work in gangs, and their work is thoroughly organized. Their plans include the location of farm roads on which to make their get-away, places to hide the loot, methods and places of disposing of it, means of eluding pursuit and fighting their pursuers, and finally when they are captured, organized effort to forestall punishment.



In our Eastern States such as New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, the country districts are efficiently patrolled by the well organized and splendidly equipped State Police, and they serve admirably in protecting the farmer's property.

Stealing is so profitable that it pays for the thieves to organize on a business basis. One case selected from many proves the point. Three thieves captured at midnight on the roadside about 40 miles from St. Louis are now in the penitentiary. At the trial it was shown that they had sold to one poultry dealer in St. Louis 1,038 chickens from December 29, 1925 to February 11, 1926. The smallest number they delivered at any one time was 62; the largest number 114. In the 40 days they made 13 deliveries, averaging 80 stolen chickens each.

In Grant county, Indiana, the McClintock, Bovie & Coffelt gang operated over a large territory and the record of loot stolen and sold by them includes nearly every article that exists on a farm.

From Danville, Illinois, two gangs operated in a large territory in Eastern Illinois and Western Indiana. When the Hensling-Yoho gang of six thieves was caught, it was discovered they had 500 stolen chickens shut up in barns and sheds. Twenty-two coops were required to haul them to town. Two large loads of stolen drygoods, groceries, flour, tobacco, clothing and provisions were found on the premises.

Another gang, known as the Smith-Turner gang, worked on a wholesale scale and held the chickens on a small farm in the woods west of Danville. When they had enough chickens for a carload or part of a carload, they would deliver them and ship them direct to New York. The police record of the members of these gangs shows them to be professional criminals.

The Jungels case well illustrates the desperate character of many chicken thieves. Charley Haskins, who had been stealing chickens over a large territory, working out of Gary, Indiana, was discovered by Jungels and two neighbors stealing chickens. Jungels commanded the thief to halt and in reply received a bullet through the chest, which put him in the hospital for several weeks. Rather than be captured, Haskins shot this farmer who has a devoted wife and four lovely children, the oldest of whom is ten

(*Continued on page 7*)

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The Harvest Is Over

A Western New York Farm and Home Talk

By M. C. Burritt

THE apples are picked! And what a relief it is to have them all safely under cover! Many growers didn't finish this job until November 20th and a very few still had apples to pick after this date. Judging from the apples that have been brought in since the freeze ten days ago, I believe that from 10 to 15 per cent of the fruit must have been frozen. It shows little apparent injury, however, and most of it has been packed for early sale.

M. C. Burritt.

Our own crop was about 5 per cent less than last year as picked from the trees. On the whole it was secured with less waste than last year. Twenty Ounce showed 21% less yield than last year and Kings 43% more, while Baldwins were 35% less than last year. These percentages of yield of course, vary on different farms, but judging from our packing houses receipts and from reports I have had from others it seems to me that the actual pick of apples must be at least 5 to 10 per cent less than last year in this county. The pack will be still less proportionately for reasons already cited; waste, especially of fall varieties, failure to pack B-grade and 2¼ inch (for the most part) and greater diversion to canning factories and dry houses. This view will I am sure be supported by the December report of holdings in cold storage.

Cabbage About All Harvested

The cabbage crop too is practically harvested. This job has been the order of the day during the last week, on farms growing cabbage. Especially in the last few days has it been rushed to cover. In our own case we have shipped and put into storage more than thirty tons of this crop during the last five days. The price which has risen slowly but steadily since the harvest of late cabbage commenced has remained stationary with some inclination to fall off during the past week. Fifteen and sixteen dollars per ton has been about the top price for shipment although some buyers have paid as high as twenty dollars for speculative storage. On the whole I believe that the crop in this section is yielding rather better than anticipated. The yield per acre on the acreage planted will average low because of drowning out in low places and poor stands, but where the stand is good and the crop uninjured by water as on high well drained land, the yield is heavy.

More Rain This Year Than Last

It continues to rain, now with snow flurries interspersed. During the past week we have had two rainy days out of six, the remainder dark and cloudy except one when we had more or less of sunshine. Lest some one think I have exaggerated I am quoting from a recent statement of our local weather forecaster at Rochester. Most of us thought that last fall was a wet one. It appears that this fall has been even worse.

"A comparative table of rainfall in the last eighteen weeks, and the corresponding period last year, shows that there were 1.84 inches more rainfall this season than last. The table was compiled by Meteorologist Jesse L. Vanderpool, and shows comparison of periods in both years extending from August 1st to November 18th at 5 o'clock in the evening. The table follows:

	1926	1925
August	4.26	1.12
September	4.14	6.18
October	4.42	3.40
November	1.61	1.88
Total	14.42	12.58

While the results in inches of rainfall do not look amazing, the fact that a pressure of 113 tons is exerted on every acre of land for every inch of rainfall shows that two hundred tons more water fell the last eighteen weeks than fell in the same period in 1925."

(*Continued on page* 15)

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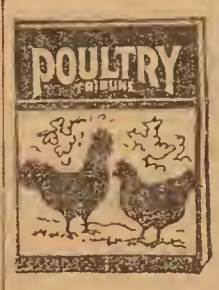
See Page 7



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A Question of Fairness

A Plow Handle Talk

By H. E. COOK

I HAD an interesting experience yesterday and I want to tell you about it before the facts and their effect upon me get stale. We have to carry compensation insurance. For a few years we carried only those who had hazardous jobs, then I learned that the cost would not total much more if all labor was put under protection and I wouldn't have to worry lest a man fell off a load of hay and a law suit be the result, and really I do feel more contented after the premium has been paid.

H. E. COOK

The man who has charge of the bottling plant, hurt his hand while washing bottles and he was summoned before the compensation court and I was summoned also to appear which wasn't really necessary and I was quite disgusted to sit for four hours and listen because his was the last name called. After the court had adjourned, the experience and its lessons began to dawn upon me and I said to this young man, "There was the greatest lesson in fairness I have ever heard, and the time has been well spent."

The Judge had reasons to get out of patience for he said after a certain case had been passed, "If there were more honesty in the world it would be better for all concerned." Everybody had a full chance to tell the truth and prove his case, but when there was no more use, he would quickly close the case saying, "the case is closed." The carrier was given a like chance to defend himself and the company he represented, so long as he was fair, and every case had all the time necessary to be handled and decided in justice to all concerned, and yet no time was wasted.

Of course the referee had had experience in such a variety of cases that evidently no new thing came before him. That was a parallel school to him that Farmers Institutes were to the workers. People often wondered how such a variety of questions could be so quickly handled but the fact was that seldom did new questions arise until the "force" were pretty well trained to meet almost the whole list of legitimate questions.

"How about our treatment of the farm land? Are we fair if we allow soil degeneracy . . .? Few of us have been fair with our pasture lands * * *. Have we been fair to our dairy cows? Are they uniformly well fed * * *?

The effect of that lesson has been growing on me. Am I as fair as that referee? I have had to admit that I am not and how much better I would get along if I was. As a farmer my training in fairness has not been as extensive as that of a business man who is constantly required to deal with all sorts of people and must gain their confidence or lose business. I deal with comparatively few people, my problems are largely with inanimate things and with animal life and my will becomes law in the case. Soil can't talk back, and seldom will animal life refuse to accept my judgment. When I put out eatables that are not good the buyer can leave me and usually he does because I have not been fair. Our dairy is known over a pretty wide territory for the quality of its milk and an extra price is charged and sometimes I wonder if we could not let up a bit and cut the cost especially when the out-go gets the start of the income.

I shall remember this lesson of fairness. I hope, when I am tempted in the future, and the results are the same whether the fault is one of cussedness or negligence.

How about our treatment of the farm land? Are we fair if we allow soil degeneracy to take place as mentioned by Mr. Van

(*Continued on page* 8)

There Is a Place for Sheep in the East

Some Worth While Suggestions on the Management of the Flock

By GEORGE M. ROMMEL

THE prize sheep-letter contest in the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST developed many interesting facts and valuable suggestions which may well be heeded by farmers in this territory who are thinking of taking up sheep. Now that the reverberations of the contest are about over, I am constrained to say my say, as a sort of echo, as it were.

It seems to me that there are many points of similarity between the farm sheep business and the farm poultry business. Both are profitable if conducted in a small way. Let the farmer attempt to increase either beyond a small flock, and he runs into all sorts of serious trouble unless he has special aptitude and has the capital to bring the flock to the size that will require one man's time practically throughout the year.

Sheep are curious creatures. Understand them and they are the least troublesome animals to care for. Neglect them; misunderstand them, and nothing will fill your heart with more woe or the farm dump with more dead carcasses. One should never forget that a flock of sheep won't roost in the trees.

They must be protected against parasites, stomach worms especially. Simple as can be if you are careful and do the dosing at the right time and in the right way. Full instructions may be obtained from any agricultural college or from the Animal Husbandry Division, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

The dog menace is frequently cited as the main drawback to the sheep industry in the East, but it is no more serious in actual losses incurred than the predatory animal menace on the western ranges. The western flockmaster herds his sheep into a corral at night that a coyote cannot get into, or builds a fence around his range that coyotes cannot get through. He uses a rifle freely and accurately. The farm sheep raiser in New York can do likewise, although he must use more judgment and discrimination with his artillery.

A small flock well managed, is far superior to twice as many or more, poorly kept.

No coyote or dog will get through a well-built fence or woven wire 42 inches high, with two or three strands of barb wire on top, and a strand of barb wire on the ground, on each side of the posts, stretched tight and securely stapled to the posts. One wire on the ground will probably keep dogs from digging through; two give double security. Fill all holes along the fence so that dogs cannot crawl under. The wires on the ground will prevent them from digging holes under the fence, they cannot get through such a fence as I have described if it is properly built, and only an exceptional trained dog will go over.

The main trick in eastern farm sheep raising is to hit the market right. Too many of the lambs that go to market now from these farms do just the opposite. All lambs should be docked and buck lambs must be castrated before they are one month old. Lack of attention to these two details usually costs the shipper about $1 a head.

The farmer can produce very early lambs, even getting them into the "hot-house" class, but this calls for considerable capital for equipment and feed.

The most profit will be made by getting the lambs on the market when the competition is lightest from other sections;

(*Continued on page* 19)

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

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Increase Winter Milk Production

WE were in a farmer's barn recently at milking time when he was lamenting the fact that the production of his cows had fallen off so much since he had put them into the stable for the winter. He said that in spite of everything he could do, the amount of milk had come down at least twenty-five per cent. If you multiply this decrease, or even a smaller one, by all of the dairies in the New York milk shed, you can understand why there comes a shortage of milk at this time of the year and why it is so difficult to regulate production to fit consumption. Yet it is a job that must be done if Eastern farmers are to hold their markets.

Consumption of milk in the cities does not vary materially from month to month. The demand for winter milk is greater than ever, yet the production of winter milk in recent years has not paid so well with the result that it is a scarcity. Dairymen must either meet this demand or see the dealers bring in the needed supply from outside territory. If the dealers do continue to go outside, they will establish permanent sources which will come into regular competition with producers who are nearer these Eastern markets.

Cole School Bill Reduces Taxes Two Ways

WE have already explained one way in which the new Cole Rural School legislation helps to reduce taxes in the small country districts. There are some of these districts where the new aid by the State is nearly double what it has been in previous years and in the great majority of districts this extra help is materially reducing the farmers' taxes.

There is still another way that the Cole school laws are helping farmers with their taxes. Before this year high schools received fifty dollars tuition from the State for each non-resident pupil. But the actual cost to high schools for educating a pupil for a year ranges from one hundred to one hundred and fifty dollars. Therefore, many high schools have been in the habit of charging extra tuition and in many cases this extra tuition has been paid by the small rural districts where the non-resident high school pupils live.

Under the new law, there is provided by the State an equalization quota to high school districts which will give them about one hundred and twenty-three dollars for each non-resident pupil, thus making it unnecessary in the great majority of cases for them to charge surrounding rural districts extra tuition for non-residents. This saving in many cases amounts to as much as the extra direct State aid to rural districts and it is a long step toward giving country boys and girls the same high school privileges that other young folks have.

It is now becoming evident to farm people why AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has led the fight for this rural school legislation.

A Friendly Visitor

THE kind of a friend that all of us like to see come into our home for a visit is the one who is willing and glad to take "pot luck", who visits with us about this business of life and living before the family hearthstone and who accepts and loves us as we really are. The ideal of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is to come into your home on that same informal basis of friendship. We want to be more than "just another farm paper". We want to make the men and women on our staff real, living personalities to you so that you will think of them each week as your personal friends ready to serve you in any way that they can as real friends should. This is the reason that we often publish the pictures of our staff and writers.

It is because of this desire to get a little better acquainted with you that we have started a little department on the next page where both the publisher and editor will talk with you frequently about the things that are close to our hearts and in which all of us are interested.

But it is a poor friend who does all of the talking, so we are asking you to talk back. If you do not agree with us, so much the better, but you may be sure that we will always welcome letters on what we are talking about or on any other subjects which may interest you.

A War Memorial at Cornell

PERHAPS the saddest of all the sad things that came from the World War was the rapidity with which the average citizen forgot what he owes to the millions of young men who gave their lives or their health or their chances for success in the world to win the war and to save the world for democracy. When we know how completely this debt of ours has been ignored and forgotten, we cannot blame the returned soldier for being cynical and for wondering if the sacrifices of himself and his comrades were not all in vain.

Perhaps, though, our forgetfulness is only temporary, and in time we, or at least our posterity, will come to know and appreciate what the allied soldiers did for the world and for civilization. Already there are signs of a growing appreciation of our debt. All of the graduates of Cornell will be interested in knowing of the plans for adequate perpetuation of the names and deeds of Cornell's sons who gave themselves to the country in the great war. A war memorial at Ithaca is planned in the form of two beautiful tower units connected by a cloister to be erected on the campus. The names of all Cornell men who died in service will be engraved on tablets in this cloister.

Cornellians and others who wish to register in a material way the appreciation of these Cornell heroes have an opportunity to contribute toward the construction of the war memorial.

Change In Ways Of Milk Hauling

EVER since the modern business of selling milk to the cities started, the job of milk hauling from the farm to the milk plant has been a tiresome and costly one. Think what it has meant to dairymen of the last fifty years to make the trip every day in the week, including Sunday, three hundred and sixty-five days in the year, through almost impassable roads and all kinds of disagreeable weather in order to deliver the milk.

But times change, and there is coming about gradually but none the less surely changes in this job of milk hauling. Read Prof. Ross's article on this subject on Page 9.

Give Farmers on Dirt Roads Better Service

WE are back at the old desk again after a little trip into the hill country. How rapidly the years roll around, and what great changes have come even in the past decade.

No one can be a fair judge of conditions in the country by traveling the main valley highways and by visiting the farms located on these great trunk lines. Such farms have been vastly improved and are making progress each year, but the hill farms tell a different story. Great and radical changes have taken place in the big rural districts within even five years. Buildings are falling into ruin, the land is uncultivated, and the conquering brush and trees are advancing. While in a way this change is sad, yet it probably is economically right. The curse of American farming is over-production. The sooner we stop wasting money and labor on land that ought to be growing trees the better it will be for everybody concerned. But this does not mean that all hill farms are poor farms and that all land off of the State road should be abandoned.

One of the conditions that would surely lead to the abandonment of any such good farms is the wretched condition of the great majority of dirt roads. The average country road is much poorer than it was even ten years ago. After all, the great majority of farmers live on such roads. Is it not about time we began to give them a square deal? They have paid their full share for the building of the main State and county improved roads. Turn about is fair play. We urge upon all concerned the need of more time and money spent in making more passable the dirt roads.

One of the kinds of improvement that we have noticed which should be used more extensively is the repairing each year of small sections of country roads which, because of swampy or low conditions, are always in naturally bad condition. Every farmer knows of several such places that he always dreads to pass. In other words, fix the worst places first, and in general hold up for a time spending so much money on the main highways and give the farmers who live in the side valleys and hills a little more road service.

Proverbs of Various Countries

No man's head aches while he comforts another.—Proverbs of Italy.

* * *

If ye gang a year wi' a cripple, ye'll limp at the end o 't.—Proverbs of Scotland.

* * *

Buy land that slopes toward the centre and marry a girl whose mother is good.—Proverbs of Japan.

Eastman's Chestnuts

THE funny ideas that city folks get about farms and farmers are always a constant source of amusement to farm people. I heard a man say the other day that probably at least a third of the milk consuming public in New York City think that the milk they buy is actually produced on farms owned by Borden's or Sheffield's.

Sometimes, however, farmers are able to give visitors from the city some real information, and a better understanding of actual conditions in the country. Here is a sample:

"Why are you running that steam roller over those fields?" asked the sweet young girl visitor of her farmer host.

"Because," he answered, "I'M RAISING MASHED POTATOES THIS YEAR!"

News From the Publisher's Farm

SATURDAY wound up the last job of harvesting on the farm. We finished husking a ten acre field of Cornell No. 12 corn. This field has already been inspected by Dr. Bussell of the State College, and we hope that if this corn passes a good germination test, it will again be certified by the New York Seed Improvement Cooperative Association, Inc. as good seed corn. We have taken a lot of trouble and care to grow this corn properly, and it certainly gave me a sense of satisfaction as I saw our corn bin filled to overflowing with this prolific variety of field corn.

Henry Morgenthau, Jr.

Now we have completed our harvest, we are beginning to think of the operations for next Spring. In reading through a recent issue of the Dutchess County Farm Bureau News, I saw that acid phosphate could be bought in bulk at $10 a ton, f. o. b. Baltimore. This set me thinking as to whether or not we could not buy our fertilizer, ground limestone and spray materials now at a considerable discount. We could go to the bank and borrow the money at 6% and certainly make a handsome saving on our acid phosphate and I imagine also on our ground limestone and spray materials. Anyway, we are going to give the manufacturers an opportunity to quote us prices on these various materials and I will be glad to let you know in a later issue what results I get.

* * *

SINCE our herd has been accredited as free from tuberculosis, the demand for our stock has certainly improved. A prospective buyer visited the farm the other day and decided that he would like to have two or three of our young cows, and it was with a good deal of satisfaction that I was able to tell him that we had none for sale. With the improved prices for pure bred Holsteins combined with the extra cent a quart which we are receiving for our milk and cheap feed, we feel considerably encouraged and do not want to sell any of our good young cows at this time.

* * *

I WAS very much surprised to learn that there are less than one hundred and twenty-five registered Holsteins on yearly test in the State of New York, of which eleven are on our farm. I believe that those of us who had sufficient confidence during the past year or two to continue making yearly records, will profit in the sale of our young bulls during the next few years. If a farmer can buy a bull out of a cow with a creditable yearly record, he is a good deal better off than buying a bull from a cow that has either no yearly record or possibly only a record for seven days. The Holstein breeders of New York State ought to take advantage of the new ruling of the National Association which permits them to make yearly records in Class "C" (two times milking, known as farmers class) with only one day inspection instead of two days inspection as in the past. We are permitted to have fifteen cows on yearly test, and we can get a one day inspection for $8. This means that under the new ruling, we can put a semi-official yearly record on a cow at a cost of $6.50. Fellow-breeders, think this over and let us all take advantage of this opportunity and get the most out of having registered cattle.

Henry Morgenthau Jr.

Sayings of Dr. John W. Holland

Self-esteem in a young man is the steam of ambition.

* * *

The troubles you make for others, others will make for you.

If the nations would worship more they would warship less.

* * *

The man who runs a still is a traitor to his country, and to the corn.

* * *

Milk sours naturally, men and women unnaturally.

* * *

"Moon-shine" is taking the sun-shine out of the hearts of many women and children.

Then your apples all is gethered, and the ones a feller keeps
Is poured around the celler-floor in red and yeller heaps;
And your cider-makin' 's over, and your wimmen-folks is through
With their mince and apple butter, and theyr souse and saussage, too!
I don't know how to tell it—but ef sich a thing could be
As the Angels wantin' boardin', and they'd call around on *me*—
I'd want to 'commodate 'em—all the whole-indurin' flock—
When the frost is on the pumpkin and the fodder's in the shock!

From "When the Frost Is On The Pumpkin" by JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY.

A Recipe For Happiness

If I cannot have the things I like I will learn to love the things I have.

Visits With the Editor

"WILLIAM, where are you?"

No answer.

"William, I know you are up in that hay mow. I want you to answer immediately."

A boy's rather defiant face appeared over the edge of the beam and looked down at his mother on the barn floor.

E. R. Eastman

"William, come down here immediately. I know what you have been up to."

William climbed down and his mother, running her hands over his blouse, pulled out a little dime novel. Then taking him by the arm, she marched him to the house, lifted the cover from the kitchen stove, and consigned the "thriller" to the flames.

"Now," she said, turning to boy, "let me catch you having another one of those things around here and you won't get off as easy as this."

This incident happened some twenty-five years ago. Bill has been a man these long years and the other day he was laughingly telling me this story. It set me to thinking of how parents of a short generation ago quite generally frowned upon any reading of a sensational nature, and of how times have changed in this respect. We have made a considerable amount of progress in many ways in the last few years, but not in the quality of our reading. All of us who have lived in farm communities can remember that in every neighborhood years ago there was one to a dozen people of real culture who could quote many of the classics from memory and who could argue intelligently on any great public question. They read only good literature.

* * *

TODAY reading is vastly more abundant, but is it as good? While we have many more readers, have we as much real culture either in city or country?

I am not one of those who are constantly preaching that the world is going to the "bow-wows", but I confess I am a little concerned with the decline from the strict moral standards so generally adhered to and followed by the American people of past generations. This decline is nowhere so evident as it is in the increase of sensational and positively putrid reading matter. I ride on the trains a great deal and I am discouraged by seeing the large number of people, especially women, who should be setting high quality standards, who read the sensational and tabloid newspapers.

* * *

A TABLOID is not in the form of an ordinary newspaper but has the same shape as a larger magazine. It is printed on news print without covers and is about twelve by fifteen inches in size. According to Webster, "tabloid" means condensed, concentrated, and certainly the tabloid newspaper fits the definition, for it is difficult to see how so much sensational, blood-and-thunder, crime, sin and sex can be concentrated in the space used by these yellow sheets.

The discouraging thing is that there are several of these publications and their circulation runs into the millions. No one can read this sort of thing from day to day without being affected in a general letting down of the moral tone.

For weeks the great metropolitan newspapers have filled their front pages with the reeking stuff from the Hall-Mills murder case. When the real news value died out, and the public was beginning to get a rest from this filth mongering, one of the tabloid newspapers went to New Jersey with detectives and found more alleged evidence on which the case could be reopened and the newspaper columns filled again day after day for weeks with material that the Post Office Department a generation ago would never allow in the mails.

* * *

THEN there are the magazine stands. On a stand of any size in any city there can be found from twelve to twenty magazines that never should be allowed in a decent home and any one of which would make the old dime novel of twenty-five years ago blush for very shame.

Yet we, the common people, accept and permit this stuff in our homes and in the hands of our children with utter indifference. Many of us read it ourselves, thus setting the example. Occasionally there is a little protest. In one city

(*Continued on page* 10)

America The Beautiful

Katharine Lee Bates

No other of our ballads has more of that rare combination of fine poetry set to beautiful music than "America The Beautiful". Commit it to the treasure house of memory and thus always possess a stirring source of inspiration.

O beautiful for spacious skies
For amber waves of grain,
For purple mountain majesties
Above the fruited plain!
America! America!
God shed His grace on thee
And crown thy good with brotherhood
From sea to shining sea!

O beautiful for pilgrim feet,
Whose stern, impassioned stress
A thoroughfare for freedom beat
Across the wilderness!
America! America!
God mend thine every flaw,
Confirm thy soul in self-control,
Thy liberty in law!

O beautiful for heroes proved
In liberating strife
Who more than self their country loved,
And mercy more than life!
America! America!
May God thy gold refine,
Till all success be nobleness
And every gain divine!

No return?

A GROUP of men set out to figure costs on an 80-acre electrified farm. Had electricity paid this farmer?

In the yard, power had been used for milking, grinding feed, pumping and light. The power cost was less than 2% of the total return. Out in the field—where seven crops were watered by electric pumps—the power cost was less than 3%.

Then they came to the house. After some study, a small figure was put down for power costs. The return? They wrote: *No return.*

But across that threshold, worn by children's feet, electricity cooked, sewed, washed and ironed, cooled the air and kept food fresh without ice. It gave a good mother more time with her children. It gave new comforts, stirred new hopes, made life more enjoyable.

Is this *"No return"?*

Ask your light and power company to show you what electricity can do for your HOME.

The Committee on Relation of Electricity to Agriculture is composed of economists and engineers representing the U. S. Depts. of Agriculture, Commerce and the Interior, Amer. Farm Bureau Federation, National Grange, Amer. Society of Agricultural Engineers, Individual Plant Manufacturers, General Federation of Women's Clubs, American Home Economics Ass'n., National Ass'n. of Farm Equipment Manufacturers, and the National Electric Light Association.

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Will ship from 2 to 50 to you on approval

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Room 801-W Magee Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

The European Red Mite

A Fruit Pest That Can Be Fought This Winter

ANOTHER pest has made its appearance in several western New York fruit growing counties causing a distinct rusty bronze appearance of the foliage, particularly the Baldwin variety of apple. The New England states, during the past five or six years, have become well acquainted with this European Red Mite which began to cause damage in 1920 and has spread rapidly to the principal fruit growing sections. The pest has also appeared in the Hudson Valley, New Jersey, portions of Maryland, Ohio, Michigan and the Niagara Peninsula.

Shortly after the appearance of the European red mite, the Connecticut Experiment station started an investigation of this new enemy of fruit growing and published an exhaustive bulletin on its life history and the necessary methods for its control. The investigators at that station found that the old standard lime sulphur spray in the late spring application was far from satisfactory in destroying overwintering eggs. Lime sulphur was found to kill scarcely more than half these eggs while other sulphur applications were found to be almost valueless. On the other hand the miscible oils have shown exceptional killing properties on the red mite eggs as well as of scale insects and aphis to a degree. As a result of these careful tests and the experience gained at the station over a period of three or four years miscible oils, particularly those of heavy body applied to the delayed dormant period, are being widely used in the New England states and other seriously infested areas.

Certain varieties of apple are quite seriously infested, notably Baldwin, McIntosh and Wealthy while Greenings are not so seriously affected. Likewise plum, prune and peach trees are subject to injury. Peach trees should be sprayed with miscible oil while in the dormant condition but plum and apple can be sprayed much later in the spring without danger if the oil emulsion is perfect and has not broken. This has been the experience in a number of states where oils have been used for several years and no cumulative injury has been observed by any of the Station workers where proper methods have been followed.

Baldwins Last Through February

About what date is the latest that it is safe to hold Baldwins in common storage in New York State?—T. R. H., New York.

THIS will, of course, depend to a considerable extent on the place you have for storage. The weather also has some effect, but it is safe to say that you should not attempt to hold Baldwins after February at the latest.

Successfully Storing Cabbage and Egg-plants

CABBAGE and egg-plants are greatly relished at our house during the winter and early spring months. But we had always had trouble in keeping them successfully until a neighbor enlightened us on her method of storing which proved very satisfactory as they retained their crispness, color and flavor.

To keep egg-plants for later winter and spring use gather them when dry, wipe carefully to remove all soil, then apply a thin coating of paraffin over the outer surface. Have ready 3 inch strips of cheese cloth, lay two of these pieces at right angles on a table, place an egg-plant on the cross pieces, bring the end of the cloth up to the top of the egg-plant and tie securely. Suspend about 2 feet from the ceiling of a cool, dry cellar far enough apart so they will not touch.

Allow the cabbage to remain in the ground until near freezing weather. During the middle of the day when all leaves are perfectly dry, cut the heads from the stalks, leaving on several good outer leaves. Wrap several thicknesses of newspaper around each head then tie securely and suspend 2 feet from the ceiling in a cool dry cellar. Do not allow the heads to touch one another as there must be free circulation of air around each head. We have kept egg-plants and cabbage stored in this way until April and May.—L. H. F., Mo.

Length of Life of Asparagus Beds

What is the usual length of time that an asparagus bed is productive and profitable?—H. H., Pennsylvania.

THERE is a tendency among growers now, to set asparagus closer in the row than formerly. This limits the productive life of the bed to about ten years, but allows bigger crops to be harvested the first few years. The length of life of the bed also depends to some extent on the care given the bed and the depth to which the crowns are set. A bed may remain productive as long as twenty years.

County Talks

Chenango County Works for Dairy Unity

CHENANGO County dairymen are justly proud of the active part they played in the stirring days of 1916. Since 1920, however, unfortunate divisions have crept into their formerly united ranks. Until recently it has not been exactly the thing for the Farm Bureau man to mention such words as "pool," "Sheffields," or "league," except in whispers.

K. D. SCOTT

Early in 1926 things began to change. On January 27th our chief trouble was to find chairs enough in Norwich to seat the crowd which thronged the city hall to discuss the milk situation.

Since then we have had a committee of milk producers representing Independents, Sheffields producers, non-poolers and league men who have met several times. With an increasing depth of mutual understanding they have discussed the future of dairy organization, have been to Utica together to the two unity meetings, have collected considerable data to lay before Commissioner Harris, when the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST brings him to Norwich and one of their number in the person of G. Mortimer Dimmick has been elected to the new Committee of 12.

Meeting with Farm Bureau groups and with committeemen on membership work during the past two months, as I have done, I have found dairymen of all persuasions ready to discuss dairy unity openly and without restraint.

In Chenango County there are increasing demands to make the Farm Bureau the clearing house for exchange of ideas on dairy unity. We foresee a definite educational project developing along these lines. History is repeating itself. The sudden burst of enthusiasm and energy in 1916 was a burst of enthusiasm and energy all right but it was not sudden. Ten years of preparation and gloomy desperation preceded it.

If the mere talk of unity has the effect of keeping western cream embargoed and if the possibility of unity puts the fear of God into the dealers' hearts, so that he is willing to pay something nearer to a just price—why should we worry?

Here in Chenango County we intend to continue the cultivation of the spirit of unity until in the fulness of time it produces some rich and juicy fruit.—K. D. Scott, Norwich, N. Y.

Making The Country Unsafe For Thieves

(*Continued from page 1*)

years of age. On his hospital bed during convalescence Jungels said, "I could easily have shot Haskins first, but I tried to be fair and gave him a chance to surrender. I was shot for my pains. I will pray for his soul, but I do not care what becomes of his carcass."

Practical methods of fighting this menace to life and property include active work along several definite lines.

1. Full publicity in farm papers to methods of combatting stealing, and particularly to a record of capture and conviction of thieves.
2. Rewards offered by farm papers and by local protective associations to stimulate effort to capture and convict thieves.
3. Protect poultry houses and other outbuildings with locks, burglar alarms and a good dog.
4. Organize local farmers' protective associations to combat stealing. Such associations should be incorporated under the state anti-horse thief association law and some of the members deputized. (In states having no such law one should be enacted). Poultry dealers should be taken into membership where possible.
5. Mark poultry of members with special toe punch, paint or leg bands, and notify all nearby dealers of the association's mark.
6. Secure passage of the following laws:
   (a) Requiring poultry dealers to keep a registry book in which shall be entered number and description of all poultry purchased, date, name, address and brief description of seller if unknown to dealer, and license number of car.
   (b) Establishing a system of state police.
7. Demand maximum penalties for convicted thieves, and oppose the parole of thieves after serving only a fraction of their sentence.

Local Protective Associations

Because farms are separated, close cooperation of peace officers and farmers is necessary if chicken thieves are to be caught. Local protective associations provide the best form of cooperation among the farmers. Some states provide in their laws that when ten or more farmers organize themselves into a protective association, they may have certain deputy sheriffs or constables appointed from their numbers with power to arrest thieves. This is a wise law and should be extended to all states and strengthened in those in which such laws exist.

The form of organization is simple. The cost is not excessive and the protection is effective. Local organization provides a sum of money which is posted as a reward for the capture of thieves. It provides a plan on which to proceed when thieves strike in the community. It provides for patrolling the roads at times when the farmers from the community are away from home. It provides organized effort in the prosecution of criminals. Without it many would go scotfree.

Indiana Licenses Poultry Dealers

Thieves would not steal farm property if there were no one to buy it. Crooked poultry dealers aid thieves. Honest poultry dealers aid farmers and fight thieves. While honesty cannot be created by law, laws help to keep people honest.

The Indiana law, for example, provides that every poultry dealer in the state shall annually obtain a license from the county clerk. Where the law is complied with, this provides a place within the county where the name and address of every poultry dealer is recorded. This list, in itself, is very valuable when search is being made for stolen chickens.

The law further provides that every dealer so licensed shall record in a book kept for the purpose the name, address and description of every person from whom he buys poultry; he shall also record the date of the purchase, the number of birds purchased, the total weight, and a description of them. This is a wise law, but it should be amended to require that the dealer keep also the license number of the automobile or truck in which the poultry is delivered. Furthermore, this law should be enforced. It can be enforced by strength of public opinion.

Chicken stealing is a major crime. It is engaged in by gangs of hardened criminals, who are in it because it pays them better than stealing from little restaurants, clothing concerns, filling stations and homes in the cities. It pays them better and is less dangerous. These thieves deserve severe punishment. Frequently, prosecuting officials and judges show unwarranted leniency toward chicken thieves. When shown the great value of property stolen and the menace to life these officials become more alert and more vigorous in their prosecution.

No Sentimental Leniency

A brief filed with the pardon and parole boards, setting forth the menace and loss suffered by farmers and praying that the maximum sentence should be served, and no sentimental leniency shown, will bring results. The attitude of such boards when presented with such a brief may be illustrated by the statement made by the pardon and parole board of Illinois:

"The Board of Pardons and Paroles appreciates the necessity for protection of life and property wherever a man may reside, but especially in rural districts. Prowlers and thieves of any character should be kept at a minimum, and chicken thieves and other law violators should receive adequate punishment. The Board realizes that hundreds of thousands of dollars are lost annually by farmers of Illinois through organized gangs of chicken thieves and it will do everything in its power to uphold states attorneys and judges in cases of this character. The man who goes out with a gun to rob a hen roost is just as much a potential murderer as the man who robs a home or a bank."

People who work and save, who lead honest and upright lives, have always been preyed upon by people who live by the sweat of someone else's brow. In the past farmers have been relatively immune from predatory criminals. That condition is changing. That is why this subject is so important. Farmers can protect themselves effectively, and every community should be organized for this purpose.

For Corroded Battery Posts

STORAGE batteries inevitably cause trouble by corrosion at the binding posts, especially the positive pole. This applies not only in the case of a radio battery, but an auto battery as well.

Remove the connecting wires and scrape and sandpaper both the wires and the battery terminals to remove all traces of the bluish-green matter that collects. Then replace the wires and tighten the connection securely.

Finally, coat the wires and terminals ALL OVER generously with either vaseline or auto cup grease and you'll have a clean electrical joint for a long, long time.—B. FOOTE.

The following figures indicate the growth of electricity in America: In 1906 there were 3,024,509 Bell telephones in operation; in 1925, 16,935,918. In 1906 American electric railways carried 8,424,713,902 passengers; in 1925, 16,178,945,321. In 1906 private industry generated 5,191,200,000 kilowatt hours of electrical energy; in 1925, 59,517,000,000.—F. C. H.

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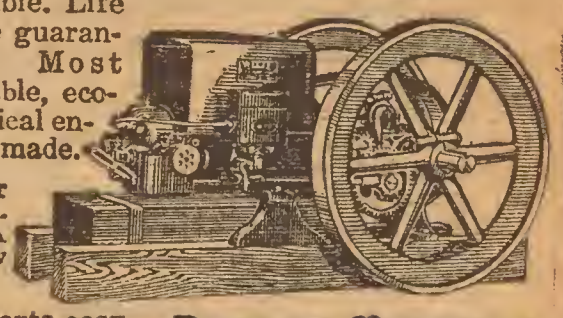

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When in need of alfalfa, timothy, clover hay or straw, write me your needs. Also have a few registered tuberculin tested Holstein service bulls and bred heifers and cows to sell.
Henry K. Jarvis, Richfield Springs, N.Y.

Does Beef Pay in the East?

New York Trial Shows Interesting Results—Gossip From the Barns

AS our population increases and as the amount of range land in the west decreases, it is reasonable to suppose that it will be necessary to do one of three things about our beef supply. We must either eat less beef, import it from some foreign country or must raise more of it on eastern farms. Eastern farms cannot afford to raise beef cattle as the west raises it but there is some evidence that under certain conditions beef cattle can be raised in New York state at a profit. The following letter from Professor Hinman of the State College will be of interest to anyone who has been considering the advisability of raising beeves. We will be interested in hearing from anyone who has had some experience with them.

* * *

I HAVE been deeply interested in some recent statements regarding the opportunities for beef cattle here in the east and I can satisfactorily report that if inquiries may be taken as a safe barometer, there is an increase in interest in this phase of Animal Husbandry so far as this state is concerned.

I thought perhaps the life history of two steers which we have recently slaughtered here might be of interest to you. Steer number one, a purebred Hereford, was born on this farm in April 1924. His mother has to my knowledge never had a mouthful of grain since she was a calf. He ran with her on University pasture during the season of 1924 and when snow came he was brought into the barn with the other beef calves and wintered on silage and low grade hay receiving no grain after he had recovered from weaning. In the spring of 1925 he was turned out to grass with a group of older steers and remained there until November 4th last, when he was brought in and put in an open shed to be fed along with the other steers.

Local Market a Good Outlet

At no time from November 4th until he was slaughtered on Februthy 8th did the group average more than seven pounds of grain per day and of course during the early part of the feeding period they were fed two pounds per day. His weight on February 15th was 1015 pounds and he dressed 598 pounds cold weight. We were offered 10 1-2c. per pound on foot for this steer by a local butcher. We are just wondering if this does not offer a profitable outlet for some of the roughage on our New York farms.

Steer number 2 was bought in a carload on May 14th, of last year. He was allowed to run on the same pasture as the steer above mentioned and was brought up from the grass on November 4th.. He was slaughtered as our demonstration steer in connection with Farmer's Week here on February 8th. On May 14th he weighed 435 pounds, on November 4th 1049 pounds and on February 8th 1184 pounds. His cold dressed weight was 685 pounds. He cost us 8 3-4c. per pound laid down here on May 14th and was valued at the same price as the Hereford steer, namely, 10 1-2c. a pound on February 8th.

You see by the above that we have been able to make good gains and make them cheaply on steers purchased at the stock yards or produced on our farm.—I. B. Hinman, Asst. Professor of Animal Husbandry, *New York State College of Agriculture.*

GOSSIP FROM THE BARNS
By H. W. BALDWIN

Spinnerville Stock Farm, Ilion, N. Y., one of the more recently established purebred herds, is the home of Guernseys and Holsteins producing Grade A milk for retail delivery in territory adjacent to Ilion. William Brennan is owner of the farm, with C. S. Hemingway taking active charge of farm and herd operations.

* * *

Coveney and Evans, breeders of Holsteins at Walworth, N. Y., are finding a brisk demand for good individuals. Ever since their sale five years ago local breeders have formed a ready market for all the animals the herd can spare.

* * *

Allegany and Steuben counties, along the southern tier of counties in New York State, have earned a reputation as a section of clean, well bred Ayrshires. Buyers from the vicinity of Philadelphia, Long Island, and northern New York frequently come to this section for their selections. In a few hours or a days travel they are able to obtain a carload of type, good producing Ayrshires. The Ayrshires Breeders Club in these two counties have developed this demand through the medium of an annual sale.

* * *

Bar None Ranch, Berlin, N. Y., the home of Bar None Clay Dutchess, New York States junior three-year-old record holder for Milking Shorthorns, is an 800 acre farm extending one mile along the state highway in the picturesque Taconic Valley, at the foot of the Berkshires. Here is found a herd of Milking Shorthorns that at the pail and in the ring have proven themselves one of the outstanding herds in this country. One of the foundation cows is Grandview Jewel with a record of 14,000 lbs. of milk. Her daughter sold at the Springfield, Mass., sale in 1925 for $450 to the Donald Woodward Herd, LeRoy, N. Y., and was shown from coast to coast. Grandview Jewel was first in her class at Syracuse and second in a class of 35 at Springfield in 1925. Bar None Ranch is also the home of the Ranch Tavern, located in the center of the farm, on the road to the Adirondacks through the Berkshires. It provides an attractive stop for tourists who would like to see champion Milking Shorthorn cattle in their native environment.

* * *

Waldorf Farms, Chatham, N. Y., has the record breaking habit. Three new Guernsey champions in the Farmer's Division have recently been developed by Oscar F. Kinney, owner of the farm. Waldorf's May Queen is the new record holder in Class DDD, (three and one-half to four years), by producing 6578 lbs. milk and 384.9 lbs. fat on two daily milkings. Waldorf's Nancy, by producing 9572.3 lbs. milk and 516.6 lbs. fat, becomes the new worlds champion and state champion for Class GGG (under two and one-half years). Waldorf's Primrose is entitled to seventh place in that same class by producing 6512 lbs. milk and 409 lbs. fat.

MR. MACANDREW: *Weel, if I must gie the laddie a wedding present, I'll send him a pair o' my homing pigeons.* —LIFE.

A Question of Fairness

(*Continued from page 3*)

Wagenen in the review of early New York Institute men and the farm once the home of Col. Curtis? Someone was not fair with Kirby Homestead. Read the article once again on page one, issue October 16th.

Few of us have been fair with our pasture lands and today we buy of western cattle feeds to make up for the neglect and deficiency. Gossip says that the price of milk won't pay the cost but no one seems concerned because our own farms buy gas, oil and repairs for two cars, three trucks and two tractors. Some day I fear we shall have to be fair to the neglected pasture lands of the east. Setting trees will be the easy way and maybe the best way.

Have we been fair to our dairy cows? Are they uniformly well fed and are we keeping those only that are a profit to us? Is it fair to allow disease to get a foothold until only the strong arm of a state can handle the problem.

Are we fair to the villages and cities nearby, to allow idle lands to grow in area and consumers to depend upon producers many miles removed, to supply their food wants?

Local Markets Neglected

Personal investigation of the shelves of a rural grocery in our midst showed food stuffs from 44 different firms and only one within 100 miles of this store and yet we are bitterly complaining of our markets and organizing to deal more effectively with those over 300 miles removed. Are we fair to our nearby communities?

Have we turned our cows to graze for themselves, drawn their milk to a central point, dumped it into a vat and left it without further thought leaving the distribution and service to those who have no farm interests or sympathy for so many years that we do not know really what the consumers want? Have we been fair? Are we fair to our communities when we make investments in distant lands and go there for foods and wool and lumber, leaving our own properties undeveloped? Are we as fair as this judge in the compensation court who made me think?

Last but not least am I fair to the men who do our work when events get twisted; do I charge the trouble all to the men or do I take part of the blame maybe all of it due to faulty organization, poor equipment and a lack of smooth preparation for the work? Would I do any better than they do under similar conditions? Constant fault finding will keep any business stranded. Inspiration and confidence is what most of us need. Am I fair to our workers?

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The Job of Hauling Milk

How It Is Rapidly Changing

By H. A. ROSS

Abstract from Farm Economics

AT a recent hearing before the Interstate Commerce Commission, the New England Railroads which have been attempting to obtain a twenty per cent increase in milk and cream rates, offered an exhibit which showed that Central Territory milk and cream rates are considerably higher than New England rates. To combat this evidence, a survey covering the transportation of milk in the Chicago and St. Louis districts, was made at the request of the Producers' Committee. Some of the results are interesting, both from the standpoint of recent advances in the methods of handling milk and from the standpoint of the effect of the high rates on milk transportation.

During May, 1926, the 246 milk dealers in Chicago sold daily, 358,923 gallons of milk. Of this amount, 44.2 per cent came by tank car; 19.3 per cent by can truck; and 9.2 per cent by tank truck. Only 27.3 per cent came by rail in bottles and cans which take the high rates quoted. The accompanying table shows the different methods used by dealers of various sizes. No tank-cars were used in St. Louis at that time but the four largest dealers, handling over 80 per cent of the total supply, received 76.6 per cent of their milk by motor truck and only 23.4 per cent by rail. In both cities, the trend is away from the high cost rail shipments of cans and bottles.

METHODS OF TRANSPORTING MILK USED BY CHICAGO DEALERS GROUPED ACCORDING TO THE AMOUNT OF MILK SOLD
May, 1926

Group	Number of dealers	Gallons of milk sold daily per dealer	Total gallons sold daily	Percentage of total supply				
				Tank car	Can truck	Tank truck	Rail cans & cases	Total
				percent	percent	percent	percent	percent
1	124	250 or less	16,308	——	73.6	——	26.4	100.0
2	75	251-1500	43,746	17.3	52.9	11.2	18.6	100.0
2	26	1501-3000	52,855	22.7	31.9	10.5	34.9	100.0
4	21	3001 & over	246,014	56.5	7.0	9.2	27.3	100.0
All	246	——	358,923	44.2	19.3	9.2	27.3	100.0

The use of tank cars in Chicago was stimulated by the requirement of the T. B. test for all herds supplying the city with milk after April 1, 1926. Many of the producers in the inner territory, where much of the milk was trucked to the city, failed to have their herds tested, and dealers went far into Wisconsin to get an adequate supply. The long haul emphasized the difference in cost between tank car and can shipments, and many new cars were put into use. The longest haul was from Mason City, Iowa (361 miles) and the rate of 41 cents per 100 pounds is approximately the same as the 140 to 150 mile zone rate in New York for carload shipments in ten-gallon cans.

Volume Needed for Tanks

Approximately 140 of these tank cars were in use about Chicago or held in reserve at the time the survey was made. The number of cars required varies from two to four for each shipping point, depending on the distance and the number of plants owned by a dealer. Each car contains two glass-lined tanks holding 3,000 gallons each, or a total of about 51,000 pounds. In 1924, the average amount of milk received at shipping stations in New York ranged from about 11,000 pounds per day in December, to approximately 20,000 pounds per day in June, with an average of 14,000 for the entire year. When it is remembered that all of the milk going into Chicago is from T. B. tested herds, the intensity of dairying in these Wisconsin regions which were opened up within a month's time, becomes apparent. Some of these points furnish two and even three tank cars of milk daily. It is chiefly lack of volume that is retarding the use of tank cars in New York.

The inner districts about Chicago and St. Louis which have hard roads, are meeting the high cost of rail shipments by increased use of motor trucks. For distances up to about 75 miles, use of the tank truck appears to be the most economical method of transporting milk from country receiving stations to city bottling plants. One unit, consisting of a tractor and two trailers, hauls 3,900 gallons of milk daily to St. Louis at a cost of approximately half the rail rate. The round trip of 130 miles takes about eight and one-half hours.

Large quantities of milk are trucked directly from the farms to the city bottling plants in Chicago and St. Louis. In both these districts, the eight-gallon can is commonly used on farms. The truck rates average slightly higher than the rail rates but the latter do not show the entire cost of rail shipments. To the rail rate must be added the cost of trucking the milk from the farm to the railroad and from the city platform to the plant.

The maximum haul for can trucks in the Chicago district was 120 miles one way, and slightly over 100 miles in the St. Louis district. The majority of the hauls, however, are under 50 miles.

Because of the great distance between New York City and its source of supply, little milk can be trucked to the city bottling plants. However, with the network of excellent roads in the dairy districts, it appears feasible to haul milk in tank trucks from small feeder stations to a central shipping station where it can be sent to the city in tank cars. Whenever this is possible the cost of getting the milk to the city bottling plant should be materially reduced.

Sheep Vs. Cows

I have recently sold my dairy cows and gone into sheep. I have had talks with different farmers on the desirability of sheep vs. cows, one man claiming that sheep will ruin meadows, especially timothy by grazing it too close. I would like to have these questions answered through the American Agriculturist by farmers who have had experience.—V. C., New York.

SHEEP are closer grazers than cattle, and where the grass is short, and the weather dry, there is no question but what damage may be done to grass. We would think that this danger would not be great if care is taken not to overstock the pasture or meadow.

Some of the finest pasture we have ever seen had carried sheep for many years. Where sheep are running, the pasture looks more like a lawn. They keep the weeds down, and the droppings are such that they do not smother the grass in spots as cows do.

In considering the relative merits of cows and sheep, it will be necessary to consider the probable profit from each, as well as the experience one has had with each of them. Sheep raising is considered to be a more extensive type of farming than cows, that is with the same amount of land, less labor and less profit will be secured from sheep than from other types of farming. Sheep are commonly raised on cheap land, though in the eastern states many are kept as a side line, because they work in well with other farm operations.

We would be glad to get some letters from men who have had experience on this question.—M. J. S.

Expenditure of $1,800,000,000 will be required before one-fourth of the farms in the United States can have electric light and power service.—F. C. H.

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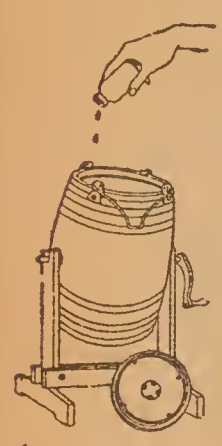

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Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

MILK PRICES

THE following are the December prices for milk in the basic zone of 201-210 miles from New York City.

Dairymen's League and Non-Pool prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield prices are on the basis of 3%.

At time of going to press Sheffields and Non-Pool prices had not been established and we are quoting November prices until next week.

Class		Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers	Non Pool Co-op.
1	Fluid Milk	$3.10	$2.95	$3.10
2	Fluid Cream		2.20	
2 A	Fluid Cream	2.36*		2.35
2 B	Ice Cream	2.46		
2 C	Soft Cheese	2.41		
3	Evap., Cond., Milk Powder, Hard Cheese	2.15	2.10	2.15
4	Butter and American cheese	Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American cheese.		

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average.

**Class 2A price shown includes 15c per 100 lbs. of whole milk if no profitable distribution is made of skim. The base price without skim value is $2.21.*

Hard Cheese	2.25	2.10	2.15

The only change in the December prices is in Class 3, which has been advanced 10c. The League Class 1 price for December last year was $2.80 for 3% milk.

Interstate Producers

The Interstate Milk Producers Association (Philadelphia Price Plan), announce the receiving station prices or the price to the farmer in the 201 to 210-mile zone from Philadelphia for 3% milk is $2.54. In the 101 to 110 mile-zone, the price is $2.64. The October surplus price for 3% milk is reported as $1.81 per cwt.

BUTTER GAINS AGAIN

CREAMERY SALTED	Nov. 22	Nov. 16	Nov. 23 1925
Higher than extra	.52 -52½	51½-52	51 -51½
Extra (92 sc)	51½-	51 -	50½-
84-91 score	.40 -50	39½-50½	44 -50
Lower G'd's	38 -39½	38 -39	42½-43½

The butter market has made another gain since our last report and for the first time this season has exceeded last year's prices. On the 22nd creamery extras were quoted at 51½. This price does not represent the top the market has reached since our last report, for on the 19th, 92 score creamery reached 52c. We have had the same strong active market that characterized our last report. On the 18th trade was so active that the price was bid up to 51½c and on the 19th it went on to 52c. However, this advance strained the position of the market slightly and on the 20th it settled back to 51½c.

Receipts of fresh butter have been extremely light and as a consequence buyers have been active bidders for supplies. First hand receivers of butter have been trying to take care of their regular customers, in view of these limited stocks. However, outside trade has had difficulty in filling its requirements. Obviously the shortage of fresh butter has been responsible for a heavy drainage on storage goods. According to the *Price Current*, the withdrawals of butter from storage between November 12 and November 19 was over 4 million pounds, almost exactly a million pounds heavier than the withdrawals during the same period a year ago. Obviously this places the market in a firmer position and although we have the growing threat of foreign butter, nevertheless the situation looks to be strong enough to maintain present price levels. When the market sagged back from 52c to 51½c a slight flutter of nervousness was apparent here and there.

CHEESE MARKET STEADY

STATE FLATS	Nov. 22	Nov. 16	Nov. 23 1925
Fresh fancy	.25 -25½	25 -25½	25½-27
Fresh av'ge	——-——	——-——	24½-25
Held fancy	.25½-27	25½-27	27 -28
Held av'ge	.24 -25	24 -25	25½-26½

The cheese market holds steady and values are exactly the same as they were at the time of our last report. The market as a whole is firm. The situation in the West is unchanged, although heavy supplies of Canadian cheese has served to fill up our cold storage holdings to a point that our reserves are now almost on par with those of last year. The make in Wisconsin is still running behind production, of a year ago and New York State flats are scarce, especially those of the highest grades. There is little or no fresh state cheese arriving.

NO CHANGE IN EGGS

NEARBY WHITE	Nov. 22	Nov. 16	Nov. 23 1925
Selected Extras	79-80	79-80	74-75
Av'ge Extras	76-78	76-78	72-73
Extra Firsts	70-75	70-75	66-71
Firsts	65-67	65-67	60-64
Gathered	45-73	45-73	50-71
Pullets	40-48	40-48	40-53
BROWNS			
Fancy	70-75	67-72	72-75

There is no material change in the egg market since our last report. In some parts of the market there is a cry about a scarcity of high grade fresh eggs in the west. However this element is not of any great consequence. There are apparently a great number of eggs coming in to take care of the trade without any serious effect on current quotations. It is interesting to note that prices are slightly above those of a year ago except in the case of fancy browns.

Nearbys are becoming a little more plentiful but accumulations as yet are not of any consequence, at least not enough to cause even a flutter in the market.

THANKSGIVING POULTRY SELLING WELL

FOWLS	Nov. 23	Nov. 16	Nov. 24 1925
Colored	28-31	28-31	28-35
Leghorns	23-25	23-25	23-26
CHICKENS			
Colored	25-27	25-28	31-33
Leghorns	22-23	22-23	26-28
Broilers	32-40	32-40	35-37

On the 22nd and 23rd the live poultry market was an active affair, where good quality stock was concerned. Colored fowls, chickens of broiler size, fancy turkeys, farm fattened geese and ducks were selling well. The average run of Leghorn fowls was meeting a lot of competition and the market on this line was dragging. As we said previous to the holiday, the Thanksgiving market and also Christmas and New Years, is no time to try to palm off a rough lot of culls. For poultry to bring good prices the birds have to show some fitting, unless of course they have been fed heavy rations while on range and show good condition without special confinement.

Fancy chickens have been strong and and those that do not show any stagginess have been showing an upward tendency. Broilers and pullets have been in actual demand. Shippers who got their stock in on the 22nd and 23rd and whose shipments were of fine quality, experienced satisfactory returns. Late on the 23rd and on the 24th some heavy freight shipments were to arrive and it was expected that the freight market might slip a point, all depending on how outside buyers responded. However, when the market was established at noon on Tuesday, express turkeys were placed at 50c to 55c which showed a marked advance over early values.

FEEDS AND GRAINS

FUTURES (At Chicago)	Nov. 23	Nov. 16	Last Year
Wheat	1.34⅜	1.41⅞	1.61⅞
Corn	.69⅞	.70	.74¼
Oats	.40¾	.42¾	.38¾
CASH GRAINS (At New York)			
Wheat No. 2 Red	1.50½	1.58	1.85
Corn No. 2 Yel.	.86⅝	.86¼	.96¾
Oats No. 2	.52	.53	.50½

FEEDS (At Buffalo)	Nov. 20	Nov. 13	Nov. 21 1925
Gr'd Oats	32.00	32.00	28.00
Sp'g Bran	26.00	25.50	30.50
H'd Bran	28.50	28.00	33.00
Stand'd Mids	28.00	26.50	31.00
Soft W. Mids	33.50	33.00	38.00
Flour Mids	32.50	31.00	38.00
Red Dog	38.00	38.00	44.50
Wh. Hominy	31.00	30.50	35.00
Yel. Hominy	30.50	31.00	34.50
Corn Meal	31.00	30.50	36.50
Gluten Feed	31.75	31.75	41.75
Gluten Meal	41.75	41.75	51.75
36% C. S. Meal	27.00	28.00	38.00
41% C. S. Meal	30.00	30.50	40.00
43% C. S. Meal	31.00	32.00	42.00
34% O. P. Linseed Meal	43.00	43.00	46.75

Above feed quotations taken from weekly grain and feed letter issued weekly by New York State Dept. of Farms and Markets.

POTATO SENTIMENT IMPROVING

Sentiment in the potato market shows unmistakable signs of improvement. The market has been nothing to brag about for some time due principly to abundant supplies. However, two days before Thanksgiving found the market with holdings not overburdensome and the situation steadily developing into one that would induce active business.

The change up to this writing has been more or less in sentiment, prices not having been affected. Your reporter consulted one of the largest receivers of state potatoes in the metropolitan district and he expressed the opinion that the fact that farmers were holding for more money was responsible for the stronger sentiment in the market. The reduction in the immediate supplies also has had its effect. It is quite evident that the farmers' idea of values are having some effect. In some sections the potato supply is light and prices are going considerably above the price level that would be in keeping with New York quotations. We have heard of several sections where growers are receiving $2.00 a bushel. Under such a circumstance it would hardly seem wise to hold for a higher price especially when we consider the potato crop as a whole and the fact that there are enough supplies in sight to take care of all without any sharp price advances. Of course, local conditions will have some effect. The danger of rot in storage must not be lost sight of.

Other Farm Produce

The cabbage market has made no change since our last report, Danish cabbage is still bringing from $20 to $23 a ton delivered in New York City. Just previous to Thanksgiving the market did not show much activity principly because of the fact that the holiday specialties were taking first choice and the staple such as cabbage, was not getting much attention.

The apple market shows absolutely no change. McIntosh are a little bit firmer, the very fancy marks selling up to $2..50 per basket. However, all varieties are slow and cheap. Prices on McIntosh per barrel vary from $3.50 for the poorest to $8.00 for the choicest. Other barreled stock, as is the case with baskets, is very slow.

MEATS AND LIVE STOCK

There has been no change in the live calf market since our last report, holding a steady tone on medium and prime stock while undergrades have been weakening sharply. Choice marks have been bringing as high as $16 but most of the medium to good arrivals have been bringing from $12 to $15.50 per hundred.

The lamb market is a little better than it was the last week, some very choice marks selling up to $14.50, although $14 was closer to the average for states with medium to fair stuff selling from $10 to $13.

Visits With The Editor

(*Continued from page* 5)

some of the better people organized, put up a vigorous fight, and succeeded in getting a few of the worst magazines off the news stands of that city.

* * *

WHAT IS THE ANSWER? We need a return to the reading ideals of our fathers. An occasional dime novel or even a worse magazine will have little or no effect on a girl or boy if he or she has been early taught to know and love good literature. Good reading is available today as never before. There is so much of it and it is so cheap that no parent has any excuse for not keeping it in the home and constantly available for the young folks.

Reading can be one of the greatest blessings in all the world. I fear that in many instances it is coming to be one of the worst curses. The answer lies in our own hands. The publishers of bad papers and magazines would soon go out of business if we refused to read them.

In an early issue I want to visit with you about some of the great books that have affected human life and destiny and I would like to hear from all of you on this important subject what can be done to overcome evil with good by substituting good books, magazines and newspapers for bad?—E. R. EASTMAN.

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CHRISTMAS and an RCA Radiola—one suggests the other. A real Christmas and a real Radiola—one of the sets containing all the new improvements that have set the world talking—but tried and tested and perfected.

If you have not yet heard radio in its natural, tested form—if you are still experimenting with inferior sets, or are merely on the threshold of the enchanted land—do not delay in asking your RCA Authorized Dealer for a demonstration.

There is Radiola 20—an antenna set, specially built for farm homes. It packs into one small radio set all the quality of making and performance that a man wants when he is interested in *results*—and low price. It has a power tube for volume—single control for simplicity—with verniers for accurate tuning of distant stations. And it *does get distance!*

There is Radiola 25—the six tube super-heterodyne. It gets distance with only its loop. It tunes in with a single finger—gets clear, rich volume with its power tube. And its fine tone quality is sealed in.

Radiola 28 is the eight tube super-heterodyne. The eight tubes mean bigger distances and finer selectivity. And the music it brings in with a single turn of the hand is *real!*

RADIOLA 20—single controlled—with power Radiotron for finer tone at bigger volume. It is so devised that its five tubes do the work of many more. With Radiotrons, $115

RCA Loudspeaker 100 $35

Radiola 30 is the eight tube super-heterodyne with power loudspeaker and *no batteries.* Just plug it in on the house current—tune in—and turn up the volume. It is not mere power—but *clear, natural volume.* It gets the actual tone and the actual volume of the original music—unaltered. This is the radio set of the future—the Christmas offering for the man who has an old radio set of an earlier day.

The super-heterodynes are built with thousandth-of-an-inch preciseness—yet they are built so sturdily and sealed so well that years cannot affect their most delicate adjustments. They are sealed—as no other type of radio set is sealed—in a catacomb that neither dust nor air can penetrate.

With the moderate terms that an RCA Dealer will arrange, you can easily greet Christmas morning with a Radiola! And it is a *permanent* investment, for it never grows old, but becomes a greater treasure as broadcasting grows and the great artists and singers of the world turn more and more to radio.

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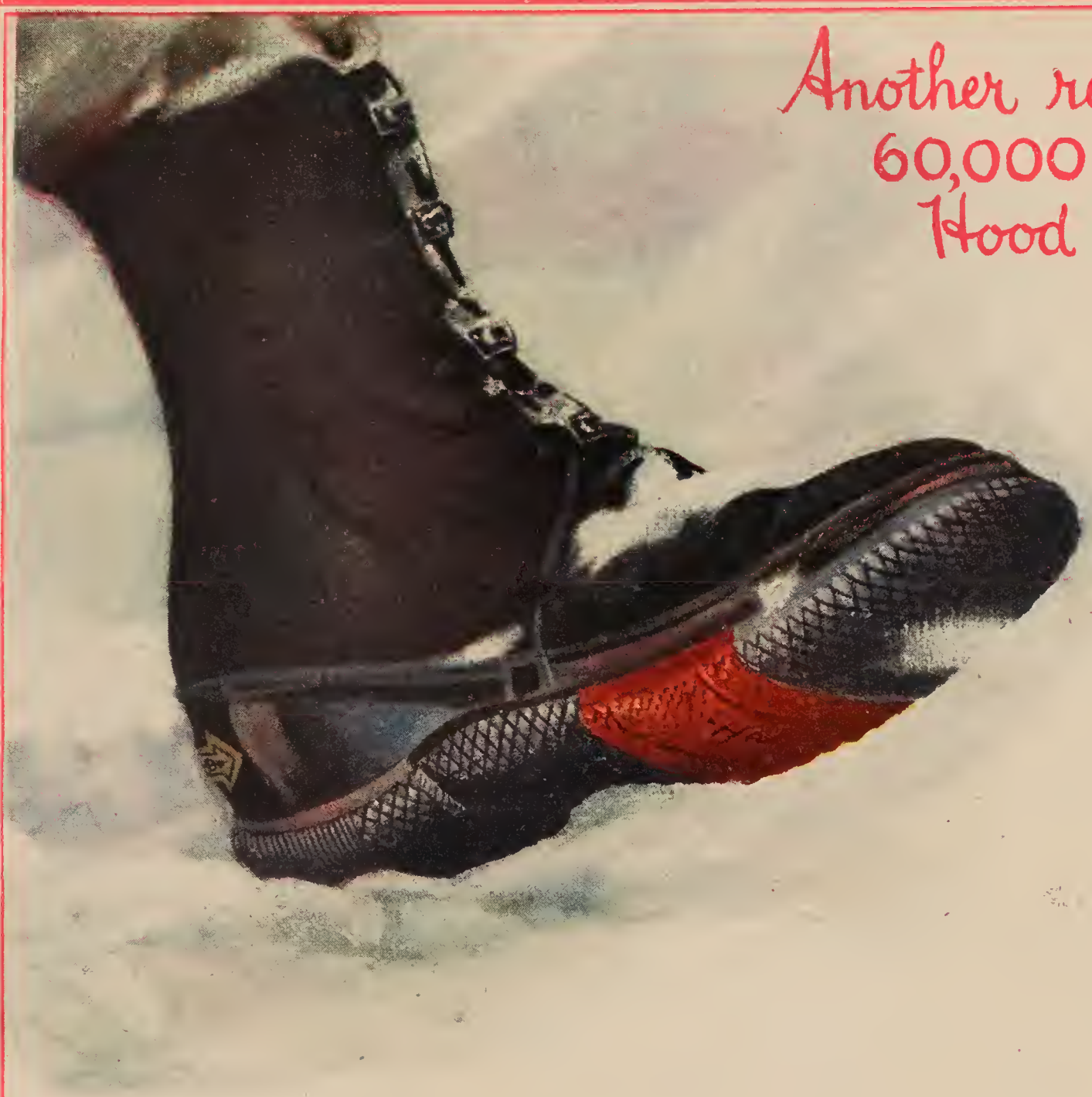

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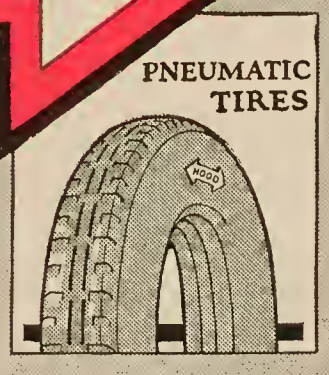

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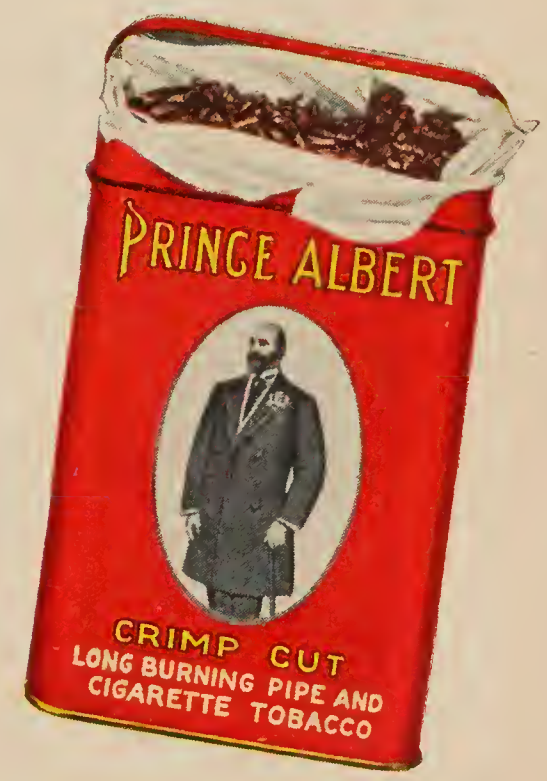
That first cool, consoling puff tells you that no other tobacco is like Prince Albert—or *can* be. You *expect* a wonderful smoke the instant you throw back the hinged lid on the tidy red tin and breathe that rich fragrance of real tobacco. P. A. is equally fragrant as you smoke it in your pipe.

You'll like the mildness of Prince Albert . . . its friendliness to tongue and throat. Mild, yet with a body that satisfies completely. You may think you're all set on the matter of smokes. Never mind. Buy a tidy red tin of P. A. today. I'll guarantee it will be a revelation.

P. A. is sold everywhere in tidy red tins, pound and half-pound tin humidors, and pound crystal-glass humidors with sponge-moistener top. And always with every bit of bite and parch removed by the Prince Albert process.



PRINCE ALBERT

—no other tobacco is like it!

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Gifts

Stamped for Embroidering

by

Leonore Dunnigan

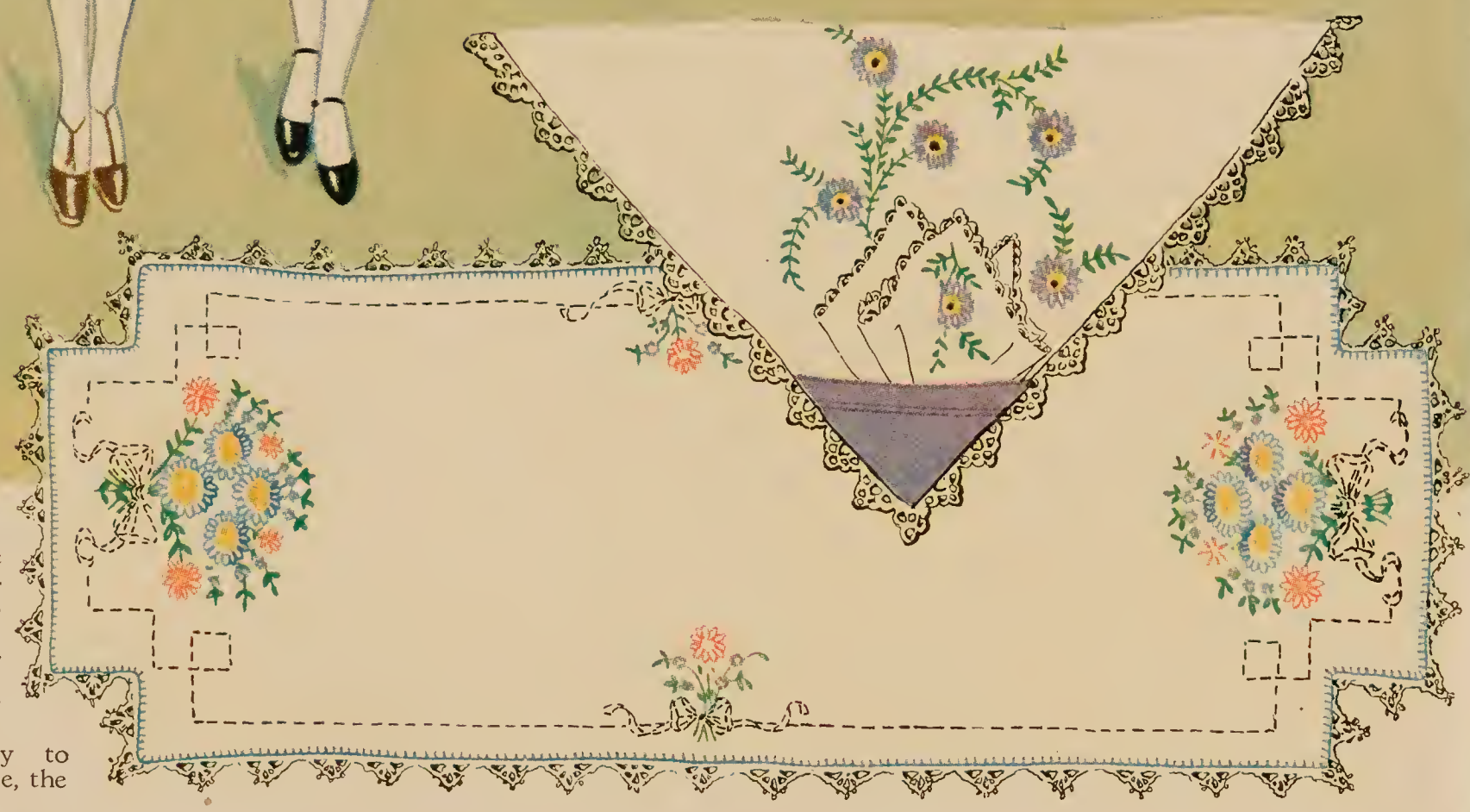
The silver case above is attractively embroidered in rose, yellow, green and black. It comes made up

The apron to the right, is charming worked in black, white and orange. The laundry bag below, comes made up of tan crash

The glass towels illustrated with their gay red borders and embroidery touches make appropriate and inexpensive gifts

It takes little time to embroider Miss Twelve-Year-Old's apron which comes stamped and made up of maize suiting

Dainty napkins are tucked away in the corner pockets of the unique luncheon cloth illustrated. Runner is in lazy daisy design



THE FRIENDLY little touches of hand embroidery in bright colors and interesting designs transform these thoroughly practical articles into delightfully attractive gifts. They come stamped ready to embroider. The designs are so simple, the work goes rapidly.

The silver case, No. 1162, comes stamped with flower design, made up of tan crash, lined with canton flannel with edges bound.

Misses' apron, No. 1795, makes a popular gift. It is decorated with embroidery design of lazy daisies in white, black, orange and yellow.

Miss Twelve-Year-Old will be delighted to protect her school dress with a charming little apron like No. 1191. It comes made up of maize suiting with white bindings. Flowers are in two shades of blue with yellow centers; leaves and stems in green lazy daisy and outline stitches; French knots in black.

The laundry bag, No. 1101, comes made up of tan crash with draw strings. The letters are in black outline; running stitches in black; flowers in two shades of blue outline stitches; centers in yellow French knots.

Glass towels come stamped with the designs illustrated above on red bordered toweling.

Luncheon set, No. 1533, is quite unique with a cunning pocket on each corner to hold a napkin. The set consists of a one-yard square luncheon cloth and four ten-inch napkins stamped with flower design on good quality white Indian head. Corners are of lavender gingham.

Nothing could be more effective than the charming runner, No. 1754, with flower bouquets in rose, blue, lavender, yellow and black.

See another page for prices of Gift articles.

The Farm News

National Grange Takes Stand on Prohibition

THE National Grange at the annual meeting at Portland, Maine, passed a resolution reaffirming the policy of the Grange for rigid enforcement of the prohibition amendment. Another resolution recommended compulsory penitentiary sentences for every one convicted of driving a car while intoxicated and a third resolution called for an investigation of charges made that American ships are selling liquor to passengers when outside the twelve mile zone.

After a two hour debate a resolution was passed favoring the private operation of Muscle Shoals and the manufacture of fertilizer during peace times.

The meeting adopted a resolution that "no more Federal appropriations for new reclamation projects shall be made until existing conditions of more farm products than can be profitably marketed are ended." It also opposed "any legislation looking to the further centralized control of the Federal farm loan system," as well as any change in the ineligible alien clause of the Johnson immigration bill, and any Federal interference with state and local regulation of motor vehicle transportation.

Other resolutions urged that the parcel post system be put on a business basis and that it accept for shipment agricultural necessities now barred. The national grange executive committee was instructed to work for the return of universal standard time. The meeting went on record in favor of a higher tariff on tomatoes and favored the speedy enactment by Congress of a law providing that fabrics be plainly and truthfully labeled.

To Build Farm Museum

THE officers and directors of the New York State Agricultural Society met in the State Department of Farms and Markets building at Albany on November 11th to consider details of a plan for erecting on the State Fair Grounds at Syracuse a farm and home museum.

As we have before explained in these columns, the State Agricultural Society has been engaged for some time on the project to emphasize and commemorate in permanent form the great work of our farmer pioneers. No State or country has a richer or finer history than does New York, but so far, little or nothing has been done to preserve in permanent form for the present and for posterity some of the customs and the implements of the farm and home of those who laid the foundation of this State and had a leading part in building America.

In line with this project the Agricultural Society, in cooperation with the State Department of Farms and Markets, has had two wonderful exhibits at the State Fair, one a year ago showing the old time implements used in the home and on the farm a hundred or more years ago, and another exhibit this year of a log cabin furnished just as it was when our great grandmothers made it a home.

The Society now plans to erect a permanent building on the Fair Grounds in which there will be all of the farm implements used in a bygone age, and where there will be enacted each year some of the fine old customs and practices of our farmer fathers. We are sure that all readers of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST will commend and support this work.

New Essex County Forest Named for Ex-President

THE largest single forest plantation ever made by the state was made this year when a 2,000 acre tract along the main highway between North Creek and Tahawus was planted by the Conservation Commission. The tract planted is at the point on the highway where Theodore Roosevelt became president of the United States on September 14, 1901, and the plantation which consists of 2,000,000 trees will be known as the Roosevelt Forest. The land is well adapted to growing spruce and pine and was planted with 1,500,000 Norway spruce seedlings and 500,000 Scotch pine seedlings. During May a camp was established along the main highway for a planting gang of 125 and the work was completed during the month of May under the direction of foresters A. F. Amaden, Albert Davis and Albert King of the Conservation Commission.

Notes From Pennsylvania

Tioga County—There never was a fall with so much rain. Much hay millet and oats rotted in fields. The best crop of tobacco in Tioga county was grown in many years. There were quite a number of auction sales this fall. The farmers are very busy digging potatoes and gathering apples. Potatoes are rotting on wet ground. Potatoes are $1.25 per bushel, apples 50c per bushel, eggs 45c per dozen. Tioga county is now shipping 8 or 9 cars of milk daily to New York City.—W. C. G., Pa.

Crawford County—And still it rains. Some snow. There are acres of buckwheat yet in the fields. The silos are about all filled. It was a hard job as it is wet and muddy. Many potatoes to dig and many are rotting, and most of the apples are yet to be picked. The dirt roads are washed and some are in bad shape for winter. Potatoes $1.75 a bushel, apples $1.00 to $1.25 a bushel, eggs 60c to 65c a dozen, butter 50c to 55c a pound. There were a number of public sales and some sheriff sales of farms.—J. T. S., Pa.

The Harvest Is Over

(*Continued from page 2*)

During the past week at the request of Farm Bureau officials, I attended three organization meetings of Community chairmen and district committeemen in the fruit belt in this county. These meetings covered thirteen communities and were attended by nearly one hundred men and in about half the cases by their wives. The farm bureau furnished the dinner, after which the county agents reported on the year's work and results and the program for the coming year. One or two local committeemen spoke on membership getting. Then detailed arrangements for the membership campaign were made and the men went home loaded with ammunition and with the determination to increase the membership next year.

Our goal in this county is 1200 members and there is no doubt that we will get them for the county has carried out a splendid program and this with the thorough preparation made cannot fail to win. No doubt similar meetings have been and are being held throughout the state. The Central office reports a situation favorable to farm bureaus all over the state.

Emphasizing on Service

The farm bureaus are apparently putting greater emphasis than ever on the service end of their programs. Members are secured and held largely on the basis of investment and value received. From the point of view of the membership fee this is sound policy and will get and hold a large membership. But what about the public interest and value received for the taxpayers' money? What of the educational viewpoint? I am coming to believe that the best educational results may also be secured by this emphasis on service providing the county agents and teachers always keep these in mind and shape their work accordingly. That the service program can be used to produce an educational result larger and superior to an abstract, idealistic educational effort seems quite clear.

Farmers' Billion Dollar Borrowing and Investing System

THE twelve Federal Land Banks are now the largest group of mutual farm mortgage institutions in the world. They have loaned over $1,250,000,000 to more than 400,000 farmers.

Building a More Prosperous Agriculture

Interest rates have been equalized and, in many sections, much reduced. Short-term loans with their frequent renewals have been converted into long-term loans which are automatically cancelled by small semi-annual payments.

To provide funds for these helpful loans, Federal Land Bank Bonds are issued in convenient denominations — $40, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000. These Bonds are completely tax free; the present interest rate is 4¼%.

Every Bond is secured by first mortgages and guaranteed by *all* of the twelve Federal Land Banks. This guarantee, backed by combined capital and reserves of more than $65,000,000, makes every one of these Bonds equally safe. When there are savings to invest, remember **Federal Land Bank Bonds.**

These Bonds are always available at any Federal Land Bank

When you need a loan, see the Secretary-Treasurer of your local National Farm Loan Association or write your Federal Land Bank.

Send for free copy of Federal Farm Loan Circular No. 16, "Financing the Farmer", to any Federal Land Bank or to

Charles E. Lobdell, *Fiscal Agent*

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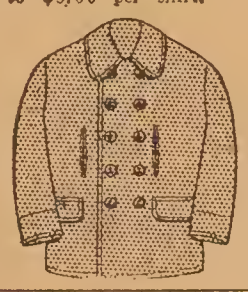

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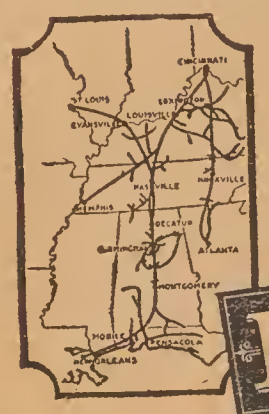

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What Farmers Want to Know

Charging Batteries At a Distance

Would it be practical to charge a 6-volt radio battery by means of a Ford generator? The battery being 200 feet from the generator. My generator would be driven by the gas engine while I am milking and separating while the battery will be at the house in connection with my radio. One man tells me that I can use No. 9 galvanized fence wire for transmitting the current, while another says to use insulated wire. I use the engine about two hours per day. Would that keep the radio battery fully charged for ordinary use? Would it be better to have two batteries and charge one while I am using the other?

NO, it is decidely not practical to charge a battery in this way at a distance of 200 feet over a No. 9 galvanized steel wire. The resistance of 200 feet of this wire will be around 6/10 ohm and sending 10 amperes through 6/10 ohms resistance would cause a voltage drop of 6 volts, or about all your power lost in that way and you would not be able to get any current into the battery to speak of. Even No. 10 insulated copperwire would have a resistance of about 2/10 ohms and this would waste so much current that it would take a long time to charge the battery. By putting in a No. 3 copper wire, 200 feet of which would have a resistance of .04 ohm, you could send 10 amperes with a lose of only about seven percent, which is not to high. But on the other hand, 200 feet of No. 3 would probably cost you more than a second battery. I think you will find it better to take the battery to the generator to be charged.—I. W. D.

Concrete Has White Deposits

The foundations of our house above the ground are made of cement blocks. On a good many of these blocks there is a white deposit that comes out and makes a rather unsightly appearance. I have cleaned them several times, thinking it would cease after awhile, but it still continues. What is the cause of this and how could it be remedied? Will painting stop the trouble?

THIS trouble is usually due to the concrete being to porous, as many poorly made blocks are, that the rain water soaks in, and then as it comes to the surface in drying, carries with it some of the sulphates and other ingredients of the concrete which were not completely set or fixed because the blocks were made too dry. If the blocks were made by the dry process, the deposit may make trouble for a long time.

Probably the best treatment is to wait for a dry hot day when the wall has pretty well dried out. Then brush off all loose material with a wire brush, and give the surface two coats of hot paraffin. The first coat should be made very thin with gasoline or kerosene, and applied with a whitewash brush, so that the kerosene will strike into the pores and carry the paraffin with it. The second coat can be mixed in about the proportion of three pounds of paraffin to two gallons of kerosene kept hot by means of a hot water bath.

Another method which will help is to coat with an alum-soap coating. First mix 2½ pounds pure hard soap per gallon of water and apply boiling hot when the wall is dry and warm. Allow it to dry 24 hours and then apply another solution made by mixing about ¾ pound aluminum sulphate (improperly called alum) to each gallon of water, have the temperature tepid or about 70 degrees, and apply over the first coating. These combine in the pores of the surface and make an insoluble waterproof coating, which will last for quite a long time.—I. W. D.

Who Has A Well Managed Woodlot?

IN line with the Woodland Improvement Project which the Forestry Department of the State College of Agriculture is initiating in representative woodlots in various parts of the State this fall, it is desired to get records of woodlands that show what forest soils in New York State can do when some consideration and thought over a period of years is given to the forest as a crop.

The Forestry Department is convinced from records already on file that all over the farm area of the State there are individual woodlots that stand out as an income producing unit of the farm in striking contrast to the average grazed, culled or cut over woodlot that generally prevails. Records, pictures and measurements taken in such woodlots will prove of great value to the department, and the tract will also serve as demonstration areas and object lessons for that particular region.

In order that the owner may determine whether his woodlot will qualify as "Well Managed," the following requirements must have been met:

1. Under one ownership for at least 20 years.
2. During that time, skillful cuttings made yearly or less frequently to improve the woodlot and furnish material for farm use or for sale.
3. During that time, grazing rigidly excluded and the woodlot protected from fire.
4. The woodlot in as good condition today, or better, than it was 20 years ago in kind and in quality of trees present. (It follows that over a period of years cutting will not be in excess of growth on a well managed woodlot.)

From the foregoing it will be seen that a woodlot to qualify under these standards must have been protected, and the material removed, equivalent to yearly growth over a period of years. In other words interest only has been taken, the *forest capital* has been left intact, if not improved.

Kindly send location of woodlot and name of the owner to J. A. Cope, Extension Forester, New York State College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y.

Questions and Answers About Radio

I have a self-contained storage battery and charger but I do not understand how to tell when the charger is to be turned on and off. It is a "trickle charger" system.

Probably the trickle charger puts current into your battery about one-half as rapidly as you take it out when the set is turned on. On this basis you would have to have the charger turned on slightly more than twice as long as you use the set. If you use your set four hours a day it will be about right to leave the charger on all night most of the nights. However, you ought to have a battery hydrometer and a bottle of distilled water at hand. Every month add distilled water in sufficient quantities in each of the three cells in the battery so that you have no trouble in filling the hydrometer for testing. Do not attempt to test the gravity of the liquid just after adding water as the solution will not be mixed.

* * *

The other night I could hear only very faint stations on my new set for a period of about an hour or so and I shut it off thinking something had gone wrong. Turning it on later, I found everything all right.

Perhaps there was an "SOS" call sounded, so that all shore stations had to suspend operations and all you could hear were distant stations. Or it is possible that your aerial touched a metal gutter, roof or that the aerial or ground connection became disconnected or had a bad contact. Many things might have happened—perhaps one of the radio frequency tubes failed to light because of bad contact.

* * *

I have direct current in my home. Is there no way in which I can rig up a "trickle charger"? Regular D. C. methods require expensive and wasteful banks of lamps.

Certainly. If you are familiar with circuits you can arrange to charge your battery slowly with not cost at all. The trick is to connect the living-room lamp in series with the battery. If you expect to do this while the battery is running the set, disconnect the ground wire for fear of causing a short-circuit and possibly burning out tubes. Have an electrician wire it for you.

Do Not Crowd The Hens

How to Temporarily Relieve the Congestion

ON A LARGE number of farms I have visited I have found that a nice flock of chicks had been hatched or purchased as baby chicks, a certain percentage of them brought through the critical stages of chickhood to maturity, and then when the cold days of late fall arrived the quarters in which the birds were to be housed through the winter months were entirely inadequate to their comfort and health.

In such cases it would be far better if enough of the birds were sold that those left could be housed properly, but I have found that this is all too rarely done. The general idea on many farms seems to be that if the fowls can find a place to roost in the house, that is all that is necessary.

As a matter of fact, such methods mean a positive waste. Much time and labor and more or less money have been spent in bringing a good-sized flock to maturity. Each pullet represents a certain amount of investment in time and labor and money, and the farmer naturally expects to receive his dividends in the shape of winter eggs. And then he defeats his own ends by crowding the birds into a house that is entirely too small—and so there will be few winter eggs.

Hens Need Exercise

Crowded quarters mean lack of sufficient space for scratching and greatly increased danger of disease. Cut down the bird's opportunity for scratching and exercise and, even though she is liberally fed on a perfectly balanced ration, she will not lay many eggs, for inactivity and sluggishness do not promote egg-laying.

There is no longer any doubt that crowded quarters tend to more disease in the flock. Even though there is good ventilation, an active bird is much better able to ward off attacks of disease than the bird that is inactive. And in the case of infectious and contagious diseases, the trouble will spread much more rapidly and with far greater loss in the crowded flock.

The ideal way, of course, is to have a poultry house large enough to house the flock comfortably, allowing about two and a half to three square feet of floor space per bird for the smaller breeds and from three and a half to four square feet for the dual purpose breeds.

A "Lean-to" May Solve the Problem

There is another way of accommodating a flock when the poultry house is too small and when it is out of the question to build another. A farmer friend of mine found himself in the position of having too large a flock of pullets and hens, considering the size of the poultry house. He worked himself out of his dilemma by building a lean-to to one side of the poultry house from old lumber lying about the farm yard, cut an opening into the wall of the house and, with a good layer of straw, the lean-to provided an excellent scratching shed. This lean-to, together with the poultry house proper, gave the birds plenty of room for scratching and exercise. By giving his birds the chance to remain vigorous and active through the winter, this farmer assured himself dividends, for egg-laying was kept up to a very satisfactory percentage.—W. C. Muilenberg.

State Egg Laying Contest at Farmingdale Off to Good Start

AT the end of the second week of the egg laying contest at Farmingdale, Sunnyside Poultry Farm of Friendship, N. Y., is in the lead with a pen of W. Leghorn pullets that have laid 90 eggs.

Meadowedge Farm of Massachusetts, is second with 83 eggs and Seaver Farm of Smithtown Branch, L. I., is third with 77.

The per cent production of all the pullets for the week was 28.7%, an increase of 11.4% over the first week of the contest. White Leghorns led with 34..8% production.

Following is the list of the contestants at the contest this year:

Single Comb White Leghorns

H. F. Hendrickson, Bridgehamton, L. I.
Justa Poultry Farm, Southampton, L. I.
Eusner's Poultry Farm, Monticello, N. Y.
Barnes Hollywood Strain Leghorn Farm, Malone, N. Y.
Fluhrer Farm, Mountain Dale, N. Y.
Belcoe Poultry Farm, Kingston, N. Y.
Glenrest, Forest Glen, N. Y.
Ruehle's Sunnyside Farm, Pleasant Valley, N. Y.
E. E. Chamberlain, Watertown, N. Y.
George F. Hoag, Shavertown, N. Y.
Spring Brook Poultry Farm, South Wethersfield, Conn.
Meadowedge Farm, Sterling Junction, Mass.
"Isle of White" Poultry Farm, Gibbsboro, N. J.
Cedarhurst Poultry Farm, Rahway, N. J.
Kirkup's Poultry Farm, Mattituck, L. I.
Culinor Leghorn Farm, Farmington, Conn.
W. H. Hendrick, Hanover, Ont.
Meadow Lawn Poultry Farm, Dayton, Ohio.
Seaver Farm, Smithtown Branch, L. I.
Tanglewood Farm, Moriches, L. I.
C. T. Darby, North Branch, N. J.
Alfred R. Scott, Toms River, N. J.
Lone Oak Poultry Farm, Babylon, L. I.
Rose Hill Poultry Farm, Elmont, L. I.
Pussy Willow Egg Farm, East Moriches, L. I.
Vijohn Farm, Yaphank, L. I.
John Boshler Jr., Hempstead, L. I.
Benjamin Brower, Merrick, L. I.
Lukert Leghorn Farm, Salerno, Fla.
B. H. & H P. Cathey, Sylva, N. C.
Pine Grove Poultry Farm, Lake Ronkonkoma, L. I.
Eugene Delamarter, Elmira, N. Y.
Garber Leghorn Farm, Enid, Okla.
Warren's Farm, Webster Grove, Mo.
Five Point Leghorn Farm, Mt. Ephraim, N. J.
Willgerodt Brothers, Red Bank, N. J.
Oak Hill Farm, Hauppauge, L. I.
Sunnyside Poultry Farm, Friendship, N. Y.
George B. Ferris, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Dr. L. E. Heasley, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Grandview Poultry Farm, Zeeland, Mich.
W. S. Hannah & Son, Grand Rapids, Mich.
T. B. Charles, State College, Pa.
Hillerest Poultry Farm, Waterstreet, Pa.
Kilbourn Poultry Farm, Flint, Mich.
Northland Farms, Grand Rapids, Mich.
W. G. Westfall, St. Paul, Minn.
May Hill Poultry Farm, Marion, Ind.
W. R. Dewsnap, Owego, N. Y.
Laurel Hill Poultry Farm, Pearl River, N. Y.
The Grove Poultry Farm, Milford, Del.
Kerr Chickeries Inc., Frenchtown, N. J.
Waverly Poultry Farm, Whitehouse, N. J.
The Marquis Poultry Farms, Toms River, N. J.
C. R. Misner, Williamsport, Pa.
J. F. Wineke, Reisterstown, Md.
E. D. Derstine & Bro., Soudertown, Pa.
Englewood Egg Farm, Olathe, Kansas.
Ammakassin Farm, Yonkers, N. Y.
Sunny Slope Farm, Owego, N. Y.
Claraben Court Farm, Roslyn, L. I.
Locust Grove Bee & Poultry Farm, Trumansburg, N. Y.

Single Comb Rhode Island Reds

Smith & Mepham, Roosevelt, L. I.
August Riegel, Delmar, N. Y.
Parmenter's Red Mount Farm, Franklin, Mass.
Pinecrest Orchards, Groton, Mass.
Louis Schaible, Shiloh, N. J.
Beacon Poultry Yards, Linden, N. J.
Spring Brook Poultry Farm, South Wethersfield, Conn.
F. D. Larson, Deep River, Conn.
Ascutney Farms, Hartland, Vt.
Elbridge N. Davis, Hartland, Vt.
John Z. LaBelle, Ballouville, Conn.
Red Bird Farm, Wrentham, Mass.
Foster D. Jameson, Waldoboro, Maine.
Sunny Slope Farms, Gorham, Maine.
Sunset Poultry Farm, Amherst, Mass.
John H. Vondell, Amherst, Mass.
Fristegarth Farm, Newton Center, Mass.
West Mansfield Poultry Farm, Attleboro, Mass.
Houle Farm, Nashua, N. H.
Nanaquaket Game & Poultry Farm, Tiverton, R. I.
W. J. Bryan Newhouse, Flemington, W. Va.
General Purpose Poultry Yards, Orrville, Ohio.
Sunnyfields Farm, Wallingford, Conn.

Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds

Marion Snow Sibley, Wallingford, Conn.

Barred Plymouth Rocks

A. C. Jones, Georgetown, Del.
V. H. Kirkup, Mattituck, L. I.
Howard A. Wells, Riverhead, L. I.
H. W. VanWinkle, Camden, N. Y.
Kerr Chickeries Inc., Trenton, N. J.
Valley Brook Farm, Peapack, N. J.
R. W. Davis & Sons, Rockland, Maine.
Lewis Farms, Davisville, R. I.
Poultry Dept. O. A. C., Guelph, Ont.
Robert C. Cobb, Littleton, Mass.

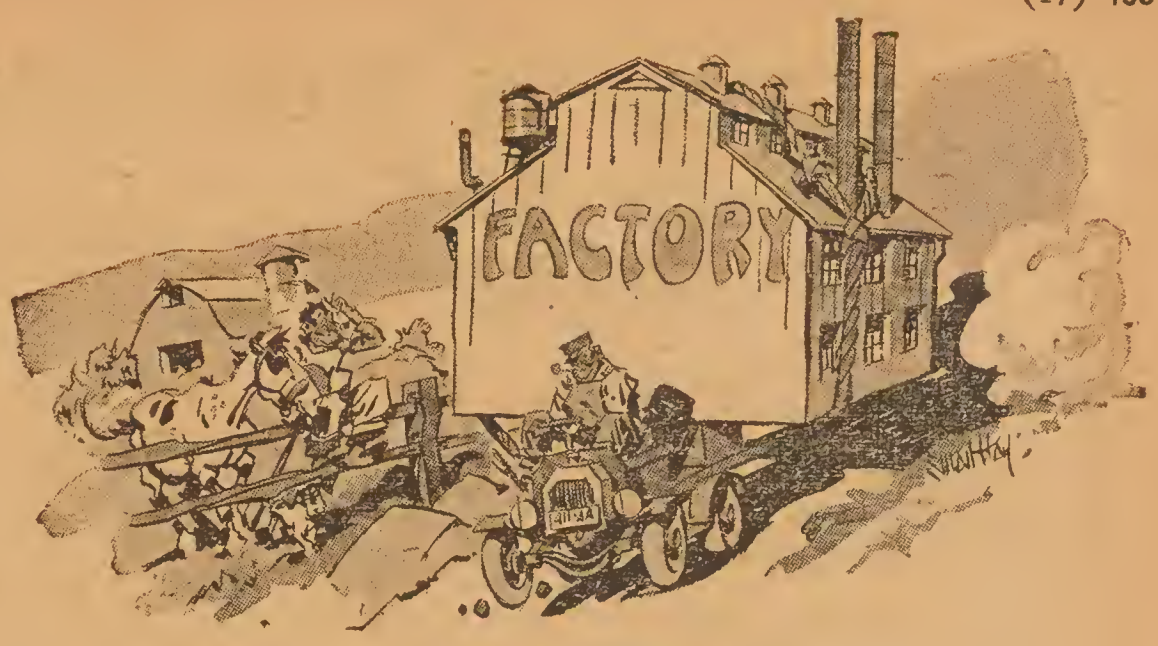
White Plymouth Rocks

Harold F. Barber, Valecroft, Dover, Mass.
Just Rocks Farm, Fort Jennings, Ohio.
Springdale Farm, Huntington, L. I.
Ellen Day Ranken, Huntington, L. I.

Winter Poultry Course Will Be Given At Farmingdale

THE dates of the Annual Winter Short Course in Poultry at the State Institute of Applied Agriculture at Farmingdale, L. I., are January 3 to February 26.

Director H. B. Knapp reports that this course has proved popular with men and women in New York and adjoining states who can spend only a short time in learning improved methods.



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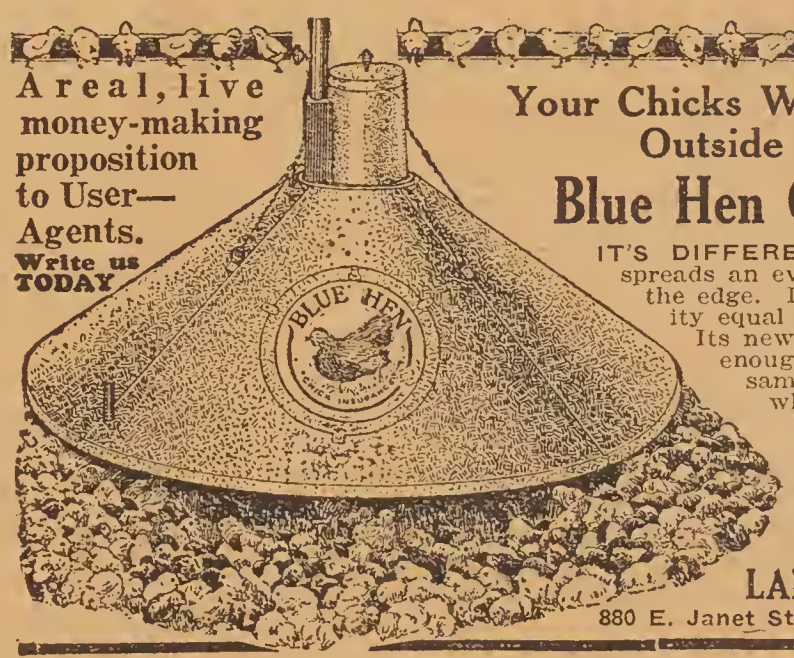

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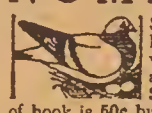

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Huck Shows Tom the Dead Cat

PATHFINDER, 353 Langdon Sta., Washington, D. C.

"Beau Geste"—*By C. P. Wren*

"AS I said, it's a long story," replied Lawrence. "It was found by de Beaujolais at a place called Zinderneuf in the French Soudan, in the hand of a dead man...."

"Not *Michael!*" interrupted Lady Brandon.

"No—a Frenchman. An *adjudant* in charge of a fort that had been attacked by Arabs...."

"*Our* Henri de Beaujolais?" interrupted Lady Brandon, again. "Who was at school with you?....Rose Cary's son?"

"Yes. He found it in this dead officer's hand...." replied Lawrence.

"Er—*has* the sapphire been stolen, Patricia, and—er—excuse the silly question—*is* this Beau's writing?" and he thrust his hand into the inner pocket of his jacket.

"But of course it isn't," he continued as he produced an envelope and extracted a stained and dirty piece of paper.

Lady Brandon took the latter and looked at it, her face hard, enigmatical, a puzzled frown marring the smoothness of her forehead, her firm shapely mouth more tightly compressed than usual.

She read the document and then looked out into the distance, down the coombe, and across the green and smiling plain, as though communing with herself and deciding how to answer.

"Tell me the whole story from beginning to end, George," she said at length, "if it takes the week-end. But tell me this quickly. *Do* you know anything more than you have told me, about either Michael or the 'Blue Water'?"

"I know nothing whatever, my dear," was he reply, and the speaker thought he saw a look of relief, or a lessening of the look of alarm on his hearer's face, "but what I have told you. You know as much as I do now—except the details, of course."

George Lawrence noted that Lady Brandon had neither admitted nor denied that the sapphire had been stolen, had neither admitted no denied that the handwriting was that of her nephew.

Obviously and undoubtedly there was something wrong, something queer, and in connection with Beau Geste too.

For one thing, he was missing and she did not know where he was.

He wished she would be a little less guarded, a little more communicative. It would be so very easy to say: "My dear George, the 'Blue Water' is in the safe in the Priest's Hole as usual, and Michael is in excellent health and spirits," or, on the other hand, to admit at once: "The 'Blue Water' has vanished and so has Michael."

However, what Patricia Brandon did was right. For whatever course of action she pursued, she had some excellent reason, and he had no earthly cause to feel a little hurt at her reticence in the matter.

For example, if the impossible had come to pass, and Beau Geste had stolen the sapphire and bolted, would it not be perfectly natural for her to feel most reluctant to have known that her nephew was a thief—a despicable creature that robbed his benefactress?

Or if she were so angry, contemptuous, disgusted, as to feel no inclination to shield him, she would at any rate regard the affair as a disgraceful family scandal, about which the less said the better. Quite so.

But to *him*, who had unswervingly loved her from his boyhood, and whom she frequently called her best friend, the man to whom she would always turn for help, since the pleasure of helping her was the greatest pleasure he could have? Why be reticent, guarded, and uncommunicative to him?

But—her pleasure was her pleasure, and his was to serve it in any way she deigned to indicate....

"Well, we'll have the details, dear, and tea as well," said Lady Brandon more lightly and easily than she had spoken since he had mentioned the sapphire.

"We'll have it in my boudoir, and I'll be at home to nobody whomsoever. You shall just talk until it is time to dress for dinner, and tell me every least detail as you go along. Everything you think, too; everything that Henri de Beaujolais thought;—and everything you think he thought, as well."

As they strolled back to the house, Lady Brandon slipped her hand through Lawrence's arm, and it was quickly imprisoned.

He glowed with the delightful feeling that this brave strong woman (whose devoted love for another man was, now, at any rate, almost maternal in its protecting care), was glad to turn to him as others turned to her.

"You aren't looking too well, George, my dear," she said, as they entered the wood.

"Lot of fever lately," he replied, and added: "I feel as fit as six people *now*," and pressed the hand that he had seized.

"Give it up and come home, George," said Lady Brandon, and he turned quickly toward her, his eyes opening widely. "And let me find you a wife," she continued.

Lawrence sighed and ignored the suggestion.

"How is Ffolliot?" he asked instead.

"Perfectly well, thank you. Why shouldn't he be?" was the reply—in the tone of which a careful listener, such as George Lawrence, might have detected a note of defensiveness, almost of annoyance, of repudiation of an unwarrantable implication.

If Lawrence did detect it, he ignored this also.

"Where is the good Sir Hector Brandon?" he asked with casual politeness.

"Oh, in Thibet, or Paris, or East Africa, or Monte Carlo, or the South Sea Islands, or Homburg. Actually Kashmir, I believe, thank you, George," replied Lady Brandon, and added: "Have you brought a suit-case or must you wire?"

"I—er—am staying at the Brandon Arms, and have one there," admitted Lawrence.

"And how long have you been at the Brandon Arms, George?" she enquired.

"Five minutes," he answered.

"You must be tired of it then, dear," commented Lady Brandon, and added: 'I'll send Robert down for your things."

* * *

That evening, George Lawrence told Lady Brandon all that Major de Beaujolias had told him, adding his own ideas, suggestions, and theories. But whereas the soldier had been concerned with the inexplicable events of the day. Lawrence was concerned with the unexplicable paper and the means by which it had reached the hand of a dead man, on the roof of a desert outpost in the Sahara.

Throughout his telling of the tale, Lady Brandon maintained an unbroken silence, but her eyes scarcely left his face.

At the end she asked a few questions, but offered no opinion, propounded no theory.

"We'll talk about it after dinner, Geoge," she said.

And after a piognantly delightful dinner—it being explained that the Reverened Maurice Ffolliot was dining in his room tonight, owing to a headache—George Lawrence found that the talking was again to be done by him. All that Lady Brandon contributed to the conversation was questions. Again she offered no opinion, propounded no theory.

Nor, as Lawrence reluctantly admitted to himself, when he lay awake in bed that night, did she once admit, nor even imply, that the "Blue Water" had been stolen. His scrupulous care to avoid questioning her on the subject of the whereabouts of the sapphire and of her nephew, Michael Geste, made this easy for her, and she availed herself of it to the full. The slightly painful realization, that she now knew all that he did whereas he knew nothing from her, could not be denied.

Again and again it entered his mind and roused the question, "*Why* cannot she confide in me, and at least say whether the sapphire has been stolen or not?"

Again and again he silenced it with the loyal reply, "For some excellent reason.... Whatever she does is right."

After breakfast next day, Lady Brandon took him for a long drive. That the subject which now obsessed him (as it had, in a different way and for a different reason, obsessed de Beaujolais) was also occupying her mind, was demonstrated by the fact that, from time to time, and à propos of nothing in particular, she would suddenly ask him some fresh question bearing on the secret of the tragedy of Zinderneuf.

How he restrained himself from saying, "Where is Michael? *Has* nothing happened? *Is* the 'Blue Water' stolen?" he did not know. A hundred times, one or the other of these questions had leapt from his brain to the tip of his tongue, since the moment when, at their first interview, he had seen that she wished to make no communication or statement whatever.

As the carriage turned in at the park gates on their return, he laid his hand on hers and said:

"My dear—I think everything has now been said, except one thing—your instructions to me. All I want now is to be told exactly what you want me to do."

"I will tell you that, George, when you go——And *thank* you, my dear," replied Lady Brandon.

So he possessed his soul in patience until the hour struck.

* * *

"Come and rest on this chest a moment, Patricia," he said, on taking his departure next day, when she had telephoned to the garage, "to give me my orders. You are gong to make me happier than I have been since you told me that you liked me too much to love me."

Lady Brandon seated herself beside Lawrence and all but loved him for his chivalrous devotion, his unselfishness, his gentle strength, and utter trustworthiness.

"We have sat here before, George," she said, smiling and, as he took her hand:

"Listen, my dear. This is what I want you to do for me. Just *nothing* at all. The 'Blue Water' is not at Zinderneuf, nor anywhere else in Africa. Where Michael is I do not know. What that paper means, I cannot tell. And thank you so much for wanting to help me, and for asking no questions. And now, goodbye, my dear, dear friend...."

"Good-bye, my dearest dear," said George Lawrence, most sorely puzzled, and went out to the door a sadder but not a wiser man.

As the car drove away, Lady Brandon stood in deep thought, pinching her lip.

"To think of that now!" she said.... "'Be sure your sins.'....The world *is* a very small place...." and went in search of the Reverend Maurice Ffolliot.

* * *

In regard to this same gentleman, George Lawrence entertained feeling which were undeniably mixed.

As a just an honest man, he recognised that the Reverend Maurice Ffolliot was a gentle-souled, sweet-natured, lovable creature, a finished scholar, a polished and cultured gentleman who had never intentionally harmed a living creature.

As the jealous life long admired and devotee of Lady Brandon, the rejected but undiminished lover, he knew that he hated not so much Ffolliot himself, as the fact of his existence.

Irrationally, George Lawrence felt that Lady Brandon would long outlive that notorious evil-liver, her husband. But for Ffolliot, he believed, his unswerving faithful devotion would then get its reward.

Concerning the man's history, all he knew was, that he had been the curate, well-born but penniless, to whom Lady Brandon's father had presented the living which was in his gift. With the beautiful Patricia Rivers, Ffolliot had fallen disastrously and hopelessly in love.

Toward the young man, Patricia Rivers had entertained a sentiment of affection, compounded more of pity than of love.

Under the parental pressure, assisted by training and comparative poverty, ambition had triumphed over affection, and the girl, after some refusals, had married wealthy Sir Hector Brandon.

Later, and too late, she had realised the abysmal gulf that must lie between life with a selfish, heartless, gross roué, and that with such a man as the companion of her youth, with whom she had worked and played and whose cleverness, learning, sweet nature, and noble unselfishness she now realised.

Lawrence was aware that Lady Brandon fully believed that the almost fatal nervous breakdown which utterly changed Ffolliot in body and mind, was the direct result of her worldly and loveless marriage with a mean and vicious man. In this belief she had swooped down upon the poor lodgings where Ffolliot lay at death's door, wrecked in body and unhinged of mind, and brought him back with her to Brandon Abbas as soon as he could be moved. From there he had never gone—not for a single day, nor a single hour.

When he recovered, he was installed as chaplain, and as "the Chaplain" he had been known ever since.

Almost reluctantly, George Lawrence admitted that most of what was good, simple, kind, and happy in that house emanated from this gentle presence....

Pacing the little platform of the wayside station, it occurred to George Lawrence to wonder if he might have more to tell the puzzled de Beaujolais had his visit to Brandon Abbas included the privilege, if not the pleasure, of a conversation with the Reverend Maurice Ffolliot.

What Has Happened in the Story Thus Far:

MR. George Lawrence, an Englishman who is leaving Africa on a furlough finds an old friend on the road—Major Henri de Beaujolais—a Frenchman and a former schoolmate, now a French officer in Africa. On the train, de Beaujolais relates to Lawrence a most astounding tale of mystery.

One day an Arab arrived at Tokotu saying that Arabs had attacked Zinderneauf. de Beaujolas at once set out, ordering the balance of his force to follow. Arriving at Zinderneuf, the Major found the defenders of the fort all dead. One of the dead men, apparently an Englishman, had a slip of paper in his hand, a confession that he had stolen the jewel known as the "Blue Water" from Lady Brandon.

The men, in fear of the unknown, refused to enter the fort and in the night the fort burned to the ground. Shots were fired in the darkness and de Beaujolais assumed that Arabs were attacking them.

In the morning deBeaujolais dispatched two men on camels to warn the remainder of his force against possible ambush. When the force arrived they had seen neither Arabs nor the men sent to warn them.

George Lawrence gladly agrees to take the supposed confession to Lady Brandon his old sweetheart, and tell her the story. She does not admit or deny that the "Blue Water" has been stolen.

PART II
CHAPTER I

EDITOR'S NOTE—*Part two of the story begins with the boyhood of Beau Geste and his two brothers and finally to the solution of the mystery related in part one. It is told by John Geste, the youngest of the three brothers.*

"I THINK, perhaps, that if Very Small Geste were allowed to live, he might retrieve his character and find a heroe's grave," said the Lieutenant.

"Oh, *please* let him live," interrupted Faithful Hound. "He is very useful at times, if only to try things on."

I was very grateful to Faithful Hound for daring to intercede for me, but felt that she was rating my general usefulness somewhat low.

"Well, we'll try bread and water on him, then," said the Captain after a pause, during which I suffered many things. "We'll also try a flogging," he added, on seeing my face brighten, "and the name of Feeble Geste....Remove it."

And I was removed by the Lieutenant, Ghastly Gustus, and Queen Claudia, that

(*Continued on opposite page*)

The A. A. Tribe

Lone Scouts---Boy Scouts

WE are still waiting for a number of scouts to send in their final records for the Woodchuck-Rat Contest before announcing the prizes. Remember that your record should be signed by two adults. We should have these records by December 7th, at the latest so that the boys will get their prizes before Christmas.

How many of you are planning to enter the contest for the best map? This contest was announced in the November 6th Scout column. Refer to page 75 and 76 in the first degree book, then make a map of some territory nearby and send it to us. The contest closes January first.

Our membership is slowly increasing but now that most of you are in school I hope you will send in the applications faster. We want 500 new members during the coming winter. If you know of Lone Scouts who do not belong to the A. A. Tribe tell them that it costs nothing to join us.

Always remember that the Scout who is always working to pass his degree tests is the one who gets the most benefit. I hope many of you will write me some letters for the Scout column.—Lone Scout Editor.

Organizing A Local Tribe

By Frank Vaughn

EVERY Lone Scout living where there are other boys should organize a local tribe. This will benefit all concerned. A boy can get much more out of the Lone Scouts of America if he is a member of an active tribe. Many boys who belong to a tribe would have only a half hearted interest in scouting were it not for the tribe which keeps them interested. It is a great deal easier to learn the degrees when you have other scouts to practice with. One of the scouts mentioned a while back that he had difficulty in learning signaling with no one to practice with. Signaling is hard to learn anyway, but if he had the privilege of belonging to a tribe he could practice with his fellow members. It is not as hard as you think to organize a tribe. Of course you have to have at least five scouts before you can organize. Show the fellows things you learn from your degree books, give them a squint of your AISAP and badges, tell them about your corries and your contributing and they will be almost sure to join.

When you get your five members decide on a date to hold the organization meeting and tell the fellows to be there. At the meeting read what there is in the handbook about tribes and the article by Henry Klee concerning the election of a tribe chief. (Henry's article was in the April 24 A. A.) Explain the purpose of the tribe and then get busy.

After the organization meeting you may wonder what to do to keep up the interest at the meetings. our tribe holds its meetings every Thursday evening. We have racing, jumping and outdoor scouting when the weather permits and when it does not we have short stories read, talks about things of interest, degree work, etc.

The organizer of a local tribe gets five booster points besides the ones he gets for getting the fellows to join the L. S. A.

News Notes

At a recent election for Grand Council Chief, Fred Munich was re-elected as Council Chief of district No. 2 which includes most of the territory covered by the American Agriculturist Tribe. Harry Shain of Newton, Mass., was elected Council Chief of region No. 1, while G. Kenneth Weer of Batavia was elected Council Chief of region No. 3.

* * *

Billy Cox of Wallkill is planning to start an amateur publication, the first issue of which is to appear in January. It is be called the *Iroquois Tom Tom* and it is to be published monthly for a six months trial. There will be four 6 by 9 pages and the subscription price will be 30c for the six months. Ads are needed for the first issue. Rates are $5.00 a page, 50c an inch or 1c a word.

There Is A Place For Sheep In The East

(*Continued from page 3*)

and, barring the hot-house lamb, which is in its own class, there is no better time than the weeks between the run of the lambs from the western forests which is at its flush in September and October and the coming of the fed lambs from the feedlots after Christmas.

The Government has a good-sized flock of sheep at the Morgan Horse Farm in Addison County, Vermont. For many years the bucks have been turned with the ewes late in December, which brings the lambs in late May and June. Pasture is good when the lambs arrive and they soon learn to eat.

The Government's lambs are finished in mid-November weighing between 70 and 80 pounds each and arrive in Jersey City when there is a scarcity of prime lambs and just at the opening of the Christmas trade. Lambs which come in March will be at the right market weight of 70 to 80 pounds in September when the market is full of lambs and the price is down. If they are held over to go in November when the price is up, they will weigh around 90 pounds which is too heavy for them to bring top prices and they will be docked accordingly.

The ewes in the Government flock are carried through the winter on good legume hay and roots, and the only grain they get is ¼ to ½ pound a day for about two weeks before and two weeks after they are bred. This is more than returned in the larger number of twin lambs that result from the practice.

Lambs the Main Object

Wool is not to be neglected as a source of income from sheep in the East, but lambs should be the main object.

The Government's results are applicable throughout the north country, probably anywhere in New York and New England.

Sheep do not require expensive shelter, but they must have a dry place to sleep, sheltered from cold winds. A shed entirely open to the east or south will answer except during lambing time when warmer quarters are needed for ewes. The Government method still further simplifies the business by having the lambs come after winter is over and it is thus possible to get satisfactory results from less elaborate quarters. No method, however, will relieve the owner of responsibility at lambing time.

It is interesting to note that the Government has abandoned the use of forage crops for lambs on its Vermont farm. It was found that good permanent pasture is much cheaper, especially under the method which I have described. Stomach worms are controlled by dosing with copper sulphate and by taking care not to overstock the pastures used.

"Beau Geste"

(*Continued from opposite page*)

the law might take its course. It took it, while Faithful Hound wept apart and Queen Claudia watched with deep interest.

I used to dislike the slice of bread and the water, always provided for those occasions, even more than the "six of the best," which was the flogging administered, more in sorrow than in anger, by the Captain himself.

The Captain was my brother, Michael Geste, later and generally known as "Beau" Geste, by reason of his remarkable physical beauty, mental brilliance, and general distinction. He was a very unusual person, of irresistible charm, and his charm was enhanced, to me at any rate, by the fact that he was an enigmatic, incalculable, and incomprehensible as he was forceful. He was incurably romantic, and to this trait added the unexpected quality of a bull-dog tenacity.

Aunt Patricia, whose great favourite he was, said that he combined the inconsequent romanticism and reckless courage of a youthful d'Artagnan with the staunch tenacity and stubborn determination of a wise old Scotchman!

The Lieutenant, my brother Digby, was his twin, a quarter of an hour his junior, and his devoted and worshipping shadow. Digby had all Michael's qualities, but to a less marked degree, and he was "easier," both upon himself and other people, than Michael was. He loved fun and laughter, jokes and jollity, and, above all, he loved doing what Michael did.

I was a year younger than these twins, and very much their obedient servant. At preparatory school we were known as Geste, Small Geste, and Very Small Geste, and I was, indeed, Very Small in all things, compared with my brilliant brothers, to please whom was my chief aim in life.

Probably I transferred to them the affection, obedience, and love-hunger that would have been given to my parents in the ordinary course of events; but we were orphans, remembered not our mother nor our father, and lived our youthful lives between school and Brandon Abbas, as soon as we emerged from the Chaplain's tutelage.

Our maternal aunt, Lady Brandon, did more than her duty by us, but certainly concealed any love she may have felt for any of us but Michael.

Childless herself, I think all the maternal love she had to spare was given to him and Claudia, and extraordianrily beautiful girl whose origin was, so far as we were concerned, mysterious, but who was vaguely referred to as a cousin. She and a niece of Aunt Patricia, named Isobel Rivers, also spent a good deal of their childhood at Brandon Abbas, Isobel being, I think, imported as a playmate and companion for Claudia when we were at school. She proved an excellent playmate and companion for us also, and, at an early date, earned and adorned the honorary degree and honourable title of Faithful Hound.

A frequent visitor, August Brandon, nephew of Sir Hector Brandon, often came during our holidays, in spite of the discouragement of the permanent name of Ghastly Gustus and our united and undisguised disapproval.

(*To Be Continued*)

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Make your whole family happy this Christmas with COLT LIGHT!

ANOTHER year's work is finished. Crops are harvested. Christmas is almost here. What can you give to your family that will bring them the greatest happiness?

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Colt Light floods every room in your home with steady, brilliant light. It does not strain the eyes — every member of your family can *enjoy* reading during the long winter evenings. It does away with the unpleasant task of cleaning greasy oil lamps. And it's always safe.

The Colt Hot Plate, with its instant heat for cooking, and the Colt Iron for quicker and more comfortable ironing, are added conveniences that will appeal especially to your wife.

A Colt Light Plant gives unfailing service for years. On the average farm the large capacity Colt Plant (holds 200 pounds of Union Carbide) needs no attention except refilling two or three times a year, at a cost of from seven to ten cents per day.

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You might be surprised to know that the best thing you can use for a severe cough, is a remedy which is easily prepared at home in just a few moments. It's cheap, but for prompt results it beats anything else you ever tried. Usually stops the ordinary cough or chest cold in 24 hours. Tastes pleasant—children like it, and it is pure and good.

Pour 2½ ounces of Pinex in a pint bottle; then fill it up with plain granulated sugar syrup. Or use clarified honey, instead of sugar syrup. Thus you make a full pint—a family supply—but costing no more than a small bottle of ready-made cough syrup.

And as a cough medicine, there is really nothing better to be had at any price. It goes right to the spot and gives quick, lasting relief. It promptly heals the inflamed membranes that line the throat and air passages, stops the annoying throat tickle, loosens the phlegm, and soon your cough stops entirely. Splendid, too, for bronchitis, hoarseness and bronchial asthma.

Pinex is a highly concentrated compound of Norway pine extract and palatable guaiacol, famous for healing the membranes.

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Lights with Match

My Improved Kitchen

Second-Prize Letter in the Kitchen Improvement Contest

THE kitchen in our farm home is a room 15 by 15, serving both as dining room and kitchen for a family of five. It has only a southeastern exposure. The furniture is arranged in the room at present as shown in Figure 1.

Some improvements have already been made. The laundry now replaces a pantry which had the dish cupboards at the further end with food supplies and utensils and other equipment on either side making a distance of about twenty-five feet to the place of food preparation which was then near the northwest side of the kitchen wall. When made into a laundry the cupboards and drawers were removed to the west wall of the kitchen and the flat-topped cabinet was moved out into the room thereby making the distance from the dish and dry storage cupboard to the work table about two feet. Also a spring water faucet and white enamel sink replaces an old cistern pump and painted iron sink and a large drain tile into a cess pool replaces a drain out onto the ground through the side of the house. A cistern installed above part of the kitchen supplies the faucet above the stove reservoir with soft water. Too, the installing of a dumb waiter has eliminated many steps and been a great convenience.

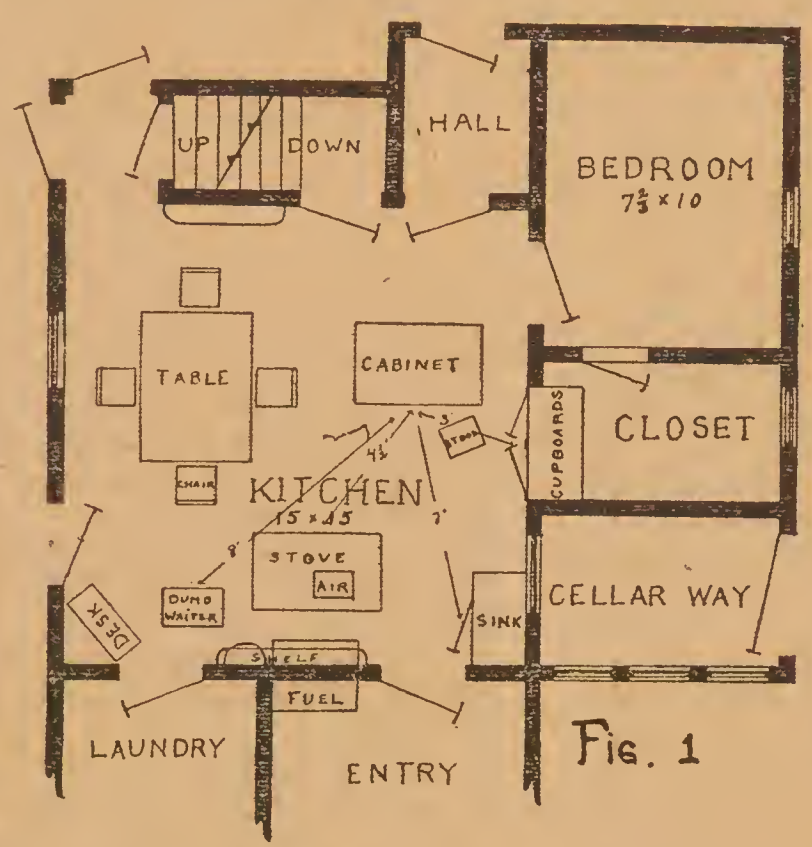


Fig. 1

In spite of these improvements, the room is so large for a kitchen, the light rather poor, though the ventilation is not so bad as some of the doors can be opened into the adjoining rooms with outside windows and doors. Opening the two doors off the outside hallway makes free circulation except on some summer days when a wood fed cook stove heats up the room considerably, making it rather uncomfortable for the kitchen to serve as a dining room as well. Then there is so little chance for contriving for more or continued working space around the room with the walls being cut up with so many doors. Rather than remodel this kitchen and in order to make a compact, smaller well-lighted, more convenient kitchen, I should like to combine part of the outside hallway, bedroom and clothesroom with a 2½ foot space made by moving the bedroom and kitchen partition wall back into the old kitchen, thereby making a new kitchen 10½ by 13 with a southern, western and northern exposure with a porch on the southwest as shown in Figure 2.

The walls in this new kitchen are to be a hard plaster, painted old-ivory with the ceiling a very pale cream, the millwork to be of hard pine finished with several coats of ivory enamel, slightly darker than the wall, making all surfaces hard and easily cleaned. The furniture with the exception of the stove, sink, chair and stool will be built in and finished with ivory enamel to match the rest of the millwork, with a delicate threadline of delft blue decorating cupboard doors and drawers. Oilcloth with a small blue block pattern pasted to the cupboard shelves would add much to their attractiveness and ease in keeping clean. A linoleum with a blue design on a background of cream and buff will be used for floor covering.

The window shades will be white to match the paint of the house and dainty white swiss curtains hand-hemmed with a thread of blue would be attractive and easily laundered.

Acetylene lights would be used, as the house is lighted with that, one convenient to the sink and another near the stove. Also there would be the acetylene iron in a recess above an ironing board which would be folded in a cupboard back of the dining room door.

On the southwest wall is the outside door with a 2 by 4 foot glass, leading in from the porch, then a 2 by 4 foot window. The stove is in the end of the room behind which is an ample woodbox built in the wall so it could be filled from the outside, avoiding much litter. Above is a built-in recess 2 inches by 12 inches containing a shelf to hold matches salt and pepper, etc., underneath which are hooks for holders, etc. In the west corner a broom and cleaning closet may be placed. During the summer months when oil would be cooler than wood for fuel the oil stove could conveniently be placed at the end of the cook stove and papers be laid upon the range to serve as a table.

On the middle of the northwest wall a cupboard reaches to the ceiling while on either side of this, 52 inches from the floor, is a 2½ by 3 foot window admitting good light. In this cupboard the dry food supplies and dishes, in which food would be taken up at the stove, would be placed. A rack on the end of the cupboard convenient to the stove may hold forks, stirring spoons, etc. Another large cupboard in the north corner may hold baking supplies, mixing bowls and utensils. Underneath the window adjoining is a rack to hold spice containers; smaller cooking utensils hang from hooks below this.

A continuous zinc-covered work table at the proper height of about 34 inches reaching from cupboard to cupboard would make it possible to work efficiently with the stove and sink which is placed in the northeast end of the room. Under the work table excepting for a 2 foot space in front of the window where the worker may sit, built in molding boards, drawers, bins and compartments have their use. The sink, the floor of which should be 30 inches from the floor for comfort, and the drainboards would be of white enamel. It would be open underneath the sink allowing the worker to sit while at work. Back underneath would be a covered garbage pail enameled ivory while at the side of this space would hang the brushes and on the other side the dish pan. The drain for the sink would be cared for by a large drain tile into a cesspool. Above the sink is another set of two-hung windows; being opposite the door and window on the southwest and at an angle with those on the northwest these provide for a good circulation of air.

Adjoining the drainboard on the left is the cupboard already mentioned while on the right is the kitchen dresser merging into a dining sideboard which, when 3 panels are raised make it possible to serve the courses and to remove the dishes without going to the kitchen, likewise having the dirty dishes near the right hand drain board. Above are cupboards to contain the china. The doors on the dining room side containing leaded glass panes resembling a built-in buffet. Underneath the kitchen dresser are drawers for silver, linen, towels, etc.

The position of the dumbwaiter next to the cupboard is convenient opening into both the kitchen and dining room.

Next is placed the swinging door leading into the dining room which is now a room 12¼ by 15 feet. What with some remodeling and with a French door and casement windows along the length of the east side, this room could be made into a very attractive and pleasing, as well as convenient, dining room.

In the kitchen opposite the entry door, a French window opening into the dining room would replace the old hall door thus emitting light into the dining room.

Between this and the outside door is the basement door. At the sink would be a spring water faucet as well as a hot and cold soft water combination faucet. The water would be heated in the winter by the furnace and in summer by the use of the oil heater.

Last but not least to this kitchen would be added a step-ladder foot stool and a serving tray in black for saving steps in carrying dished-out food to the dining room and a comfortable rocking chair to be placed in front of the south kitchen window.

Equipment for This Kitchen

Fireless cooker	Recipe file
Scales	Preserving kettles
Clock	Steamer
Food Chopper	Skillets
Lard and fruit press	Iron kettles
Spoons (all kinds)	Stew pans
Forks (all kinds)	Potato ricer
Knives (all kinds)	Masher
Can opener	Kettle covers
Measuring cups	Garbage pail
All sized basins	Dish pan
Dippers	Dish drainer
Strainer	Cleaning brushes
Mixing bowls	Sink brushes
Flour sifter	Mops
Rolling pin	Dust pan
Egg beater	Soap dish
Pressure cooker	Dish scraper
Grater	Step-ladder stool
Chopping bowl and cutter	Rocking chair
Bread tins	Stove
Cake tins	Sink
	Oil stove
Pattie tins	Molding boards
Pyrex dishes	Shades
Pans	Curtains
Towels	Holders
Dish Towels	Clothes
Pencil	Memorandum

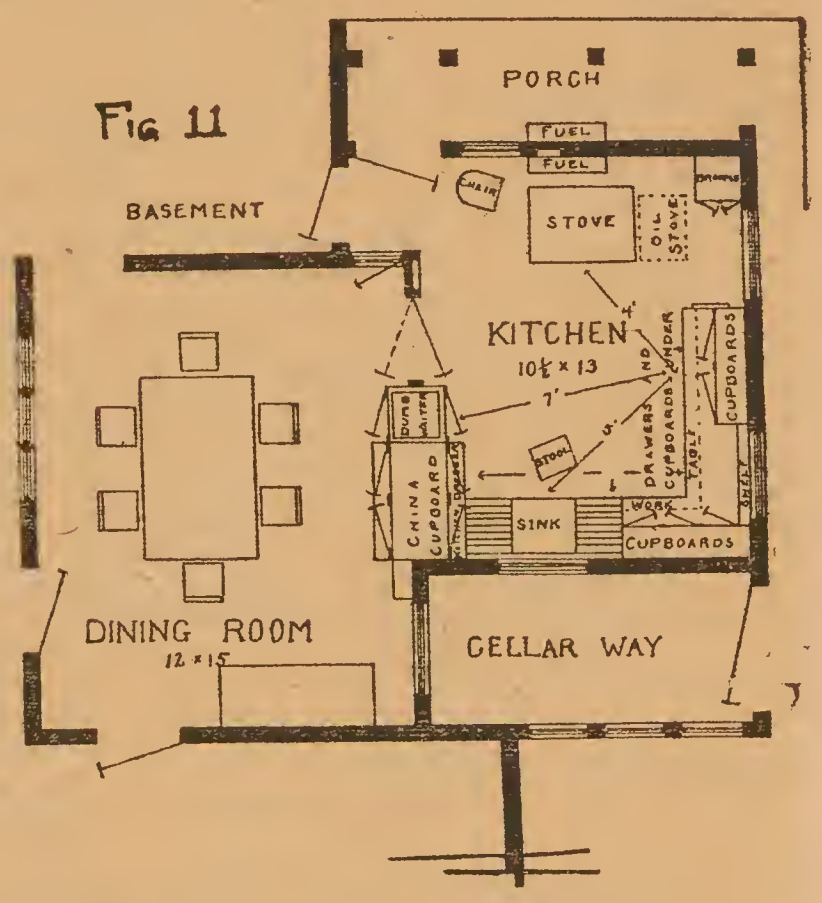


Fig 11

—MISS MARIE ATHAWES, Penn Yan, N. Y.

Putting the woodbox on casters reduces friction in more than one way.

Banish Pimples By Using Cuticura

Soap to Cleanse Ointment to Heal

Try our new Shaving Stick.

A Fair Division of Chattels

Would Save Many Heartaches If Arranged "Before" and Not "After"

IN dividing the personal property of an estate the owner had left with his will the plan he wished used. Each article of furniture and each piece of machinery, as well as the stock, was to be valued by three disinterested, intelligent persons and a money value to the amount it was estimated the things would receive in open market was to be placed on each item. Each of the three children had the privilege of choosing an appraiser, and the money for the appraisement was to come out of the estate.

When all was done the eldest took first choice, then the second and then the third. Next time the second chose first, then the third and last the eldest son. This rule observed all the way through taking turns in the matter of choice

When everything was divided the amounts were added as at a public sale, and those who had received more paid in cash the difference owed. Every item had been noted and set apart so there could be no confusion or misunderstanding in the small items, and of course with the live stock and machinery there could be no confusion as each piece and animal received a mark as soon as selected.

It was an ideal plan and each heir was satisfied. If the stock had been sold at forced sale, or divided haphazard, there would have been dissatisfaction. If anyone thought the eldest son in taking first choice got the best in that first advantage no one mentioned it.—HILDA RICHMOND.

Why Eggs Are Leathery

WHEN we want to characterize a man as being more or less tough we say he is "hard-boiled." "So is an egg" as the boys say, when it is really boiled. An egg should never be brought to the boiling point if it is to reach its consumer at its tenderest best. It may be solid throughout and still be cut with a fork without the faintest suggestion of leatheriness.

Try these experiments if you wish to convince yourself: 1. boil an egg vigorously three minutes; 2. put an egg in a pan of boiling water and set back where it does not boil longer, but leave in the water 8 minutes. See which of these "soft-boils" is better.

For the hard-cooked eggs—the proper term, instead of "boiled"—try these methods; 1. boil an egg for ten minutes; 2, put an egg in a pan of boiling water and keep just below the boiling point for 30 minutes. Then compare results.

If directions are followed carefully you will undoubtedly find that boiling makes the eggs leathery and keeping them just below boiling point will cook them without toughening. So now we find more people asking for soft—or hard—*cooked* eggs rather than *boiled.*

Little 'Lasses Cakes

Sift together 2 cups flour, 2 teaspoons baking powder, and ¼ teaspoon salt. Add ½ cup brown sugar, ½ cup molasses, 1 egg, 1-3 cup melted shortening, ¼ cup milk and vanilla flavoring. Beat well. Bake as cup cakes for 20 to 30 minutes.—L. A. C.

Combination of flavors give a rather original taste to these little cakes. Try them on the children and see how fast they go.

* * *

Carrot Sticks

Peel, wash and cut carrots in sticks, lengthwise. Cook until tender, drain, (save the water for soup) and arrange on baking pan. Spread each piece with butter, sprinkle with sugar, salt and pepper, and brown in quick oven. Serve at once.—L. A. C.

For the lowly carrot this dish in its cooking is very pleasing. Carrots prepared in this way give a nice touch of color for garnish around meats, besides being delicious to taste.

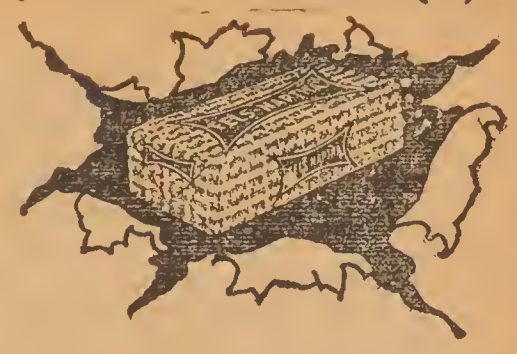
Price List For Standard Embroidery Articles

(*See color page opposite page* 15)

No. 1161: Silver knife case	50 cents
No. 1162: Silver fork case	50 cents
No. 1163: Silver tablespoon case .	50 cents
No. 1164: Silver teaspoon case ...	50 cents
No. 1101: Laundry bay stamped on tan crash	59 cents
No. 1795: Miss's crash apron, in soft green (fast color)	50 cents
No. 1191: Child's made-up apron of maize colored sulting 12 year size only	75 cents
No. 1171: Glass towel, knife and fork design	23 cents
No. 1172: Glass towel, pitcher design	23 cents
No. 1173: Glass towel, teapot design	23 cents
No. 1533: Five piece luncheon set: 36 x 36 inches lunch cloth, four 10 inch napkins	75 cents
No. 1754: Runner, white indian head, edges hemstitched	59 cents

Address all orders to Embroidery Dept., American Agriculturist, 461 4th Avenue, New York City.

Cinnamon toast is made easily if the cinnamon, sugar and butter are creamed together and spread on the toast.



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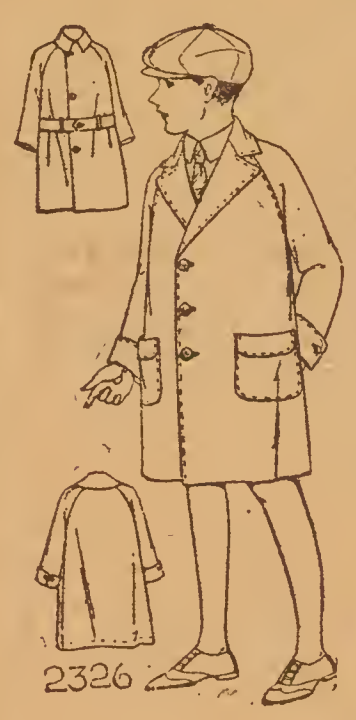
Restores Color and Beauty to Gray and Faded Hair

60c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

Hiscox Chem. Wks. Patchogue, N. Y.

Basketry Materials 65-Page Catalog and directions 15c. Reeds, raffia, wooden bases, chair cane, Indian ash splints, cane webbing, wooden beads, rush, pine needles, books, tools, dyes. Louis Stoughton Drake, Inc., 22 Everett St., Allston Station, Boston 34, Mass.

Clothes For The Family



Pattern 2326 *is a smart design for young boys. The raglan sleeve is easy to set in and the home dressmaker can easily get a tailored effect with it. It comes in sizes 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 2¾ yards of 36-inch material.* Price 13c.

Pattern 2929 *has the new collar and front closing so practical for young girls' frocks. Made up in pretty plaids found in winter materials, any girl would like this pattern. It comes in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 1½ yards of 40-inch material with ⅜ yard of 27-inch material contrasting.* Price 13c.

Pattern 2311 *is a charming apron for gifts or for one's own use. Cretonne, gingham, figured percales, or calicoes make up most attractively. It cuts in sizes small, medium and large. The medium size requires 1½ yards of 36-inch material.* Price 13c.

Pattern 2936 *is especially flattering to full figures. It has the slenderizing straight line effects, besides showing this season's touch in the removable vestee. It comes in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3 yards of 40-inch material with ¾ yard of 40-inch material contrasting.* Price 13c.

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XMAS IS COMING. Five choice litters Scotch Collie puppies Half Price. Welsh shepherds of all kinds. Trained dogs. MAPLE GROVE FARMS, Pope Mills, N. Y.

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SELECTED, FREE RANGE. White Wyandotte Cockerels. LAURA DECKER, Stanfordville, N. Y.

COLUMBIAN ROCK COCKERELS. March Hatch. Write for description and prices. WOODSIDE POULTRY FARM, Mahaffey, Pa.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, Regal Dorcas foundation, $3.50 and $5.00. HILLVIEW FARM, Wallkill, N. Y.

TURKEYS—Mammoth Bronze, Bourbon Red, Narragansett, White Holland hens, toms, unrelated pairs and trios, highest quality. Reasonable prices. WALTER BROS., Powhatan Point, Ohio.

BOURBON RED TURKEYS, Free range, Disease free. Hens $7, Toms $10, $12, Yearling Toms $16. Also white Chinese Ganders. C. C. COLEMAN, Rushville, Pa., Susquehanna County.

PUREBRED MAMMOTH BRONZE Turkeys, Wolf & Gold Bank Strain. May hatched. Until Dec. 18th. JULIA RACE, Rensselaer Falls, N. Y. R.D.

PUREBRED BOURBON RED TURKEYS, toms $10.00, hens $8.00. S. L. NOBLE, R. 3, DeKalk Jct., New York.

FOR SALE Columbian Wyandottes cockerels $2.50 each, farm raised. Also pedigreed white Collie pups. Write to JOHN SANTEE, Freeport, Ohio.

BARRON STRAIN, 5 choicest hens, all laying now, 1 cockerel $25. Also laying pullets $2-3. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. ED. WALKER, Newfane, N. Y.

BIG DISCOUNTS on early orders for our high quality chicks. Write for Catalogue. PORTLAND HATCHERY, Portland, Indiana.

ROUEN DRAKES, perfect markings, June hatched, $5.00 each. C. PICKERING, Comrie Ave., Johnstown, N. Y.

POULTRY—TURKEYS

PUREBRED RHODE ISLAND Red Cockerels. G. L. CROCKER, R. D. No. 37, LeRoy, N. Y.

MAMMOTH PEKIN DRAKES $4.00 each. Big laying strain. CERTIFIED HATCHERY, Deansboro, N. Y.

POULTRY SUPPLIES

EGG CASES—Wholesale dealer and shipper of second hand egg cases. Car lots a specialty. LOUIS OLOFSKY, 703 Greene Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y

FARMS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Farm about fifty-six acres in Schoharie Valley, contiguous Village Middleburgh, entirely fertile flats, suitable general farming or market gardening, brick residence, modern improvements, brick tenant house, practically new farm buildings, slate roofs, modern hen house. Horses, cows, farm implements. Address DOW and W. G. BEEKMAN, Owners, Middleburgh, N. Y.

DAIRY-POULTRY FARM ideally located in Orange County. Good buildings, electricity, and running water. For information write E. B. FLEMING, Walden, N. Y.

IN THE SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY of California farming is now a paying business, feeding millions of people in towns. Dairying, hogs, poultry and fruit should yield a good income. A small one-family farm, with little hired labor, insures success. You can work outdoors all the year. Best crops to plant are well proved. Selling is done co-operatively in established markets. Newcomers welcome. The Santa Fe Railway has no land to sell, but offers a free service in helping you get right location. Write for illustrated San Joaquin folder and get The Earth free for six months. C. L. SEAGRAVES, General Colonization Agent, Santa Fe Railway, 813 Railway Exchange, Chicago.

A FARM THAT WILL PAY YOU BIG. Greatest farming advantages in America. Concrete roads have opened great Peninsula between Chespeake Bay and Ocean to intensive cultivation. Splitting up large farms. Fine land at low prices. Low taxes. Marketing associations. Astonishing crop profits. Address Room 142 DEL-MAR-VA BUILDING, Salisbury, Md.

FARM IMPLEMENTS

A MACHINE FOR PICKING UP STONES. The development of a machine is under way; and near completed; to pick up the loose stone on farm land. It works as a smoothing harrow, which is harrowing the land, rakes the stones to one side and picks them up in the wheel, which makes the draft very slight as there are no gears. Would draw no harder than a wheel harrow or cultivator. The stones are elevated in the wheel and deposited in a dump body on the frame, which can be unloaded like an old-fashioned ox cart. It will be very simple to operate, requiring only a team and driver, will pick up stones 10 inches in diameter. For further information, address F. E. YORK, Earlville, N. Y.

HELP WANTED

WANTED: A good girl or woman to care for home and help with cooking. A good steady job for some good girl or middle-aged lady. Write for information. JAMES FARRELL, R. 2. B 48, Bradford, Pa.

WANTED A FARMER: A single man to run 70 acre farm near Mehoopany, Penna., having fruit, about 10 cows, potatoes and general farming, must be able to run tractor and cars and general farm machinery.

This farm has just been purchased by a business man, who intends to stock and run it in an up-to-date practical manner.

There are two elderly ladies on the farm to look after the house work.

Replying give age, experience, religion, references. Do not reply unless you wish steady work, willing to work hard and know your stuff.

Apply R. G. DAVIS, 1166 Murray Street, Forty-Fort, Penn.

OWING TO THE INCREASING DEMAND for Dairy Improvement Associations a training school for association milk testers will be given at the College of Agriculture from January 17 to 29, 1927. The work will include Babcock testing, computing rations, and record keeping. For complete information write to G. W. TAILBY, JR., Dept. of Animal Husbandry, Ithaca, New York.

SALESMEN to sell our high grade garden and field seeds direct to planters. A good paying position for man acquainted with farming. Experience unnecessary, but honesty and industry are. COBB CO., Franklin, Mass.

WANTED—MARRIED MAN for Fruit Farm, CARY W. MONTGOMERY, R. R. 7, Newark, Ohio.

SITUATIONS WANTED

YOUNG MAN 30 wishes position as companion to bachelor. BOX 398 c/o AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

HIDES—FURS—SHIPPERS

HIDES, PELTS, WOOL, RAW FURS, TALLOW—we buy at best cash price. Write for prices and tags. We sell sole leather, meat scrap and salt. S. H. LIVINGSTON, Successor to Keystone Hide Co., Lancaster, Pa.

WE SOLICIT SMALL or large consignments of farmers or butchers beef and horse hides, etc., at current values, Freight (not express) paid for fifty pounds or more. Write for tags and prices. PENNSYLVANIA HIDE CO., INC., Scranton, Pa.

TRAPPERS be sure of best prices. Write for price list now. BENJAMIN DORMAN, 147 W. 24th St.. N. Y. C.

RAW FURS—WANTED, Especially Muskrats—$1.75, Brown Weasels—$1.35. We Pay Postage, Hold Separate, Get our Flat definite Prices. STERN FUR CO., New Brunswick, New Jersey.

TREASURE BOOK Trapper's Supplies at Big Savings and important information. Highest Prices in years. W. IRVING HERSKOVITS FUR CO., Inc., 74 W. 28th St. N. Y. C.

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WONDERVIEW EXTRACTED HONEY for your hot cakes, clover or buckwheat. Five pounds prepaid, third zone, $1.00. OSCAR WOODRUFF, Towanda, Pa.

10 LBS. CLOVER $2.00. Buckwheat $1.75. Postpaid third zone. 60 Lbs. Here. Buckwheat $6.00. Clover Blend (Mostly Clover) $6.50. HENRY WILLIAMS, Romulus, N. Y.

FINE QUALITY BUCKWHEAT Fall Honey 60 lb. can $5.50, two $10.00 here. 10 lbs. $1.75. 5 lbs $1.00 prepaid 3rd zone. EDWARD REDDOUT, New Woodstock, New York.

PURE EXTRACTED Buckwheat honey. 5 lb. pail, 90 cents postpaid third zone. EDWIN RICKARD, Schoharie, New York.

HONEY—We need choice comb-honey and maple syrup for select trade. HALLOCK, Clayton, New Jersey.

MISCELLANEOUS

OAT STRAW and all kinds hay, Clover mixed especially. Get delivered prices, Carloads. JAMES E. DANTE, Jr., East Worcester, N. Y.

TAXIDERMIST WORK. Deer head $9 to $11. Ladies' Furs $8 to $10. Other work reasonable. Mounted specimens for sale. 20 years experience. D. H. SWINBURN, Littleton, N. H.

STOW'S PATENT STOVE BRICK. Fit any range. easily applied. Price, One dollar with order. Castings furnished. Agents wanted. S. J. STOW, New Haven, Ct.

CASH PAID for Dairymen's League Certificates of indebtedness, all series. L. F. THORNTON, Dimock, Pa.

DOLLARS PAID for old Postage Stamps on envelopes used before 1875 also Civil War patriotic envelopes. JOHN GLAZE, Brightwood, Mass

HAVE YOU A CAMERA?—Write for Free Samples of our big magazines showing how to make better Pictures and earn money. AMERICAN PHOTOGRAPHY, 131 Camera House, Boston, 17, Mass.

CASH PAID for old letters and envelopes with stamps on. Write or send what you have. References if necessary. A. E. FREEDMAN, 597 Hudson Ave., Albany, N. Y.

OLD BAGS WANTED. We pay 5c each for feeds, middling and bran bags. And good prices for other bags. OWASCO BAG CO., Cleveland St., Rochester, N. Y.

EXTENSION LADDERS—20 to 32 ft., 25c ft. Freight paid. A. L. FERRIS, Interlaken, N. Y.

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18 ARTISTIC XMAS CARDS Beautiful tissue-lined envelopes, each different, $2 store value. Just send $1. Satisfaction guaranteed. HOLICARD SPECIALTIES, Dept. C, 30 E. 10th St., New York City.

UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER, guaranteed work like new. Third original cost. Sample letter. SAMUEL KLEIN, Caldwell, N. J.

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REGISTERED Delaine rams, large, the wool and mutton combination; also ewes. J. C. WEATHERBY, Trumansburg, N. Y.

FOR SALE—10 Registered Hampshire ewes. BERT A. EGAN, Ovid, N. Y.

SWINE

REGISTERED POLAND CHINAS, Berkshires, Chester Whites, Eight Week pigs, Bred Sows, Service Boars, Beagles, Collies. P. HAMILTON, Cochranville, Pa.

REGISTERED O. I. C's. "The hog that satisfies" Pigs, Bred Sows, herd sire. Best blood lines. Fair prices. GEO. N. RUPRACHT, Mallory, N. Y.

TOBACCO

CIGAR SMOKERS—Buy direct. Postpaid. "No Names," Long Filler: $3.00 hundred, $1.75 fifty. "Hoffman House Bouquet," Long Filler, genuine Sumatra wrapper and banded: $4.00 hundred, $2.25 fifty. Trial order fifty each, $3.50. Double value or money refunded. CARNEY-GRAHAM CO., Paducah, Kentucky.

SPECIAL

THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY of New York desires to place bright, attractive children in free family homes. These children range in age from babies to fifteen years and are of both sexes. If interested, communicate with MISS C. B. COMSTOCK, agent, 21 Collier St., Hornell, N. Y.

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PATCHWORK. Send fifteen cents for household package, bright new calicoes and percales. Your money's worth every time. PATCHWORK COMPANY. Meriden. Conn.

BARREL LOTS Slightly Damaged Crockery, Hotel Chinaware, Cookingware, Glassware, etc. Shipped direct from Factory to Consumer. Write for Particulars.
E. SWASEY & COMPANY, PORTLAND, ME.

Apple Exchange

DUNDEE, Yates Co., N. Y.
W. R. Howell. Baldwin, Greening, King, Twenty-Ounce. Baskets or Barrels.

WARSAW, Wyoming Co., R. D. 2, N. Y.
Charles H. Draper. Greening, Northern Spy.

TULLY, Onondaga Co., N. Y.
John E. Dwyer. Northern Spy, Greening, Wagner.

HIMROD, Yates Co., N. Y.
W. G. Cornell. Baldwin, Greening. Hand-picked.

FLEMINGTON, Hunterdon Co., Box 492, N. J.
James J. Huggins. Baldwin, York Imperial, Stark, Salisbury and others. $.80 per bushel, good quality, sprayed.

BRANCHVILLE, Sussex Co., N. J.
Harvey A. Kice. Baldwin, Greening, Pippins, Twenty-Ounce, Fallawaters.

PATTERSON, Passaic Co., 245 N. 7th St., N. J.
Richard Stoffels. Would like to get Baldwin apples. Interested in selling apples.

DELHI, Delaware Co., N. Y.
W. J. Armstrong. Would like to buy Kings, Spies, McIntosh, R. I. Greenings, one half barrel each.

FORESTVILLE, Chautauqua Co., N. Y.
L. M. Downer. Spy, Greening, Baldwin. Trees sprayed, pruned and fertilized.

WALDEN, Orange Co., R. D. 2, N. Y.
L. D. Morrissey. Baldwin, Greening, Northern Spy. Price reasonable.

LIBERTY, Sullivan Co., N. Y.
Charles Taylor. King, Greening, Baldwin, Delicious. Barrels or baskets.

SEWARD, Schoharie Co., N. Y.
W. S. Rowley. Spy, Pound Sweets and King.

NIOBE, Chautauqua Co., N. Y.
G. C. Fowler. Twenty Ounce, Baldwin, Talman Sweets, Greening, King, Spy, Ben Davis. $1.00 per bushel.

CONGERS, Rockland Co., Box 45, N. Y.
C. R. Albright. Baldwin, R. I. Greening, Old Winesap. Bushel baskets.

WALLKILL, Ulster Co., N. Y.
W. Hotaling. Baldwin, R. I. Greening. Baskets and barrels.

KIRKVILLE, Onondaga Co., N. Y.
L. S. Bettinger. Northern Spy, Baldwin, Tallman Sweets, R. I. Greening, Seek-No-Further, Banana, Ben Davis. Sprayed.

NIOBE, Chautauqua Co., N. Y.
C. G. Crumb. Pound Sweets, Black Gillflower, Spitzenberg, Lady, McIntosh Reds. All perfect sprayed fruit.

WATKINS, Schuyler Co., N. Y.
Frank Waugh. Baldwin, Northern Spy, Hendrick Sweet, Greening, Hubbardson.

HOOSICK FALLS, Rensselaer Co., N. Y.
Scott P. Smith. Pippin, Honey, Baldwin, Greening, Spies.

SYLVANIA, Bradford Co., Pa.
Fred W. Card. Baldwin. York Imperial, Fallawater, Northern Spy, McIntosh and R. I. Greening.

RIVERTON, Burlington Co., N. J.
Nathan H. Conrow & Son. Stayman, Rome. Bushel and half bushel baskets.

BORDENTOWN, Burlington Co., R. D. 1, N. J.
Estelle E. Honnor. Baldwin, Russett, Stark, York Imperial, Paragon, Winesap, Rome Beauty.

CLAYTON, Gloucester Co., N. J.
L. T. Hallock & Son. Stayman Winesap, McIntosh, Jonathan, Delicious, Paragon, Grimes Golden, Old Fashioned Winesap, Smokehouse, Winter Banana. Choice hand picked, sprayed stock. Bushel shipments.

Service Bureau

Patent "Radio" Medicines Adjudged Fraudulent

THE alleged medicinal efficacy of slightly radioactive waters and other slightly radioactive preparations has been found to be much misrepresented, by the Bureau of Chemistry of the United States Department of Agriculture, which, in the enforcement of the Federal Food and Drugs Act, have made a nation-wide survey of waters and drugs alleged to be radioactive. The products analyzed for content of radium included hair tonics, bath compounds, suppositories, tissue creams, tonic tablets, face powders, ointments, mouth washes, demulcents, opiates, ophthalmic solutions, healing pads and other preparations in solid, semi-solid and liquid form for which therapeutic value because of alleged radioactively was claimed. Only five per cent of the products analyzed and claimed to be radioactive contained radium in sufficient quantities to render them entitled to consideration as therapeutic agents and then only in certain very limited conditions, say the officials. Highly exaggerated therapeutic claims obviously designed to mislead the purchaser are being made for many of the products which contain little or no radium. One of the samples examined consisted of a short glass rod coated on one end with a yellow substance and enclosed in a glass bulb. The bulb is designed to be hung over the bed and according to the claims of the inventor causes dispersion of "all thoughts and worry about work and troubles and brings contentment, satisfaction and body comfort that soon results in peaceful, restful sleep."

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST through its Service Bureau has repeatedly warned its readers about these fraudulent patent medicines which claim such miraculous cures but in reality are nothing more or less than schemes to enrich the promoters. It is a known fact that radium can do harm as well as good. Consequently it should never be resorted to unless it is in the hands of a competent physician or surgeon.

Avoid A Court Action

We own a large farm. On this farm there was a lake of aout 70 acres entirely surrounded by our land. The dam that held back the water is around 100 years old. This spring the dam was inspected by a State Engineer and he said that we would have to make a cement spillway. We corresponded with the State and on August 25th they said that due to the temporary sluiceway we had put in we need not repair it until May 15, 1927. Saturday morning water was at a low mark but the dam gave way. It has damaged others somewhat. It is hard to tell just how much damage is done. Can we be held for that damage?—New York.

YOUR liability for the failure of this dam will depend upon the opinion of twelve good men and true as to whether you were negligent or not. You have one rule in your favor and that is that you are not liable for the damage done by the dam breaking if they who were damaged are unable to prove that you were negligent in maintaining your dam. The fact that you made some repairs and the additional fact that the state's representatives excused further repairs until 1927 are in your favor but against you there is the fact that the dam was one hundred years old and that it failed under no great pressure or flood that you could not have forseen. We believe it would be more advisable to try to effect a compromise with your neighbors who feel they suffered damages, rather than go through a distressing court action.

Where A Will Is Altered

I would like information on the making of wills. Must a will be perfect to be legal? For instance, if a person draws a line through the name of a deceased heir in a will, will it cause the will to be illegal? Suppose the month when the witnesses signed the will is given but the day omitted. Is the will valid? When a person is left a small sum can be bring in a bill for board and care?

YOU have well expressed it. The will doesn't have to be perfect. The crossing out of a word does not work a revocation or a cancellation of a will; it can still be probated, and the same is true as to the omission of the day of the month in the testation clause. A person who is remembered in a will can still present a bill against the estate although if the deceased indicated in his will that the gift should be in lieu of any other other compensation the person would have to make a choice; he could not in that case have his claim paid and claim the gift too.

"THE PROOF OF THE PUDDING—"

Newton, N. J., Nov. 18, 1926

I wish to thank both the American Agriculturist and the North American Accident Insurance Company for the check received after an accident which disabled me for a period of four weeks. Also for the prompt attention I received. Just ten days from the time I mailed the company the last blank which the Doctor and I had to fill out after my disability, I received the check for forty dollars.

I certainly am glad that I received the check while in this particular locality, as an agent for a well-known paper had been through here a short time before we came (my husband's work takes us to many different places) and had told the people here that the whole thing was a fake, and was absolutely no good. The people of course all believed him. Therefore, when I received the check I was only too glad to show it to the people in order to prove to them that their money was well spent.

Thanking you all again, I am
Yours truly,
MRS. FIDELIA H. HOWELL.

When One Owner Is Stubborn

If two persons own a farm jointly, and one refuses to sell, when one wishes to go into different work, cannot the one refusing be compelled to give half the value of farm? There has been three very good offers for this farm, but one will not give their consent to sell. One is in poor health and wishes to go on a smaller farm but cannot unless they can get their money from the present one.

YOU have the right to sell your part or interest in the joint property to a stranger and no partition suit is necessary. If the other joint tenant doesn't want to sell or doesn't want to pay you for your interest you can disregard him entirely and sell your interest to anyone you choose, even if the other joint tenant is making his home on the property. If it is pure stubborness on the part of the other man probably about the time you propose to sell your interest to someone he doesn't like he will soon get over his stubborn streak and join you in accepting one of these flattering offers.

A Question Of Ownership

I wish to have the following questions answered: (1) May real estate be deeded jointly to mother and daughter so that in case of the death of one the other holds all property? (2) When a tenant leaves before his time is up can he demand his one-half interest in the cattle that was raised while he was working the farm? There were no writings at any time.

AS to your real estate problem, yes. The right of survivorship is one of the incidents of joint ownership and you may have a deed made out to yourself and your daughter as joint tenants making one of you the owner of all the property when the other dies.

As to the calves and the tenant who leaves before his time is up, it all depends upon what arrangement you had with him and whether he left without your permission. You might be able to say that unless he worked out his term he wasn't worth anything to you and especially so if the cows belonged to you. We trust that he didn't take French leave and take a lot of things with him.

The Farmer's Dollar —and his Taxes

Rising taxes, regardless of the purpose for which levied, are one of the chief items in the vicious circle of rising costs to the average citizen.

About 20% of county, town and city taxes, and about 10% of state taxes are required to pay the interest and sinking fund charges on public debts.

Thus funds borrowed today to be paid back in years to come are, in effect, a mortgage on the future income of agriculture and industry.

One of the surest ways of increasing the purchasing power of the dollar of the farmer and the average citizen lies in the restriction of the expenditure of public monies to necessary public improvements only.

NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

New York Central Lines

Boston & Albany—Michigan Central—Big Four—Pittsburgh & Lake Erie
and the New York Central and Subsidiary Lines

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New York Central Station, Rochester, N.Y.
La Salle St. Station, Chicago, Ill. Michigan Central Station, Detroit, Mich.
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HERTZLER & ZOOK PORTABLE WOOD SAW

Saws firewood, lumber, lath, posts etc. Ripping table can be attached. Lowest priced practical saw made. Other styles and sizes at money-making prices. Also H & Z all steel Concrete Mixers—money saver on all concrete jobs.

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Gates, Steel Posts, Barb Wire, Metal or Ready Roofing, Paints, etc., until you get my new Cut Price Catalog. I want you to see the big savings I'm giving this season. Write today for my Big 112-page Bargain Book. Get my cut prices before you buy. I pay the freight, guarantee the quality. - Jim Brown.
THE BROWN FENCE & WIRE CO., Dept.3004, Cleveland, O.

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COMPLETE outfits, everything you need when you go into timber. No extras to buy. Saws 15 to 25 cords a day. Cheapest to operate—runs all day at cost of 2c an hour per H-P. Burns any fuel with big surplus of power for any work. USE IT FOR OTHER WORK. Completely equipped with WICO magneto, speed and power regulator, throttling governor and 2 fly-wheels so can be used for any other jobs—pumping water, grinding grain, etc.—an all-purpose outfit that will work every day in the year. Only 3 minutes to change from log saw to tree saw—10 seconds to clamp to tree. Fastest felling ever known. Fells trees from any position.

Lifetime Guarantee

FREE BOOK Simply send name today for NEW catalog, lower prices special offers, and how to make money with these rigs. Tells all about engines, sawing outfits and pumpers.

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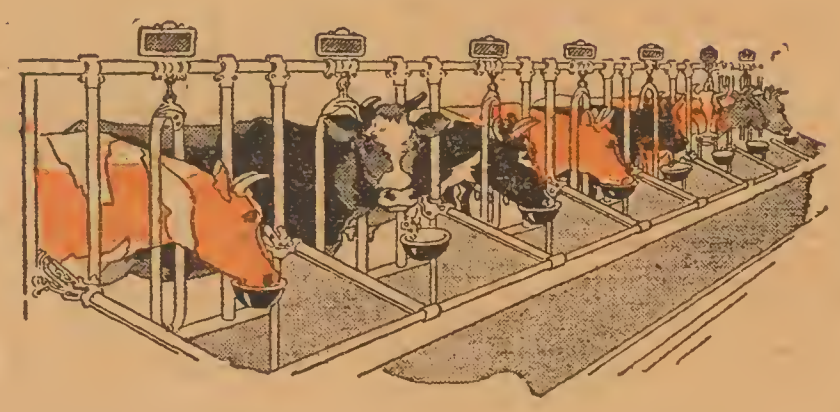
"3 HOURS SHIPPING SERVICE"

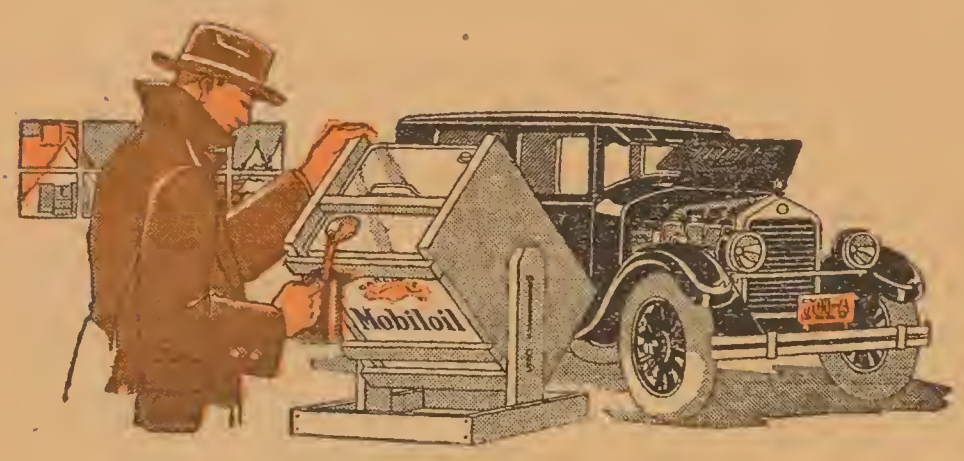
When writing to advertizers be sure to mention the American Agriculturist.

Keep Winter's thieving fingers out of your milk pails.



WITH freezing weather come special farm problems. For example, the care of cows. To give the maximum amount of milk a cow must drink all the water she can. But a cow cannot consume as much icy water as she can warm water. Therefore, several prominent farm papers advise warming water for cows during cold weather. This additional care and expense is paid for many times over by increased flow of milk and increased profits.

How to keep Winter from stealing engine efficiency, too.



ANOTHER important farm problem in winter is efficient operation of your car, truck and tractor. Avoidance of winter driving trouble is largely a matter of correct lubrication. Follow the Cold Weather Recommendations in the Gargoyle Mobiloil Chart while the temperature is below freezing. The correct grade of Mobiloil repays its slightly extra cost in many ways—easier starting, lower gas and oil consumption, smoother running, lower repair bills, less carbon and overheating. *Mobiloil proves the cheapest oil to use the year around.*

Cold weather driving tips to save you trouble and expense.

Make this CHART *your guide*

THE correct grades of Gargoyle Mobiloil for engine lubrication of prominent passenger cars are specified below.

The grades of Gargoyle Mobiloil, indicated below, are Mobiloil "E," Mobiloil Arctic ("Arc"), Mobiloil "A," Mobiloil "BB," and Mobiloil "B."

Follow winter recommendations when temperatures from 32° F (freezing) to 0° F (zero) prevail. Below zero use Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic (except Ford Cars, use Gargoyle Mobiloil "E").

If your car is not listed here, see the complete Mobiloil Chart at your dealer's.

NAMES OF PASSENGER CARS	1926		1925		1924		1923	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Buick	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Cadillac	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A
Chandler	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Chevrolet	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Chrysler 4	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	....	....	....	....
Chrysler 6	A	A	A	A	A	A	....	....
Dodge Brothers	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Essex	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Ford	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Franklin	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
Hudson	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Hupmobile	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Jewett	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Maxwell	....	....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Nash	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Oakland	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A
Oldsmobile (4 & 6)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Overland	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Packard 6	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A	A	A
Packard 8	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Paige	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Reo	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Star	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Studebaker	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Velie	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Willys-Knight 4	B	Arc.	B	Arc.	B	Arc.	B	Arc.
Willys-Knight 6	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	....	....	....	....

1. Always push out clutch pedal before starting the engine. This relieves the "drag" of the transmission on the starter.
2. When starting in cold weather, use choke only while cranking. Push it back part way the instant the engine starts and fully, as soon as possible.
3. Allow the engine to warm up before attempting fast driving.
4. Use alcohol or other suitable anti-freezing mixture in the radiator and keep at proper strength during cold weather.
5. Keep radiator protected by suitable cover during cold weather.
6. Use only oil that you know is suited to your engine. The correct grade of Mobiloil will give you lowest cost per mile and is worth a special trip to town, if necessary.
7. In winter you use the choke more freely. This dilutes the oil in the crankcase more rapidly. This necessitates more frequent draining of the crankcase. Consult Chart of Recommendations for the correct grade of Mobiloil for winter driving.

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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

DECEMBER 11, 1926

Danish Farmers Their Own Packers

Things That Interested Me In Their Cooperative Packing Houses

By FRANK O. LOWDEN

President, Holstein-Friesian Association of America
Formerly Governor of Illinois

I HAD a very interesting day at the cooperative packing plant at Frederikssund, which was established in 1894, during my visit to Denmark last summer. It is a modern plant in every way. The funds for its erection and the working capital were borrowed from a savings bank, payment of which was spread over twenty years. In order to properly secure the bank the members of the cooperative agreed to deliver their hogs at the factory for a period of twenty years. The plant had been rebuilt in 1910 and when we visited it all loans had been paid in full and the members owned the plant. The manager for the society is Frederik L. Sieck, who has been at the head of the plant since it was established more than 30 years ago. This particular plant was selling its entire pork product to dealers in Great Britain and other foreign countries. The factory has standing orders from buyers who in most cases buy at the factory's own price. The farmers are realizing upon their hogs a substantially higher price than the American farmers are receiving.

FRANK O. LOWDEN

One of the significant things we learned there was that 70 per cent of the total price which is paid by the final consumer for pork products went to the grower of the pigs. In this country from 35 to 40 per cent of the price to the consumer actually goes into the pockets of the producers. Here we have a forceful illustration of how the spread between the producer and the consumer may be diminished where producers cooperatively dispose of their product. This does not mean at all that our packers are receiving this vast difference, but only that under the present method of distribution of food products in the United States the spread is much greater than it need be.

Again, we have an illustration in this plant of the effect of the cooperative upon production. Some of the members from time to time send inferior hogs. Through cooperation with the breeding societies the cooperative distributes from 150 to 200 of the very best boars and sows among these producers who seem to be lagging behind. A short time before our visit the hogs being delivered were below the weight required by the market for best prices. The management sent out a notice to the members stating that for the future there would be a slight differential in the price in favor of hogs of the larger weight. Within a month, as the manager stated, this was corrected and hogs only of desirable weight were shipped to the factory.

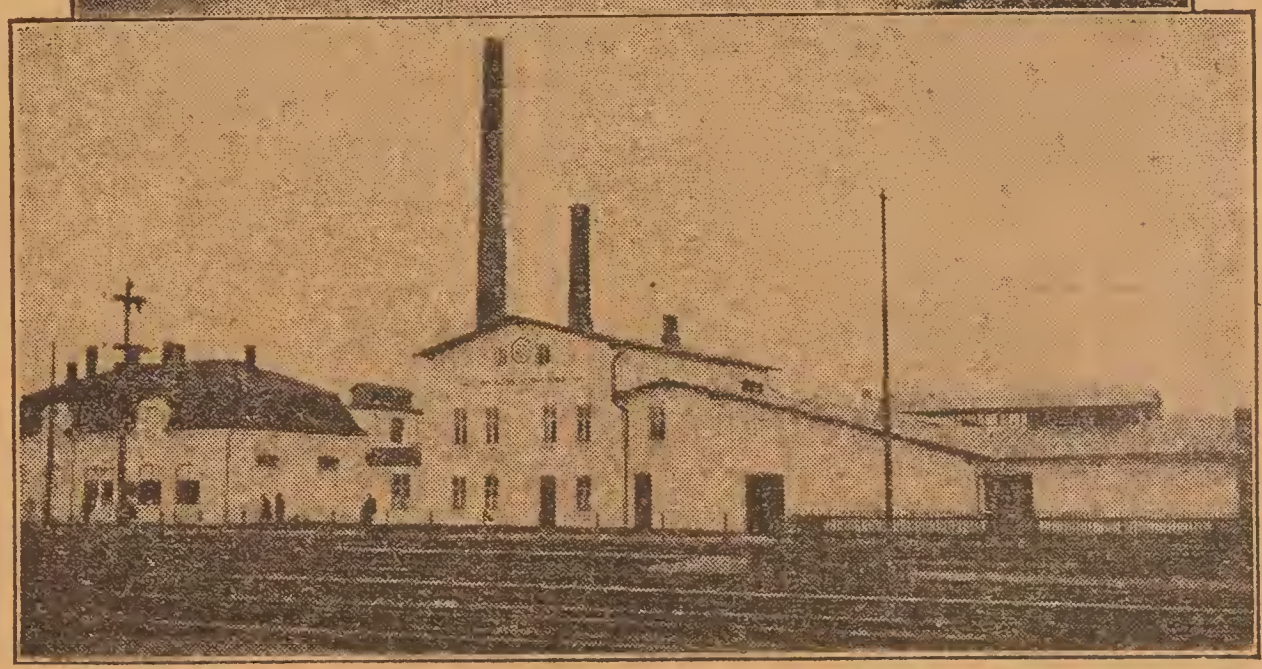
The cooperative also employs a similar method in bringing about a better adjustment between production and demand. If the supply promises to outrun demand, they secure the shipment of lighter hogs, paying for them more per pound than for the heavier hogs. If, on the other hand, the supply is unequal to the demand, they offer the larger price for the larger hog per pound. In this we find a hint of one of the ways at least by which cooperatives can bring about a better adjustment between supply and demand.

The management of the factory is under inspection of the Government's veterinary surgeons, and all sound pigs, properly butchered and prepared for the market, receive the Government "Lur" brand.

There is also a cooperative wholesale selling agency in England for the sale of Danish pork products. Though it handles a little less than a third of these products, it has had a powerful influence in that market, which is the chief export market for Denmark. It has stabilized prices. It has prevented the speculators from combining to depress prices. It has materially reduced the charges which the private commission merchants formerly imposed.

I am going to consider briefly some of the reasons for the success of the Danish farmers. Many people say: "Oh, this is all well enough for Denmark. Denmark is a small country, densely populated, and can not be compared to the United States." There is doubtless something in this. Not as much, however, I think as might be supposed. For in Denmark the cooperatives have achieved their success largely through the principle of federation. They first established

(*Continued on page* 8)



Top; Danish farmers delivering hogs to a cooperative plant of which the picture below is typical

The McCormick-Deering P & O Little Genius 3-furrow plow is shown here pulled by the sturdy 4-cylinder McCormick-Deering 15-30 Tractor. The little Genius is built in 2, 3, and 4-furrow sizes for tractors of various power ratings.

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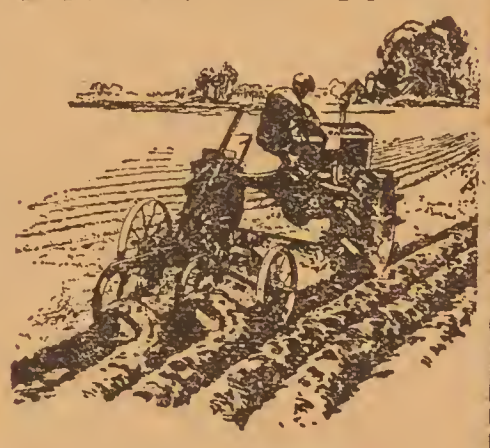

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With the Fruit Growers—Winter Care of Strawberries

STRAWBERRIES are not likely to freeze out. It is not the cold that kills them. Sometimes it is exposure of the roots to frost by soil working away from them until the crowns stand up an inch or more above the ground, supported by exposed roots. Strawberry crowns should be neither above nor below the surface and one of the first winter jobs is to remedy any faults of this kind.

Mulching is a safeguard against excessive drying of the soil in winter as well as bulging of the soil, lifting the plants and breaking the roots. It should never be deep. I have seen many patches killed by deep covering. It rots the crowns. Very coarse mulching material is best. Chaff or leaves pack down when they get wet and smother the plants. They must have their air even in winter.

Winter feeding is ideal for strawberries. Poultry manure is good, but must not be applied heavily. My plan is to pulverize the manure and mix it with an equal part of soil moist enough so it will not be dusty. Take a shovelfull and distribute with a sweep like the broadcaster sowing seeds. If the plants are in narrow rows spreading in a six inch strip along each side of the rows will serve, but merely cover the soil with the manure mixture. Some bonemeal will improve the mixture. Apply this anytime during the winter and it will be slowly carried down and spread through the soil.

Neither the mulch nor the manure should be placed before the ground freezes, and my preference is to distribute the manure before the mulch, though it makes not much difference. This light winter mulch should not be confused with the heavy coarse straw mulch spread between the rows in the spring and worked in under the plants to keep the fruit clean and make picking easier. Most of the spring mulch is removed to permit cultivating, but the winter mulch is worked into the soil for humus. LEWIS HILLARA.

Hydrated Or Quick Lime for Bordeaux?

I read recently the statement that quick lime makes better Bordeaux Mixture than hydrated lime. My understanding is that hydrated lime is quick lime which has been slaked. Do you know whether the statement is true and if so what the reason is that quick lime is considered better?—R. W., New Jersey.

WE referred this question to Professor M. F. Barrus of the Department of Plant Pathology, of the State Department of Agriculture, who gave us the following reply: "The general reason for believing that quick lime makes better Bordeaux Mixture than hydrated lime lies in the fact that a finer and thinner film is formed and that this film stays in suspension better (does not settle so soon) than when hydrated lime is used. Due to the longer suspension and a finer film, a better covering is obtained. As a matter of fact, there is not a great difference but I think it is sufficient to warrant one using quick lime where it can be readily obtained."

A New Book

The Small Fruits of New York

By U. P. Hedrick, Assisted by G. H. Howe, O. M. Taylor, Alwin Berger, G. L. Slate, and Olav Einset.

With The Small Fruits of New York which has just come from the press, the State Experiment Station at Geneva completes the series of books on the hardy fruits. Dr. U. P. Hedrick, Station horticulturist, and his assistants have assembled a vast amount of valuable information on small fruits and have prepared a most attractive volume.

On account of the high cost of publication, the State Comptroller has ruled that the book must be sold at cost, $7.50 per volume. Orders should be sent, together with remittance, to the State Experiment Station at Geneva, N. Y.

The Outlook for Beans

Market Prospects and Reports from New York State Growers

By FRED. W. OHM
Associate Editor, American Agriculturist

A COUPLE of weeks ago I prepared an article for the readers of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, endeavoring to give a picture of the potato situation in New York State. It seemed that the issue was hardly off the press when requests started coming in for the same kind of story on beans. Accordingly I wrote to about 50 prominent growers, county agents and others in the western New York bean district for some brief notes on local crop conditions. Right here I wish to take the opportunity to thank those in behalf of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST and our readers who so promptly responded to our request.

FRED. W. OHM

Before taking up local conditions, however, I want to touch upon some other factors that have a material influence on the market and prices, factors that are not ordinarily taken into consideration. Because of these, any man who takes up himself the responsibility of making a prediction about beans, has a lot of nerve. I have been unable to find anyone who will hazard more than an opinion, and I have talked to some of the best informed men in the trade. I am passing their opinions on to you for what they are worth. I take no responsibility for them. I personally put considerable faith in them for they come from men who have spent a life time in the business and they should know something about the machinery.

Beans are not like potatoes. They more closely approximate wheat, because they come in for a lot of foreign competition. It is these foreign beans which we are getting in such large quantities that make it almost impossible to predict what is ahead. And if you do not believe me, just spend a day in the market. A couple of hours, in fact, will be enough to convince you.

Ten years ago foreign beans were not known on our markets as they are today. The little unpleasantness that turned Europe upside down changed a lot of things besides the Kaiser's status, including our bean market. Years ago, if the bean crop was short the price went up to a point that still permitted consumption. Conversely if the beans were plentiful the price went down. That is all changed now. Today France, Italy, Hungary and other European provinces are shipping as fine beans to our markets as were ever raised on these shores—and selling them. They pay a tariff of $1.75 per hundred pounds. I was shown a sample of pea beans by one of the biggest bean merchants in New York City and I am telling you, they were mighty nice stock.

South America Coming In

South America is getting into the business, too. Five years ago Chili did not ship a bean. A couple of years ago she shipped 10 cars. Last year, I am told, she increased it to 50 and this year the quantity will be greatly increased. And unfortunately, the Chilean beans go to one of our best customers, Cuba.

Then we must also consider that where New York state was once *the* bean state, today we have many competitors right here at home. Michigan, Colorado, Idaho, California, New Mexico are all heavy producers, in fact Michigan and California have passed us in production, although the latter does not come in as direct competition with us, as does Michigan.

We all know what a terrible year this has been on bean growers. Even as far back as July the weatherman began raising a ruckus. I was visiting some of my folks in Wayne County and we had one rainy Sunday that came within an ace of washing half the bean crop into the ditches and sluice-ways. Empire state growers were not the only ones who were hit. Michigan and Colorado growers are also in a sad plight. The crop is going to be short —no question about it—for many fields will not even be harvested to say nothing of the heavy damage to those beans already in the barns.

Domestic Crop Short of 1925

On October 1 it was estimated by the Department of Agricultural Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture that the crop of the entire country would yield approximately 17 million bushels of dried beans, which was about 300,000 bushels under the September 1 promise. This estimate is approximately 2½ million bushels short of the crop produced in 1925. However, it is estimated that it will be fully that amount above the five-year average.

In New York and Michigan where damage has been considerable by wet weather, the "pick" will be heavy. New York's crop was estimated on October 1 as 1,668,000 bushels. The Michigan crop is estimated slightly in excess of six million bushels which is over 2 million bushels below what it was a year ago. The New York State Department of Farms and Markets reports that on November 1 about one-third of the beans in New York were harvested and in the barns. The rest were either pulled or bunched in the fields where they were rotting or else were standing unharvested. Some of those bunched had been

(*Continued on page 7*)

Growing Potatoes in the Connecticut Valley

Forty-Four Acres in Hartford County Average Three Hundred and Eighty-Six Bushels

A FEW crops grown on a large scale is the general plan followed by Mr. Louis Grant of Buckland, Hartford County, Connecticut. I saw 17,000 bushels there—more potatoes than I have ever seen at one time before. Mr. Grant had just completed digging for the year and says that storage with him is not so much an attempt to get the possible increase in price as it is to supply the local market the year round.

"We grow potatoes here as good as anywhere in the country", said Mr. Grant, "and in the fall we get a premium for them. Each winter, however, this premium seems to have disappeared and I am putting up my potatoes two bushels in a bag and stenciling my name on the bags so that their quality will create a steady year round demand for them."

The feature of Mr. Grant's farm which appeals to me as being particularly interesting is the fact that potatoes are a comparatively new venture for him. A few years ago his principal cash crop was tobacco. The story of his change to potatoes was told by him as follows:

"During the war times there was a great deal of talk in this county regarding the fact that tobacco was more or less a non-essential and advising farmers to grow food crops instead. At this time I put in five acres of potatoes and bought a considerable amount of machinery so that I could take proper care of them. I soon found that I had too big an investment in machinery to make this profitable so that it might be said that I bought a farm to go along with the machinery. The farm is 110 acres in extent and was at one time a dairy farm. This gave me a total acreage of 150 of which 96 acres is tillable land. Another factor which had a big influence in my change to potatoes is the difficulty we have had in marketing tobacco. Mr. Southwick, the County Agent, and myself were both active in the formation of the Connecticut Valley Tobacco Growers Association which was started in 1922. This association has a five year contract and the returns from the association were so unsatisfactory that I concluded that the best plan would be to stop raising tobacco until after my contract expired. I do not want to give you the impression that I do not believe in cooperation because this would not be true. However, I do believe that a cooperation must return to the farmer a satisfactory price if it is to be successful. One of the difficulties with this association has been that it has held tobacco for a long period. We have not yet received all the money for our 1923 crop."

The farm home of Louis L. Grant in Hartford County, Connecticut.

Part of the crowd which attended a potato meeting on Mr. Grant's farm. A measured acre was dug and yielded 489 bushels.

I suggested to Mr. Grant that one reason for writing up these stories of the experiences of farmers who have been successful in their efforts is to strike a note of optimism and show that in spite of rather unsatisfactory conditions many farmers have been doing very well.

"Anyone can make money in farming", said Mr. Grant, "if he will do it on a large enough scale and produce crops efficiently. It is necessary to produce a high yield per acre to reduce the cost per unit."

"Some folks will say that would help," I replied but if everyone should follow the example of you and other men it would result in a tremendous overproduction. Mr. Grant replied that if this should happen which isn't probable, some of us would have to find some other sort of work to do. His results bear out his ideas. His cost per acre is relatively high, but his cost per bushel is low.

(*Continued on page 12*)

How the Cole School Laws Work for You

Farm Sentiment Changed As Results Become More Apparent

DURING the last two sessions of the New York State Legislature several amendments and laws were passed affecting rural schools. This legislation is the most important and far-reaching of any school laws passed in a generation. Since it was enacted it has been grossly misrepresented and therefore at first was badly misunderstood. In recent months, however, and particularly during the last few weeks, farmers have begun to see real results from this new school legislation in the reduction of their taxes so that there has been a big increase in appreciation of and interest in the new Cole laws on the part of rural school patrons.

We are receiving many letters from farmers, Grange lecturers and others continually asking for more and fuller information about the laws and how they work. Because of this, we are giving on these two pages a brief and simple explanation of the laws and how they are working and will work to reduce taxes and help farmers improve their schools. Extra copies of this article will be sent to anyone on request and we suggest that it be used as a basis for discussion in your Grange, your Farm Bureau, Home Bureau and other meetings.

The Nine Million Dollar State Aid Cole School Law

This law, sometimes known as the Nine Million Dollar School Bill, was passed two years ago this winter, but it did not take effect until July 1, 1926. Therefore, the first aid is just now becoming available for the present school year, and its direct effects may not be apparent to all farmers until a little later.

We have heard a great deal about the ruinous farm tax situation. THIS LAW, WHEN IN FULL OPERATION, WILL REDUCE THE TAXES OF EVERY RURAL SCHOOL PATRON IN NEW YORK STATE. If you live in a district with a large valuation, you will receive a little help. If you live in a poor district your tax savings will be very large. It is the most important help to farmers in lowering taxes that has been passed in many years.

Somebody might ask the question, how does it help when the nine million dollars have to be raised by taxes? The answer is that ninety per cent of the wealth of the state is in the cities and large villages. This means that the cities and villages, because they have the most wealth, pay ninety per cent of the school taxes which come through state aid. Therefore, the greater the state aid, the lower will be the school taxes in country districts.

If you did not get a reduction in your school taxes this year, then your valuation has been raised, the school expenses were higher than last year, or the extra aid received from the State is being held in your district as a reserve or surplus so that you will surely get the benefit later. The benefit is there in some form.

To show you how large these reductions run, suppose a one-room school district had a valuation of $18,000, and suppose the cost of running the school this year is $1050. Under the old law the State would pay $646 of this, and $404 had to be raised by local taxes. This made a local tax rate of $22.44 per thousand. Under the new law, the State will pay $942, leaving only $108 to be raised locally, or a tax rate of $6.00 per thousand, A NET SAVING OF $16.44 ON EACH THOUSAND OF ASSESSED VALUATION. In districts having a valuation larger than this, the saving would be less and in districts with a smaller valuation, the saving would be still greater.

For Either Parents or Taxpayers

THE article on these pages will give you at one reading a clear, concise understanding of the new Cole Rural School Laws and their effects on the rural schools and on school taxes. As farm people have begun to see what this legislation means to them as taxpayers and fathers and mothers, they are becoming enthusiastic about it.

American Agriculturist is proud that we were able to lead this fight for increased help to rural schools and for lower taxes. We hope that every farmer will study this information carefully and that it will be discussed in detail at Grange and other farm meetings. In fairness to yourself as a taxpayer and as a parent we believe that you will study these new laws and give them a fair trial.

Reprints of this article will be furnished free upon request and any further information may be had for the asking.—The Editors.

Results In Lower Taxes

We have just lately received dozens of letters from farmers showing how their school taxes have been lowered by this new Cole Law. One trustee writes:

"Last year the state aid for my district was $477. This year it is $624. This will mean a material saving to every taxpayer in the district due to the new law."

Another farmer writes: "My school taxes in 1925 were $46.97. This year they are $42.42. The valuation of my property is $6,000. The expenses of running the school were about the same in both years. The assessed valuation of the whole district is $109,311.33."

The above is from a district of fairly high valuation where every taxpayer is getting benefit from this legislation.

Still another man writes:

"The saving because of this new Cole law in my district amounts to more than $3.50 per thousand assessment. It saved me $7.70 on my tax over 1925. I am one hundred per cent for American Agriculturist for what it has done in this matter."

We have had other letters from farmers asking why their school taxes were not lower this year. The answer has already been suggested. Either the school expenses have been increased, the farmer's valuations advanced without corresponding increase on other property, or the extra State aid is being held for a reserve which of course means that the farmers have actually received or will receive the benefit even though it does not show this year in their tax bills.

Putting the matter another way, glance at the table in the center of the next page and note the tremendous increases of public money because of this Cole legislation to different supervisory districts in the State. These supervisory districts were chosen at random and none of them includes cities or towns with a population over 4,500.

Selfish enemies of schools who call themselves farmers' friends did all that they could to defeat this legislation in the first place and to misinform the public about it since it has been passed. One of the things that these people have constantly said is that the Cole legislation was intended to destroy and drive out of business the one-room school. If this had been the purpose of these new laws, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST would have opposed them in the first place and would fight for their repeal. ON THE CONTRARY, THIS LEGISLATION IS THE BEST HELP THAT THE LITTLE DISTRICT SCHOOL HAS HAD IN A QUARTER CENTURY. Instead of closing the schools it has done more than everything else put together to allow farmers to keep their schools open, for there were a good many one-room schools in New York that were on the point of closing because farm people could no longer stand the ruinous taxes of keeping them going. With the new legislation which AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has fought for consistently rural school patrons will be able to keep their district schools where they wish to and to improve them, and at the same time reduce their taxes somewhat.

Another Way by Which the Cole Laws Reduce Taxes

There is still another way that the Cole school laws are helping farmers with their taxes. Before this year high schools received fifty dollars tuition from the State for each non-resident pupil, but the actual cost to high schools for educating a pupil for a year ranges from one hundred to one hundred and fifty dollars, so many high schools have been in the habit of charging extra tuition. Under the old law this extra tuition was paid by the small rural districts where the non-resident high school pupils lived. Under the new law, there is provided by the State an equalization quota to high school districts which in most cases will give them about one hundred and twenty-three dollars for each non-resident pupil, thus making it *unnecessary* in the great majority of cases for them to charge surrounding rural districts extra tuition for non-residents. This saving in many cases amounts to as much as the extra direct State aid to rural districts and it is a long step toward giving country boys and girls the same high school privileges that other young folks have.

As an example of how this works, we quote a paragraph from a letter which a farmer trustee has just written to us. He says:

"A saving of one hundred dollars will be effected in the case of high school tuition of twenty-five dollars each paid on four pupils in this district attending high school last session, with an additional fifty dollars for two more pupils who are attending high school this year, making a total of one hundred and fifty dollars saved on this point. We will receive in addition to this one hundred dollars more public money this session, totaling two hundred and fifty dollars saving to the taxpayers of this district through the new legislation. I have cut the taxes thirty cents per hundred of valuation, and in addition I hope to lay aside a little reserve. The small cut is noticeable, however. My neighbor, for instance, was saved over ten dollars."

Again we repeat that it is becoming evident to farm people why AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

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has led the fight for this rural school legislation.

Another one of the Cole Rural School Laws is known as the Central Rural School Act. This one in particular has been much misrepresented. It is not a new law but an amendment to the old law giving local districts encouragement to come together in a central district IF THE MAJORITY OF THE VOTERS SO DESIRE. Among other things, this act provides larger financial aid to school districts which wish to enlarge themselves by consolidation. It provides help for the transportation of pupils and for the building of new school buildings where they are needed and also provides increased State aid in other ways. IT FORCES NO GENERAL OR UNIVERSAL CONSOLIDATION. AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST would be opposed to it if it did, for there are hundreds of districts where such consolidation would be impractical and would work hardship. A central rural district cannot be forced upon any community providing a majority of all those involved are opposed to it.

Appeal for Central District Not Always Granted

Under this act, however, it is not possible, where there are for example say five districts considering consolidation, for one district to hold up the consolidation that all the others wish because that particular district happens to have a high valuation and therefore is selfishly interested in maintaining a low tax rate. Before a vote can be taken to establish a central rural school district the district must be laid out by the Commissioner of Education and his order laying it out filed with the town clerk. In every case the Commissioner has refused to lay out a certain district and thus permit a vote to be taken until evidence was presented to show that a majority of the rural people were in favor of the central district. Therefore, a village cannot bring about consolidation of the entire community when a majority of the actual farmers are opposed to it.

One Room Schools Maintained

IT IS ALSO REQUIRED BY THE COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION THAT EVERY DISTRICT WHERE A VOTE TO CONSOLIDATE IS CARRIED BE PERMITTED TO MAINTAIN ITS ONE-ROOM SCHOOL FOR THE YOUNG CHILDREN UP TO AND INCLUDING THE SIXTH GRADE. If one-room schools are maintained in the central district, the expense of running them must be paid by the central district as a whole. The larger features of State aid in the new legislation make it possible to do this without a burdensome tax rate. Therefore, the arguments of the so-called Rural School Improvement Society and other enemies of good schools and low school taxes about transporting little children long distances is a misrepresentation as it is not necessary to close the small district school unless the local voters so wish.

It is the purpose of this Central School Act also to equalize where possible the present unfair school taxes and at the same time to give young people in country districts equal opportunities for obtaining high school education.

Every farmer knows that the school tax situation is very unfair. The district unit of taxation is so small and the variations in wealth so great that IT IS A COMMON THING TO FIND DISTRICTS THAT HAVE A TRUE TAX RATE THAT IS TWENTY OR TWENTY-FIVE TIMES AS GREAT AS THE RATE IN OTHER DISTRICTS IN THE SAME COMMUNITY. These differences are general through the state. When several districts come together in one large central district these unfair tax rates are equalized. Those who are paying exorbitant taxes will have a low rate and those rich small districts who pay little taxes because their district may have a railroad or a manufactory or other public property will pay a little more. It is natural and human that some of the patrons at least who live in the rich district will object to having their tax rate equalized and therefore raised by joining with the other poor districts around them. But we have found in many years experience with farm people that they are eminently fair and thus most of the residents of the richer districts, when they once understand the justice of the proceedings, will be found to approve them.

Strange to say also because of larger state aid to centralized districts, it is possible to still maintain the one-room schools for the small children and to provide high school facilities for the whole centralized district, and at the same time have a very low and fair tax rate for everybody in the district.

It is a fact worth noting that the State Department of Education has received many petitions and applications from rural people to lay out central rural districts. These petitions are refused by the Department until the local people can clearly show that a majority of the people who actually live on farms really desire the centralized school. In the short time that the law has been operative, there have been 78 applications to the Department to lay out central districts so that the local people could vote upon the proposition. So far 25 communities have voted on the proposition; none have voted against it and 25 have voted for it, in most cases with large majorities. That all districts which have voted on the proposition have carried it is evidence of the great care taken by the Commissioner to make sure that the rural people want it before he issues an order laying out a district.

It will thus be seen from these figures that the people themselves have been taking the initiative in using the new legislation to establish central districts. The State Department of Education is advising rural communities to go slowly in the matter and to be sure of themselves before attempting to establish such districts.

Aid to Training Classes

Another less important Cole law provides for increasing aid for teachers' training classes. It is recognized that these training classes are the best sources of the largest number of good teachers for country schools but there have not been enough graduates of these classes to take care of the rural school demand.

Now for the sake of our schools, for lower taxes and for our boys and girls, let us give this school legislation a fair chance. Let us heed not those "aginners" who want to tear down everything and build nothing for the future. If any part of this new legislation is wrong or impractical, it can be changed in due time, but we should be careful not to change it until we are sure of the true facts.

Sentiment Is Changing

We have letters from farmers during the last few weeks stating that they have changed their minds regarding these laws and are now heartily in favor of them. If these farmers had acted upon their convictions a year ago, they would have tried to repeal this legislation that they are now in favor of, and if the laws had been repealed, it would have cost the farmer taxpayers of this State millions of dollars, to say nothing of the advantages of the legislation for country children. THE TRUTH IS NOW COMING TO THE TOP AS IT ALWAYS DOES WHEN IT HAS TIME.

Our plea in this school matter is exactly the same as it has been in the great milk controversy, that is, let us lay aside animosity and bitterness and give careful and fair consideration to all of the facts of the rural school problem. The thing that all of us are interested in when it comes right down to it is the best welfare and the best advantages for country boys and girls. Those advantages can only be secured by working together to find the truth and to apply it.

We make large promises, to avoid making small presents.—Proverbs of France.

* * *

The absent are always in the wrong.—Proverbs of France.

School Taxpayers Save Thousands in Every Township

How the Cole Laws Will Reduce Farm School Taxes in Supervisory Districts

IN this table we are giving statements showing the additional State aid received in country districts because of the Cole School Law. The increases are shown below by supervisory districts under the district superintendents of schools. No cities or towns with a population of more than 4500 are included, so the help goes distinctly into rural sections. Similar increases will go to every rural supervisory district in the State. The figures for other supervisory districts not printed here are not yet available, but we will publish them as soon as we can get them.

The more we see what these laws are going to mean to farmer taxpayers and parents, the more enthusiastic we become and we know from the letters we are receiving that farmers are beginning to get the same enthusiasm. After reading these figures and realizing what they are going to mean to farmer taxpayers, you will understand why American Agriculturist has fought for this legislation and why we have stated constantly that farmers would give their enthusiastic support to these laws when they thoroughly understood how they would work.

	State Aid in 1924-25	State Aid in 1925-26	Increase
ALLEGANY CO.—1st supervisory dist., Towns of Allen, Caneadea, Centerville, Granger, Hume, Rushford	$37,359.96	$55,222.50	$17,862.54
BROOME CO.—1st supervisory dist., Towns of Colesville, Sanford	34,842.80	54,182.02	19,339.22
BROOME CO.—4th supervisory dist., Towns of Barker, Chenango, Lisle, Nanticoke, Triangle	37,225.30	54,887.98	17,662.68
CAYUGA CO.—1st supervisory dist., Towns of Conquest, Ira, Sterling, Victory	28,816.60	41,838.04	13,021.44
CHEMUNG CO.—1st supervisory dist., Towns of Catlin, Erin, Horseheads, Van Etten, Veteran	64,525.84	71,010.36	6,484.52
CHENANGO CO.—1st supervisory dist., Towns of Lincklaen, Otselic, Pharsalia, Pitcher, Plymouth, Smyrna	37,088.71	51,234.01	14,145.30
CLINTON CO.—2nd supervisory dist., Towns of Altoona, Clinton, Ellenburg	33,914.80	52,372.34	18,457.54
CORTLAND CO.—2nd supervisory dist., Towns of Cincinnatus, Cuyler, Solon, Taylor, Truxton	27,797.17	39,920.72	12,123.55
CORTLAND CO.—3rd supervisory dist., Towns of Freetown, Hartford, Lapeer, Marathon, Virgil, Willett	28,051.23	42,364.26	14,313.03
ERIE CO.—2nd supervisory dist., Towns of Alden, Cheektowaga, Hamburg, Lancaster, West Seneca	61,783.95	111,080.47	49,296.52
ESSEX CO.—2nd supervisory dist., Towns of Elizabethtown, Essex, Lewis, Moriah, Westport, Willsboro	60,688.57	99,457.01	38,768.44
FRANKLIN CO.—4th supervisory dist., Towns of Bombay, Dickinson, Moira, Santa Clara, Waverly	35,056.86	66,212.98	31,156.12
LEWIS CO.—2nd supervisory dist., Towns of Denmark, Harrisburg, Lowville, Montague, Pickney	47,548.07	74,307.86	26,759.79
LEWIS CO.—4th supervisory dist., Towns of High Market, Lewis, Leyden, Osceola, West Turin	34,586.55	55,036.79	20,450.24
LIVINGSTON CO.—2nd supervisory dist., Towns of Conesus, Lima, Livonia, Sparta, Springwater	36,905.65	60,490.29	23,584.64
ONEIDA CO.—2nd supervisory dist., Towns of Augusta, Bridgewater, Marshall, Paris, Sangerfield	44,324.53	86,274.95	41,950.42
ONTARIO CO.—1st supervisory dist., Towns of Canandaigua, East Bloomfield, Victor, West Bloomfield	29,620.95	49,578.73	19,957.78
OTSEGO CO.—4th supervisory dist., Town of Milford, Oneonta, Otego, Unadilla	41,507.85	64,925.16	23,417.31
ST. LAWRENCE CO.—4th supervisory dist., Towns of Lisbon, Madrid, Waddington	32,684.85	42,959.46	10,274.61
ST. LAWRENCE CO.—8th supervisory dist., Towns of Hopkinton, Lawrence, Piercefield, Stockholm	33,862.76	50,706.22	16,843.46
SCHUYLER CO.—2nd supervisory dist., Towns of Dix, Orange, Reading, Tyrone	38,231.61	62,552.96	24,321.35
SENECA CO.—2nd supervisory dist., Towns of Fayette, Junius, Seneca Falls, Tyre, Waterloo	27,000.08	47,116.14	20,116.06
STEUBEN CO.—6th supervisory dist., Towns of Avoca, Cohocton, Howard, Wayland	43,044.75	70,669.80	27,625.05
WARREN CO.—2nd supervisory dist., Towns of Bolton, Chester, Hague, Horicon	28,114.62	42,881.68	14,767.06
WESTCHESTER CO.—3rd supervisory dist., Towns of Bedford, Lewisboro, New Castle, Ossining, Poundridge	49,154.56	74,319.91	25,165.35
WYOMING CO.—2nd supervisory dist., Towns of Attica, Bennington, Middlebury, Orangeville, Warsaw	48,436.92	84,625.12	36,188.20

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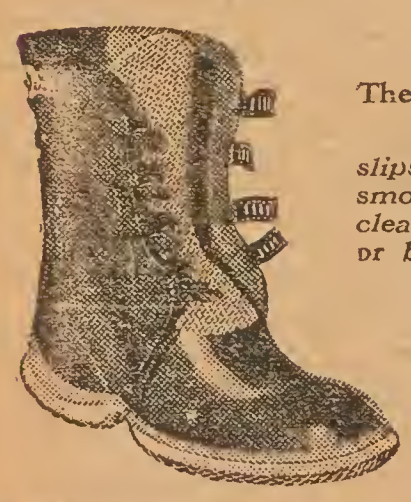

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"U.S." BLUE RIBBON
Boots Walrus
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High Analysis Fertilizers

Their Use By Farmers Shows Big Increase

KNOWING the work that has been done by various experiment stations and colleges to stimulate the demand and use of high analysis fertilizer, it is encouraging to get some actual figures showing the results along this line.

The state of Missouri reports that in 1921 45.4% of the total fertilizer used was acid phosphate and bone meal, while in 1925 this had increased to 55.6%. During the same years the percentage of high analysis complete fertilizer used had increased from 28.8% to 38.2, with a corresponding decrease in the amount of low grade material used.

In Massachusetts the number of grades of low analysis fertilizer decreased from 29 in 1922 to 9 in 1925. Between the years 1922 and 1925, the average percentage of ammonia in the mixed fertilizer used in New York state increased from 3.99% to 4.3%. The percentage of phosphoric increased from 6.86% to 6.91%, while the percentage of potash increased from 4.6% to 5.1%. In 1922 there were 29 grades of low analysis first fertilizer registered and 7,925 tons reported sold, while in 1925 there were but 9 grades, a tonnage of 2,065.

In speaking of high and low grade fertilizer it is usually assumed that any fertilizer containing less than 14% of plant food is a low grade fertilizer, while anything containing over 14% is a high analysis fertilizer.

Coal Ashes as Fertilizer

ARE coal ashes good as a fertilizer? I will give an observation. Last year I noticed three or four nice hills of corn at a place in the corn field that had always been very unproductive. It was at the top of the hill where the best soil had been plowed away and the natural refuse such as leaves had been blowed away. All of the corn for a rod or more was practically worthless. The corn was nice and green with good ears.

I inquire about this and found a fox trap had been set here and covered with sifted coal ashes the winter before. Perhaps a peck or a half bushel of ashes had been used. Perhaps the coal ashes had acted as an indirect fertilizer but they did the work that is expected of a fertilizer in this instance. Chemists find plenty of plant food in most soils and to produce a good crop. The trouble seems to be that the plant food is not available.

Editor's Note—It has been established by chemical analysis and field tests that coal ashes do not contain enough beneficial material and are not responsible for enough increase in crop yields to warrant their purchase as fertilizer. They do contain some ash, which may have varying amounts of plant food in it, depending upon the kind of coal it is. The one benefit that coal ashes may have on a soil that is undeniable is the improvement they make on the physical condition of heavy clay soils. They are not worth any more than the cost of hauling and that distance must not be too great.

Questions About Radio

Why cannot the Government license stations for wavelengths above 550 and below 200 meters and thus satisfy the demand for licenses?

Practically all wavelengths above 550 are needed for important ship, commercial, navy and army communications. In addition, receiving sets for these waves require large coils and large tuning condensers and stations must be widely separated to avoid interference. (Actually, the same separation in "cycles" is needed, but the spread between stations in wavelengths must be greater on higher waves to keep the number of "cycles" the same. Below 200 meters reception becomes very critical and uncertain. Most of the waves below 200 are taken up by various commercial, government experimental and amateur (privately owned transmitting) stations. It is very difficult to transmit voice and music as clearly below 200 meters as above.

Isn't there a way in which the old wet cells like the Crowfoot and Sal Ammoniac batteries could be used to light radio tubes?

Yes, it can be done but these batteries have the serious disadvantage of spoiling themselves unless current is being drawn from them all the time. They are "closed-circuit" cells and therefore not well suited to radio.

* * *

Will a length of pipe driven into the earth make a good ground if water in which rock salt has been dissolved is poured down the pipe often?

Yes unless the pipe becomes so tightly packed with earth in the driving operation that the water will not go down it. An old pipe with a broken seam is excellent for this purpose, or drill some holes in the pipe.

* * *

How can I tell if my "B" eliminator is delivering any voltage? The set does not seem to work although I get a click when I plug in the loud speaker.

Probably the detector "B" voltage is not functioning. Connect the loud speaker from "B" minus to Detector "B" plus and a very loud click should be heard. If not, have the device repaired, as a resistance unit has burned out.

County Talks

Wayne An Excellent County to Farm and Live In

IN Wayne County the Farm Bureau is completing its tenth year of service. During 1926, 785 members used the various special services that are available through the organization.

GEORGE BRAINARD

Arrangements with cherry canners and cold packers in the county made available to 1700 growers, information on the control of the cherry fruit fly. In addition, the regular spray information service was sent to 760 growers. Cherries is a fruit crop of importance and the acreage is being increased. The fruit belt extends North and South of the Ridge Road.

The alfalfa campaign was responsible for a large increase in the acreage of this crop. The Farm Bureau Office distributed inoculation enough to inoculate seed covering 525 acres, and it is estimated that 250 additional acres were seeded, due to the impetus of the campaign. The glacial origin of the soil makes alfalfa growing favorable.

The poultry industry is one of considerable importance and during the year special services were sent to 300 poultrymen. More interest was taken in culling than formerly. The county is becoming a center for day-old chicks and numerous flocks of excellent record can be found within its borders.

Throughout the county are many acres of muck land upon which celery, carrots, onions and lettuce are grown. Wayne County is a leader in the production of celery and carrots. Excellent storage facilities lend growers a chance to raise a wide range of perishable food stuffs.

Dairying predominates in the Eastern and Southern sections. The greater bulk of the milk produced goes to the Rochester market. The testing for tuberculosis in the eight townships tested has not reduced the cow population appreciably, due to replacements being brought in.

Evidences of a better economic situation among farmers is being manifested by requests for drainage surveys, septic tank plans, information on lightning rods, and barn rearrangements. Farmers in Wayne County may have been knocked down by the agricultural depression but it has been difficult to knock them out. It is an excellent country to farm and live in.

GEORGE H. BRAINARD,
Wayne County Farm Bureau
Sodus, N. Y.

The Outlook For Beans

(*Continued from page* 3)

turned several times but never got dry enough to go into the barn. White beans were reported to be staining badly.

It is very doubtful if this short crop is going to have any effect on the price for the European importations are rolling in. Any attempt to force the price to a high level is going to swing the trade to foreign stock, and the man with high price ideas stands the chance of keeping his beans. He cannot hold them indefinitely because old Dame Nature is always at work and the hazard of moldy and musty beans prevents unlimited storage. This is especially true with "wet" beans which we have this year. I am informed that they realize this in Michigan and of late growers have been free sellers at present prices.

All that I have said sounds pretty blue. At least, I imagine it does. I hope you will not consider me a "Calamity Jane." But I want you to fully realize these factors that vitally affect your market. We cannot throw them over our shoulder carelessly. Consider this—take just three of the big wholesale grocers in New York City,—Seaman Bros., R. C. Williams and Francis Leggett. They have a total of 800 or 900 (yes, hundred) salesmen out on the road. Just as soon as one line of goods gets too high priced, they swing to another that is just as good and nets them more money. They are not swung by sentiment—with them it is a cold business proposition. Therefore the man with high ideas about values cannot be *too* independent.

Well—enough for the dark side. Yes, there is another.

Before I attempted this article I consulted one of the best informed men in the bean market. I asked him what he thought about the price outlook. Obviously, he could not say definitely what would happen. No man can. He did express the opinion that beans would *not* go down, except perhaps for a lull in the market between now and the first of the year. In some lines we may see a little improvement on real fancy marks. Of course, we may see some temporary fluctuations with variations in the weather. However, my informant, and other well informed men I spoke to on the subject, said that the threat of foreign beans precluded any sharp rise. If a rise does come it will undoubtedly come after the time that beans can be safely held.

Along the Ontario Shore

Now to come down to local conditions. Practically all the reports we received stated that the damage from unfavorable weather was responsible for crop losses. One that varied from this was Orleans County. In reporting this county as well as others, I am going to give the name of the reporter, his section, followed by his comments.

R. B. Mihalko, Orleans County Farm Bureau, Albion, N. Y. This year's crop will be about the same as last year. The acreage was slightly less but more beans were harvested. Where weather was bad pea beans suffered most. Red kidneys most plentiful. Quite a few sales have been reported at $4 to $4.50 per hundred. Most dealers report the quality as good considering weather conditions. Dealers to whom I have talked say that the average "pick" is from 2 to 5 pounds per hundred. All of them are unanimous in stating the moisture content is higher than ever before.

L. A. Muckle, manager, Niagara County Farm Bureau, Lockport, N. Y. This year's crop will not approach last year's. Niagara doesn't have a large acreage of beans but there has probably been a slight increase in the last three years. Doubt if more than 35% of the beans are in the barns. Unfavorable weather was responsible for most damage. All varieties suffered. Red kidneys will be most plentiful. As yet practically no beans have been threshed.

W. P. Rogers, grower, Williamson, Wayne County, N. Y. Red kidney beans the only kind grown in this locality. Acreage about same as last year. Dealers paying from 7 to 8 cents a pound. Beans not all harvested as yet. They were damaged last year by wet weather so that a good many fields were not harvested. Some were not pulled and I have heard of some who burnt them in the field as they were damaged beyond repair, last year. And what was true last year is more than true this year. This season was very late in planting and the farmers had so much fruit and vegetables to harvest, they harvested them first and the weather has been so very bad that only a few were able to harvest beans when they got ripe. Thanksgiving Day was a beautiful day and a lot were pulling beans all day. The quality of the beans of necessity is very poor.

Wayne County Hard Hit

R. J. Closs, grower, North Rose, Wayne County, N. Y. This year's crop will not approach last year's due to unfavorable weather. White kidneys suffered the most. Reds will be most plentiful. Most of the price talk is about $8.00 for red kidneys and $9.00 for Yellow Eyes. Have talked with several growers and opinions are that 20% less beans will be harvested this year than last year. Personally think it will be less than that. There are lots of fields that will not harvest a bean. Reports state that threshing has started south of Lyons but I have not heard anything about quality.

M. C. Burritt, growers, Hilton, Monroe County, N. Y. This year's crop will not approach last year's. Unfavorable weather a big factor. White beans suffered the most. Red kidneys will be most plentiful. No price talk here as yet. Very few harvested. In fact, this is true of most fields.

E. D. Merrill, manager, Monroe County Farm Bureau, Rochester, N. Y. Crop will not be up to last year's due to unfavorable weather during the growing season. Peas suffered most, which is about the only variety growing here. No price talk as yet. Many fields still unharvested.

Moving from the Ontario shore southward, we come into the middle tier of counties in Western New York, including the rich Genesee Valley.

W. C. Stokoe, manager, Livingston County Farm Bureau, Mt. Morris, N. Y. This year's crop will not approach last year's. Smaller acreage and unfavorable weather have been responsible for it. Pea beans probably suffered most but all varieties were badly damaged. In my opinion white marrows will be most plentiful. As yet little trading is done. Some have sold but not delivered. White kidneys 6½c, white marrows 6½c, Yellow Eyes 8c, peas 4½c, mediums 4½c. About 50% of the crop is harvested and of that about half will be so badly damaged that it will be a total loss. During harvest the ground was as soft as it is when frost goes out in the spring. Many growers have stopped trying to grow beans. The past two seasons have been the worst in the history of the county.

Arnold Davis, farmer, Livonia, Livingston County, N. Y. This year's crop will about approach last year's in this immediate vicinity. Peas have suffered most and Yellow Eyes will be the most plentiful. Dealers seem anxious for Yellow Eyes and are paying $8.00 a hundred.

Heavy Damage in Genesee Valley

L. E. Doty, grower, Geneseo, Livingston County, N. Y. This year's crop is going to be smaller than last year due to unfavorable weather. All varieties suffered. Peas are going to be more plentiful.

Belden & Company, bean dealers, Geneseo, Livingston County, N. Y. Reports show all New York State and Michigan varieties suffered from unfavorable weather and crop will not approach last year's. The situation so unusual the future is unpredictable. Yield of merchantable stock possibly half last year. Against this bullish situation must carefully weight wet, poor beans, prejudice of buyers against them, heavy importations and heavy western crop, although not as heavy as last year. A very involved situation of many unpredictable factors. Prices reach up to 10c per pound for fancy stock. High prices will undoubtedly mean substitution of other varieties and competition from California, Idaho, New Mexico, South America and other foreign countries.

Erie County has been favored apparently according to the report of *R. F. Fricke, manager, Erie County Farm Bureau, Buffalo, N. Y.* He writes: "This year's crop will be larger than last year. I believe more men were able to get their beans in this year than last year, although there are plenty of beans unharvested and many badly damaged. Dealers are offering from 7 to 8c per pound for marrows.

Over in Seneca County the situation has been quite bad. *Albert Kurdt, manager, Seneca County Farm Bureau, Romulus,*

(*Continued on page* 11)

What Prof. Mapes Did in 1847 Is Benefiting You Today

As an expert chemist, Prof. James J. Mapes—originator of Mapes Manures—was famed far and wide. But he was not satisfied to be famous, he also wanted to be right; he recognized the place where the laboratory test should leave off and the crop test should begin. So, in 1847, Prof. Mapes bought a farm in New Jersey to ask the crops themselves what fertilizing materials they liked best.

Prof. Mapes believed that the crop could tell the value of fertilizing materials better than the laboratory. He set the crop up as the final judge. He put crop results far ahead of laboratory analysis. Today, every good farmer knows that two fertilizers of the same analysis may give widely different results because of the difference in the materials from which they are compounded.

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Write today for a list of the crop brands and prices of Mapes Manures. You'll be surprised at the little difference in cost between Mapes brands and other brands. Mapes "costs little more—worth much more". Please tell us what crops you plan to fertilize so that we can be of the greatest possible service to you in selecting the right brand to suit your special needs.

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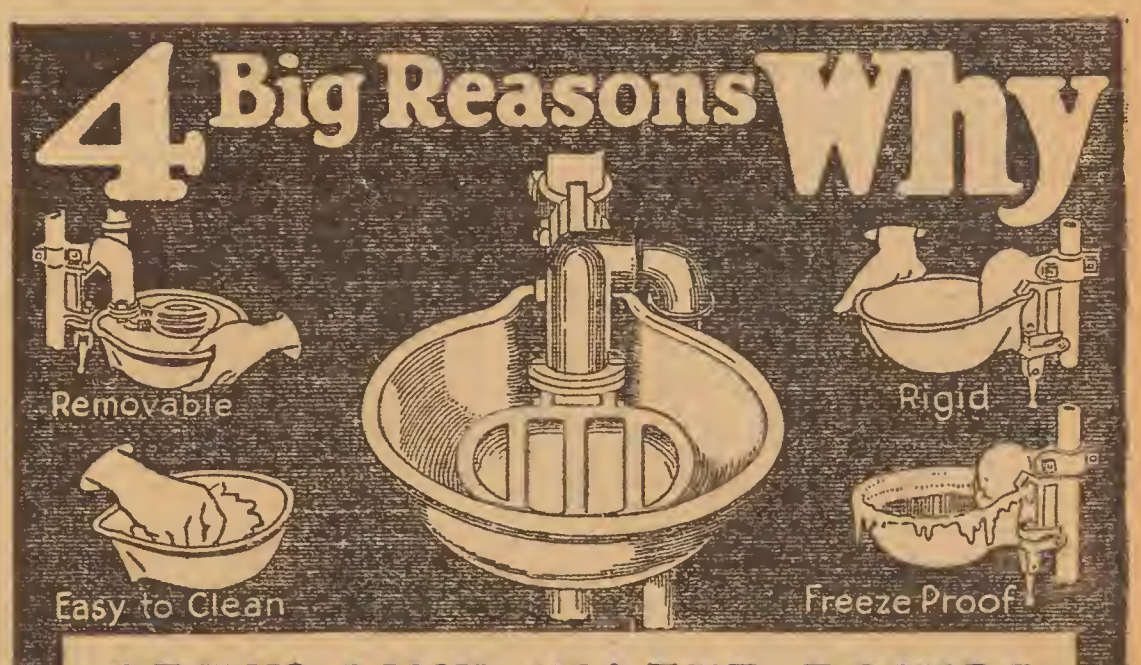

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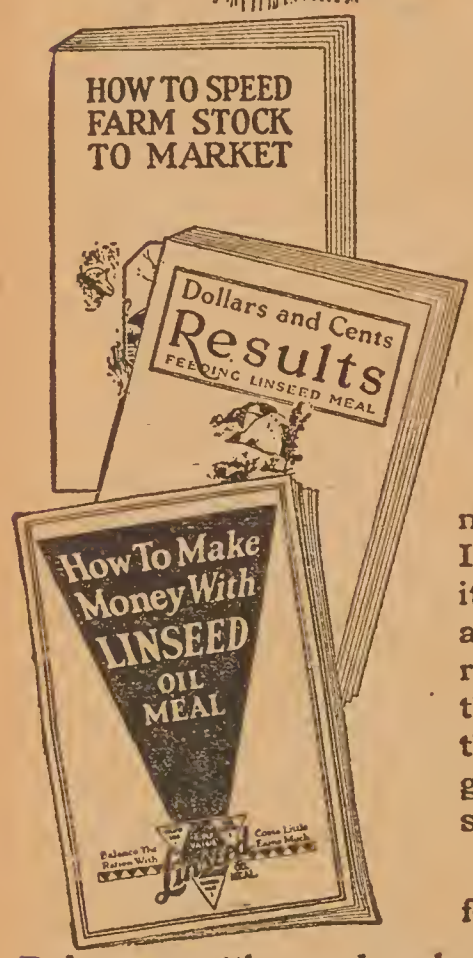

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THERE IS NO "OFF SEASON" WITH JERSEYS

In the winter time when income from other sources is at the lowest Jerseys produce persistently and economically.

The steady income from a few Jersey cows will make this season a profitable one for you.

Write for more information

The American Jersey Cattle Club, Dept. E
324 W. 23d St. NEW YORK

Class C Semi-Official Tests

New Plan Lessens the Cost to Farmers

AT the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Holstein Friesian Association at Detroit an important change was authorized for the semi-official test under Class C and plans for a herd test were considered but this herd test plan is to be discussed by breeders and others interested in it before it is to be acted upon. Those familiar with the semi-official test will remember that the long time semi-official tests of the Holstein Friesian Association are divided into three classifications, namely A, B, and C. In all three classifications cows may be milked up to four times a day for the first 45 days. In Class A cows may be milked 4 times daily for the entire period. In Class B, cows may be milked 3 times a day after the 45th day, while in Class C they are milked twice daily after the 45th day.

Cash Prizes for Class C

Up to the present time all of these semi-official tests have been made under two day a month official supervision. The important change made in Class C is that a one day monthly official supervision will be substituted for the two day test. The principal reason given for this is that it will reduce the cost of semi-official testing. It has been found that most of the men testing under Class C are found among the smaller herd owners and from time to time there has been some idea among these owners that the semi-official tests were conducted in such a manner that large breeders had more opportunity to take advantage of them.

At the same time the Board of Directors authorized $1500 to be paid as cash prizes for outstanding tests in Class C completed between April 1, 1927 and March 31, 1928. At the same time a provision for a herd test was presented by Malcolm H. Gardner, Superintendent of Advanced Registry Testing, but action on this was deferred until a later date.

This proposed herd test will work somewhat after the plan now followed by Cow Test Associations with the added feature, however, that the record will have the official backing of the breed association which the cow test records do not have. The original object of the cow testing association was to give the owner the opportunity to weed out the unprofitable cows of his herd. The fact that the cow testing association records have been used to some extent to promote sales has been viewed with some uneasiness by those responsible for the test, inasmuch as the desire for good records may possibly influence some owners to attempt to increase his records beyond what the actual conditions would warrant. The herd test which is also in operation by the Ayrshire breeders is an attempt to give official supervision to tests of the entire herd.

The Plan

The provisions of the plan presented by Mr. Gardner are as follows:

1. The test shall be for a calendar year, beginning with any calendar month, and shall include every cow in the herd for more than eight months of the year. Any cow, bought or sold, milked less than eight months, not to be considered as any part of the herd.

2. No starting requirement nor production requirement in herd testing. Cows to be limited to twice-a-day milking, except as provided by our general rules for the first 45 days of any cow's lactation period, not counting the first three days of that period; the test to be but for one day with no preliminary milking, and two cows, so placed that the supervisor can observe both milkers, to be milked at the same time.

3. Supervisors to be furnished by the colleges in the regular way, 20 cows if milked but twice daily to constitute the maximum number for a bunch and when cows are milked more than twice per day, 40 milkings to constitute the maximum number of milkings allowed for any one bunch. Productions automatically requiring retest to be determined and fixed.

4. The certificate issued to any herd to be designated a Herd Certificate, the names of the cows with the amount of milk and fat credited to each to appear on the back of the Herd Certificate, with the herd adjusted average on the face.

Herd Tests and A. R. Records

5. Any breeder to be allowed to make A. R. tests in conjunction with the herd testing. For cows tested for advanced registration while constituting a part of the herd in test, present rules in all respects to apply, the owner making monthly milk reports of milk production to the Advanced Registry office. For the rest of the herd, making of milk reports not to be required but credits of milk and fat to be computed by Advanced Registry Office from monthly tests.

6. A special part of the Advanced Register to constitute the Herd-Test department. In the entry, the name of the owner to appear, the number of animals in the herd and the average of the adjusted milk and fat of the herd. Then the actual credits in milk and fat of the individual cows constituting the herd to follow, no factor being used for adjustment but the amounts of milk and fat credited and age to appear. The factor to be used only in the computing of the averages for the herd as a herd. With the owner bearing the costs of retests and surprise check tests, the costs ought not to exceed about five dollars per cow per year. In herds of more than one bunch the cost would be less.

Danish Farmers Their Own Packers

(*Continued from page* 1)

their local cooperatives. They then federated them into a larger union, and in turn these larger organizations are again federated into what translated into our language would be called the Central Council of Agriculture.

If the principle of federation be once conceded, extent of territory is no valid objection. If so, the extent of our territory as a nation should be considered a handicap and not a blessing. Upon the other hand, there are many advantages to be derived from the cooperative system which the large countries possess over the small countries. Through federation the cooperative may handle a larger volume than in the small country. Its bargaining power therefore would be proportionately increased. Especially in those products of which we produce an important part of the production of the world would we have an immense advantage. Take cotton, for instance. If the growers of cotton were as completely organized as the producers of butter and bacon in Denmark, they would be the determining factor in the world price for cotton. The same thing would apply largely to corn and to tobacco, and in some measure to wheat. Even the size of our wheat area is in favor of the wheat cooperative. For on an average, we contribute about 25 per cent of all the world's export of wheat. If the wheat growers were completely organized they would undoubtedly be a larger factor in determining the world price for wheat than they are now. Canada also exports about 25 per cent of all the wheat exports. If American wheat growers were organized as thoroughly as the Canadian wheat growers are now organized, it is safe to assume that there would be some degree of cooperation between the two, and America would acquire a new

MILK CANS

20-30-40 qt. sizes

We sell only makes of high quality — yet our prices are reasonable.

Progressive dairymen have bought supplies and equipment from us since 1889.

J. S. BIESECKER
Creamery, Dairy and Dairy Barn Equipment
59 MURRAY ST., NEW YORK CITY

The W-W HAMMER TYPE FEED GRINDER
THE GRINDER WITH THE HAMMERS

Grinds grain, alfalfa, fodder, etc., separately or together, any fineness. No extra attachments. Trouble proof; the grinder without burrs or loose working parts.
Make Your Own Mixed Feed
Grinds oats, etc., for pigs slop. Four sizes; elevator or blower; Timken bearings. 12 years' successful service. Write for folder and ground feed samples.
2-T-$150
THE W.-W Feed Grinder Co., Wichita, Kansas
DISTRIBUTORS
Gash-Stull Co., Chester Pa., W B May Co. Inc., Buffalo, N.Y.

CATTLE BREEDERS

HOLSTEIN BREEDERS ATTENTION

Have you considered the value of a richly bred herd sire? He means your future herd which will be very valuable. Blood lines tell at the milk pail. We have to offer sons of our senior herd sire (King Colantha Vander Lei 387264) who traces six times to Colantha Johanna Lad and out of cows with milk records ranging from 20,000 to 30,000 lbs. milk and 800 to 1255 lbs. butter. These bulls are richly bred and priced to suit the purchaser. For further particulars write

QUONQUONT STOCK FARM
Whately, - - - - - Mass.
— HERD ACCREDITED —
F. U. Wells, Owner
A. L. Donnellan, Mgr.

TAYLOR FARM JERSEYS

We are offering 20 heifers ranging from 3 months to 20 months old. Nearly all are from Register of Merit dams, and several are already bred to a beautiful son of the White Cid. They are priced for quick sale. 'Phone or write for more complete description.
THE TAYLOR FARM
Delaware Co. Stamford, New York

Wauban Farms Jerseys
The Home of
GOLDEN FERN'S NOBLES—GOLDEN FERNS
Offers for sale bull calves of a caliber that will interest the constructive breeder. The kind that will improve both type and production.
Herd is Accredited.
RAY L. WILLIAMS, - - MGR.
Ashfield, Mass.

Reg. Jerseys OF OXFORD BREEDING. Herd sire grandson of OXFORD YOU'LL DO. Cows, bred heifers, and young bulls at farmers prices
Herd Accredited *Watch this space*
HEDGES HOMESTEAD STOCK FARM
East Durham, N. Y. C. H. Jennings, Owner

Jersey Bull Calves from heavy producing cows. Their sire's dam has record of 18,059 lbs. milk, 938 lbs. fat.
Going at Farmers prices
S. B. HUNT, Hunt, New York, Livingston Co.

May Rose Guernsey Bulls One to twelve months, out of A. R. dams. Sired by son of Langwater Cavalier out of 783 lb dam. Accredited herd 43770. Write for sale list and prices.
FRITZLYN FARMS - PIPERSVILLE, PA.

SWINE BREEDERS

PURE BRED BERKSHIRES

25 Spring pigs $35 each. Some gilts bred to farrow in March and April $45 each. Also older sows and service boar of championship breeding $50 each.
FORGE HILL FARM
R. D. 3, Newburgh, N. Y.

POLAND CHINA GILTS bred for spring farrow, $60.00. Choice registered. Order now. Stanley Short, Cheswold, Del.

and a potent voice in determining the world price of wheat.

The Government of Denmark from the beginning consistently has encouraged and fostered the cooperative movement in every way possible. What is equally important is that the business interests of Denmark are in complete accord with the work the cooperatives are doing. The business men there see that a prosperous agriculture means prosperous towns and cities. In traveling through Denmark one is impressed with the air of well-being and prosperity to be found in the towns and cities, large and small.

Cooperation the Basis

Cooperation is regarded by all classes in Denmark as the basis of a successful agriculture and therefore as indispensable to the success and prosperity of other classes. If in America we had the same sympathetic and helpful attitude towards cooperation from the business men in the same degree our progress would be much more rapid. I am glad to say that I think this spirit among the business men in America is growing. I think I see new evidences every day of an appreciation on the part of our business men that after all a successful agriculture is the basis of any enduring prosperity for the other classes of society.

The cooperative method of agriculture requires that the farmers generally be educated. The Danish farmers probably are the best educated farmers in the world. The degree of illiteracy in Denmark is the lowest in the world. The education of the Danish farmer too is not limited to the three R's. He has technical education fitting him to do his work intelligently. And it does not matter whether he may be a large farmer, a middle sized farmer or a small farmer.

A Farm Visit

I visited J. P. Mortensen at Olstak. Mr. Mortensen's farm consisted of 11 acres. There were on the place four cows, two heifers, and two calves. He keeps four cows and delivers his milk to the cooperative creamery. His average production of milk last year per cow was over 9,000 pounds, testing 3.83 per cent of butterfat. He sells about 15 hogs a year to the cooperative packing house. In addition he gets a substantial revenue from his hens, the eggs from which are also packed and sold by a cooperative. Mr. Mortensen had established a rotation of crops, the reasons for which he could give clearly. His cows, as you may judge from their yield, were high-class cows—as good as could be found upon the larger farms. Likewise his pigs. He took us into his house—a neat, comfortable and homelike place—where he showed us the records of production of his cows and his books of account. Mr. Mortensen was a farmer and a business man. He was making a very comfortable living from his small farm and apparently was leading a satisfying life. His case, I was told, was not an exceptional one, but was typical of the small holdings.

The middle sized farm, which means a farm from 50 to 125 acres, is the farm which is regarded the backbone of Danish agriculture. I visited several farms of this size in different parts of the country. They had better homes, better equipped, better and more complete farm buildings than can be found in the most favored portions of the United States so far as I have seen. In more than one instance we were hospitably invited by the farmer into his house for a meal. The food was abundant, too abundant I thought, and of excellent quality, and there were all the indications of culture in the home.

If my boy can get the habit of obeying the 12 Scout Laws as a boy, I'll have no fear of his capacity to obey the laws of God and man as a citizen.—O. H. Benson.

8,000,000 COWS

not earning their feed

THE U. S. Department of Agriculture estimates that there are 8,000,000 cows in the U. S. that are not paying for their feed, and that there are 8,000,000 more that are not earning a profit.

Only those dairymen and farmers who are giving the same attention to the good health of their herd that they do to the feed are making milking pay.

In other words, it's the dairymen who realize that good health, good appetite, good digestion and proper elimination are the essentials of a good milker that are taking home a milk check with profit in it.

In a recent verified test made, January, 1926, on a herd of high-grade dairy cows—cows that were being fed a well-known prepared dairy feed, together with clover and soy bean hay—

Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic was added to this ration, and—

There was a gain on an average of just 9 gallons of milk per cow in 30 days, and an increase in the butter-fat of 4/10 of one per cent.

Here is what this test proves: By investing only 5c in Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic to the dollar's worth of feed, you can increase your profit $20.00 per cow per year.

Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic improves the appetite. Cows eat with a relish. That's a sure sign of better digestion.

It helps your cow to throw off the waste material, no clogging of the system under the stress of heavy feeding.

It supplies the minerals, calcium carbonate, calcium phosphate and potassium iodide, recently proven to be essential to a cow in milk, and during the period of pregnancy.

Here's our offer to the man with cows: Get of your dealer sufficient Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic to last your cows 30 days.

Get 25 pounds for every 5 cows. Feed as directed.

Then if you have not seen a satisfactory increase in the milk flow, better appetite and better condition of your cows, just return the empty containers to your dealer. He will refund the money or cancel the charge.

Dr. Hess & Clark, Inc., Ashland, Ohio

Dr. Hess Stock Tonic

Improved

Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

MILK PRICES

THE following are the December prices for milk in the basic zone of 201-210 miles from New York City.

Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield and Non-Pool prices are on the basis of 3%.

Class		Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers
1	Fluid Milk	$3.10	$2.95
2	Fluid Cream		2.20
2 A	Fluid Cream	2.36*	
2 B	Ice Cream	2.46	
2 C	Soft Cheese	2.41	
3	Evap., Cond., Milk Powder, Hard Cheese	2.25	2.15
4	Butter and American cheese	Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American cheese.	

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average.

**Class 2A price shown includes 15c per 100 lbs. of whole milk if no profitable distribution is made of skim. The base price without skim value is $2.21.*

Non-Pool Prices

The Non-Pooling Dairymen's Co-Operative Association, Inc., announces for the month of December, 1926, a flat price of $3.47 per 100 lbs. in the 201-210 mile zone for 3% milk subject to published freight differentials and an addition of 4c per point of butter fat above 3%. The dealer to take all the milk delivered by his producers. $3.46 per 100 lbs. to be paid to the producer, and 1c per 100 lbs. to be paid to the Non-Pooling Dairymen's Co-Operattive Association, Inc.

Interstate Producers

The Interstate Milk Producers Association (Philadelphia Price Plan), announce the receiving station prices or the price to the farmer in the 201 to 210-mile zone from Philadelphia for 3% milk is $2.54. In the 101 to 110 mile-zone, the price is $2.64. The November surplus price for 3% milk is reported as $1.97 per cwt.

BUTTER IN SELLER'S FAVOR

CREAMERY SALTED	Nov. 30	Nov. 22	Nov. 30 1925
Higher than extra	.54 -54½	52 -52½	52 -52½
Extra (92 sc)	53½-	51½-	51½-
84-91 score	.41 -52½	40 -50	44 -51
Lower G'd's	38½-40	38 -39½	42½-43½

The butter market is an out and out seller's market. The strength of the situation is more pronounced than it was a week ago. Supplies of fresh butter in hand and in transit are short of immediate trade requirements and not sufficient to meet current consumptive demand. Some receivers are having considerable difficulty satisfying the immediate needs of their regular customers. Consequently storage butter has had a strong call and withdrawals have been heavy. The quantity of butter held in local refrigerators is considerably less than a year ago. Were it not for the foreign butter from Denmark, Siberia and New Zealand we would have a further reduction in cold storage figures. Butter is now being drawn from as far west as Oregon, Idaho and California.

Advices from producing sections give no indication of an immediate increase in the make so that for a while at least we are going to see a strong situation until some of the other markets that are below par will have a chance to divert some of their stock this way and until the make begins to increase.

The strong market on the fancier grades has been responsible for some interest in intermediate and lower grades. However, while there are some price improvements it does not compare to the fancy qualities.

NO CHANGE IN CHEESE

STATE FLATS	Nov. 30	Nov. 22	Nov. 30 1925
Fresh fancy	24½-25½	25 -25½	26 -27
Fresh av'ge	—-—	—-—	25 -25½
Held fancy	25½-27	25½-27	27 -28
Held av'ge	24 -25	24 -25	25½-26½

There has been no material change in the cheese market since our last report. Prices are about on the same level and the make is not increasing. Reports state that it is still short of last year. This shortage is keeping the market in a steady position in spite of the importations from Canada. On the last day of November a car of fresh state flats arrived, most of them grading as fancy and went out at 25c. The market has shown a little more activity of late.

EGG MARKET BREAKS

NEARBY WHITE	Nov. 30	Nov. 22	Nov. 30 1925
Selected Extras	70-71	79-80	76-77
Av'ge Extras	69-	76-78	75-76
Extra Firsts	67-68	70-75	67-74
Firsts	65-66	65-67	60-65
Gathered	60-67	45-73	60-73
Pullets	42-50	40-48	49-52
BROWNS			
Fancy	65-68	70-75	73-76

Just after the Thanksgiving holiday the egg market went to pieces. The break came a little later than a year ago. On the other hand it was more severe. Last year the present quotations were not reached until December 4. Free supplies especially from the Pacific Coast, have been more responsible for the abrupt change than any other factor. Receipts from the Pacific coast are much heavier than a year ago. At the same time there seems to be something wrong with the consumptive demand for there isn't the snap and vigor to the trade that makes for a healthy market. Retailers have been keeping the price of eggs up pretty well and the housewife has been loath to go heavy on "ham an".

The greatest weakness has been in the white egg line. For a few days there was a very acute shortage of fancy browns and on some occasions brown eggs outsold the whites.

With this sharp break a lot of poultrymen will begin to scratch their heads and wonder what they are going to do. There are two things to bear in mind. One is to keep grading very closely so that the product shipped in will qualify in highest classifications. By the use of new flats and fillers and only good cases, trade will be attracted. Misshapen and off colored eggs can be disposed of locally to just as good advantage as they go in New York where medium grades are competing with the cheap western stock. Any radical change in the feeding methods is dangerous. Some get the idea when eggs start downward it is all right to cut down on feed. A sudden change in the rations is apt to throw the birds into a molt with a total break in production and on that basis a man is just as bad off as ever.

There is no telling how long this low period is going to hold on. The weather around New York is very mild and prospects are for no material change. We are now approaching the season when the lay is on the increase and naturally receivers are adverse to taking any chances on accumulations which are positively dangerous when supplies are free. The weather we have during December is going to determine a whole lot about the egg market, both from the production as well as consumption standpoints.

LIVE POULTRY MART SLOW

FOWLS	Nov. 30	Nov. 23	Nov. 30 1925
Colored	-23	28-31	-31
Leghorns	-15	23-25	-29
CHICKENS			
Colored	-20	25-27	-30
Leghorns	15-17	22-23	-29
Broilers	-30	32-40	-35

The live poultry market has been quite slow following the holiday. In fact the market was actually weak the day before Thanksgiving and on the day following. It was not until the first of December that things actually began to spruce up a little. Freight shipments have been heavy and these have naturally tended to slow up the express market a great deal.

Express poultry of all kinds have been dragging and values have been pretty hard to find. Even broilers have been moving slowly. About the only line that has been fairly satisfactory has been express turkeys and nearby farm fattened geese although prices on these are not particularly attractive, turkeys at 40 to 45c which is fully 10c under the holiday market, while geese are holding steady at 30c which is fully up to the holiday market. There is some chance in shipping in farm fattened geese because if we hit a spell of mild weather the goose market is the first to feel it.

Long Island ducks have been selling nicely at about 35c. Rabbits 22 to 24c.

FEEDS AND GRAINS

FUTURES	Nov. 30	Nov. 23	Nov. 30 1925
(At Chicago)			
Wheat (Dec.)	1.34⅜	1.34⅜	1.70⅝
Corn (Dec.)	.70⅛	.69⅞	.73¾
Oats (Dec)	.40½	.40¾	.39⅜
CASH GRAINS			Dec. 1, 1925
(At New York)			
Wheat No. 2 Red	1.49⅜	1.50½	1.92½
Corn No. 2 Yel.	.87⅛	.86⅝	.94
Oats No. 2	.51½	.52	.51½
FEEDS			Nov. 28
(At Buffalo)	Nov. 27	Nov. 20	1925
Gr'd Oats	32.00	32.00	33.90
Sp'g Bran	27.50	26.00	31.65
H'd Bran	30.00	28.50	32.90
Stand'd Mids	29.00	28.00	31.65
Soft W. Mids	34.00	33.50	——
Flour Mids	33.50	32.50	34.40
Red Dog	38.50	38.00	42.90
Wh. Hominy	31.25	31.00	34.40
Yel. Hominy	30.25	30.50	33.40
Corn Meal	31.50	31.00	——
Gluten Feed	31.75	31.75	42.15
Gluten Meal	41.75	41.75	——
36% C. S. Meal	27.00	27.00	37.90
41% C. S. Meal	30.00	30.00	40.15
43% C. S. Meal	31.00	31.00	42.15
34% O. P. Linseed Meal	43.00	43.00	49.40

Above feed quotations taken from weekly grain and feed letter issued weekly by New York State Dept of Farms and Markets.

POTATOES SLIGHTLY FIRMER

There has been no material change in the potato market since our last report. Prices have improved just a shade. The best States are selling at $5.00, now, 10c better than they did a week ago. There are very few States coming into the market. Up-state growers are holding for more money and a considerable quantity of potatoes is moving westward. There has been nothing of note in the market to warrant special comment. Just previous to Thanksgiving, trade was rather quiet due to more attention being paid to the holiday specialties. We are going to see a little better buying between now and the middle of December when buying again will tend to ease and when more attention will be paid to the Christmas and New Year's specialties. After the first of the year we will undoubtedly see a revival of trade.

CABBAGE SHOWS IMPROVEMENT

Although there has been no material change in the cabbage market since our last report nevertheless there is an unmistakable trend upward. Prices are about $2.00 a ton better than they were a week ago.

ONIONS SHOW UPWARD TREND

There are indications that onions are going to move to higher levels. A lot of stories are current in the market about poor quality, off colors, etc., and some freely predict that we are going to see very good onion prices later on. Just how serious the situation is is rather difficult to ascertain as yet. Reports have it that a lot of inferior seeds were distributed last spring and the crop harvested from those fields are showing extreme inferiority, making good sized and well colored stock worth more money. Some reports state that cold storage holdings are very limited while others say that there are plenty in the store houses. It is admitted that the cold storage holdings in New York are extremely light.

On November 30 state Yellows were selling from $1.15 to $1.75 per 180 pound bag with Orange County Yellows from $1.80 to $1.90 and reds from $1.25 to $1.75. Fancy white broilers have been bringing from $5 to $5.50 with average good states from $4 to $4.75. Some poor marks have been going at $1. Large whites run from $1 to $2.75 depending on quality. Jersey yellows have been bringing $1 a basket for the best.

HAY SLIGHTLY EASIER

The hay market has eased off of late due to heavy supplies and on November 30 it was difficult to get more than $26 for the best lines of No. 1 timothy, small bales selling $1 under this figure.

APPLE MARKET UNCHANGED

With the exception of one or two varieties, there is no change in the apple market. Baldwins have shown a little improvement in the last two or three weeks with the best marks selling for $3 per barrel, Ben Davis $2.85. In both cases it is only on the fanciest qualities that the market is paying over $2 a barrel.

As yet the foreign situation has shown no improvement and reports state that there are so many American apples on the English market that it will be a long time before we can hope to see a change. Advices state that the miners are going back to the pit which means that they will soon have more money in circulation.

MEATS AND LIVE STOCK

The live calf market is working to a better position during the last week and on the last day of November best veals were bringing from $16.50 to $17 per hundred. However, the best nearbys were seldom able to exceed $15. Most of the business is done between $14 and $15.

The lamb market is in about the same position it held a week ago. For the very fanciest that have been coming in, $14.75 has been offered. A week ago the top of the market was about $14.50.

Country dressed veal has only been in moderate supply but trade is slow and in pretty poor condition. In spite of that there has been no shading of prices on the better grades, the fanciest reaching 20c with most of the trade going on at 15c to 18c.

Country dressed roasting pigs are bringing 28c to 30c with small marks weighing around 10 pounds. Those weighing from 10 to 15 pounds have been moving from 25c to 28c per pound, heavier weights from 23c down to 14c depending on the size.

HIGHEST PRICES FOR OLD BAGS
We take good and torn mixed and pay freight. Write for prices
IROQUOIS BAG CO., Inc.
670 Clinton St. Buffalo, N. Y.

Wanted Raw Furs— Dark Mink $20.00. Muskrats $2.00. Red Fox $16.00. Raccoon $14.00. Opossum $1.25. Weasel $1.50. Skunk $2.25. Price list, tags, etc., free. Write or ship at once to O. FERRIS & CO., CHATHAM, N. Y.

HAY WANTED
If you have hay of any grade to dispose of communicate with
W. D. POWER & CO.
601 W. 33rd Street New York City
Reference this paper

Ship Your Heavy Fowl Now
—ALSO CHICKENS AND BROILERS—
Market is good—why wait until holidays when everyone ships. No one knows how market will be then. We mail checks within 24 hours—based on highest prices. Convince yourself.
Write for information, tags, coops, etc.
BERMAN & BAEDECKER, Inc.
West Washington Market
New York City - - N. Y.

SHIP YOUR EGGS
WHITE AND BROWN
To R. BRENNER & SONS
Bonded Commission Merchants
358 Greenwich St., New York City

HOMESPUN TOBACCO; Chewing 5 lbs. $1.50, ten $2.50. Smoking 5 lbs. $1.25, ten $2.00. Pay when received. Pipe given, satisfaction guaranteed.
FARMERS UNION - PADUCAH, KY.

FARMS FOR SALE

125 Acres & Modern Home Horses, Crops, 17 Cows And
Heifers, bull, farming equipment, crops for winter included to settle affairs quickly; attractive 10-room house, hot & cold water, bath, electricity; fine 80-ft. basement barn, running water, numerous other bldgs., electric-lighted; on improved road, beautiful Hudson River district, short run city markets; 70 acres machine-worked, wire-fences, spring water, woodland & fruit. Unusual bargain at $7000, part cash. For picture & details see pg. 22 Illus. Catalog. Copy free. STROUT FARM AGENCY, 255-R, 4th Ave., New York City.

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The Farm News

L. D. Greene Lost in the Mountains

ONE of the great unknown tragedies of the woods and the mountains has overtaken two men well known to thousands of Eastern farmers. L. D. Greene, Agricultural Agent of the New York, Ontario and Western Railroad, and John J. Eden, Manager of the Harriman estate at Arden, disappeared in the Adirondacks. According to the newspapers, the last seen of them was on Monday morning, November 15th. Woodsmen noticed them making good progress half way up the winding Lake George. The following day two hunters seeking shelter in a house boat from a storm noticed a boat pulled up on the mainland on the west side of what is known as the narrows in Lake George. Greene and Eden have not been seen since and it is thought that they have either perished in the mountains or were capsized and drowned in the lake.

Search With Aeroplane

State troopers and hundreds of men have been searching the entire country minutely ever since, but without avail. An aeroplane was secured to make scouting trips over the lake region. E. R. Harriman took a party of prominent Orange County business men and spent some time in the vicinity of Lake George in the search. Mr. Harriman offered $500 reward to any person who finds either of the missing men or who discovers either of their bodies.

L. D. Greene, known to his friends as "Shorty" because of his great height, was a graduate of the New York State College of Agriculture and for some time was a very popular and successful Farm Bureau manager in Orange County. He left this position to be Agricultural Agent of the Ontario and Western Railroad but still kept his home in Middletown. He had a wife and two small children. Because of his fine personality and lovable disposition, "Shorty" had thousands of friends, who are concerned, grieved and upset over the tragedy and who extend to Mrs. Greene their heartfelt sympathy because of her terrible worry and grief.

Erie Runs Potato Demonstration Train

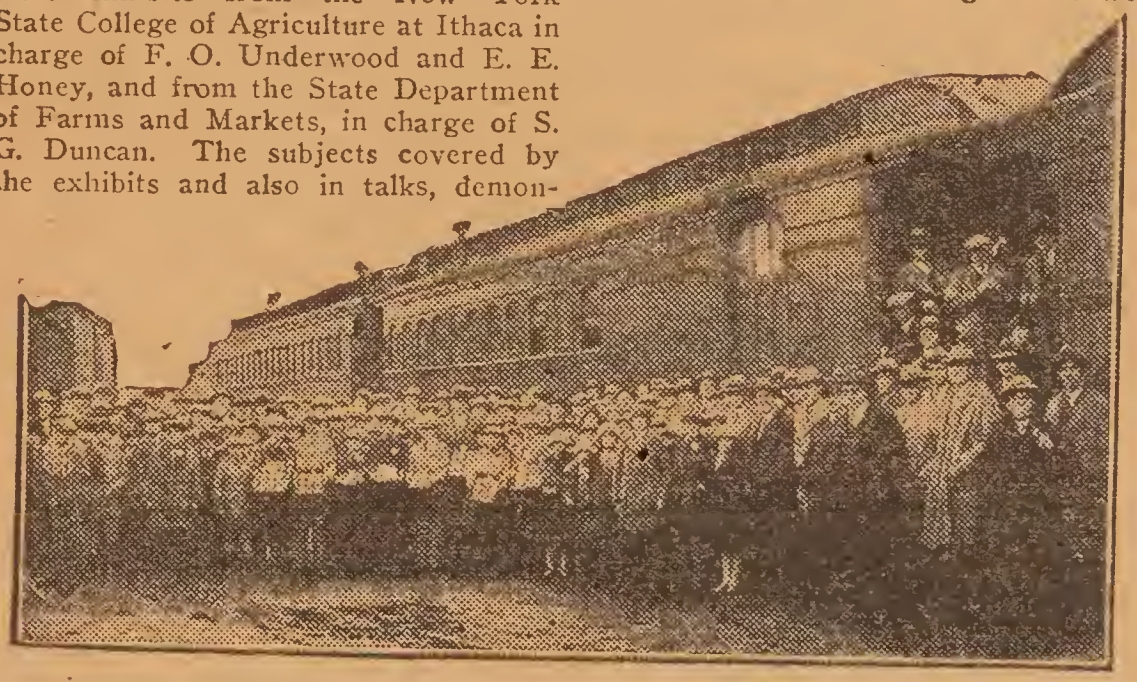
A POTATO Demonstration Train for junior project workers recently operated over the Erie Railroad in Western New York attracted considerable attention from the potato growers of that section. Starting on November 8, the train made stops at Wayland, Cohocton, Avoca, Bath, Hornell, Canisteo and Arkport in Steuben County, Canaseraga, Andover and Wellsville in Allegany County, Dalton in Livingston County, Warsaw, Silver Springs and Castile in Wyoming and Batavia in Genesee. An entire day was spent at most of the stops.

The principal features of the train were exhibits from the New York State College of Agriculture at Ithaca in charge of F. O. Underwood and E. E. Honey, and from the State Department of Farms and Markets, in charge of S. G. Duncan. The subjects covered by the exhibits and also in talks, demonstrations and moving pictures were standardization of potato varieties, better grading, control of various potato diseases, and cultural methods in general.

At the conclusion of the train, prize winning exhibits from each stop of the train were judged at the Alfred State School of Agriculture Potato Show, and sweepstakes prizes awarded for the best exhibits from all of the fifteen places.

The young potato growers, as a rule, brought in some fine specimens, and it is believed that the boys have profited by the study of potato growing which they have done in connection with the potato club.

Farm Bureau Managers and County Club Agents cooperated with the train in the various counties covered. The train was in general charge of H. B. Rogers of the Agricultural Department of the Erie Railroad.



Members of Boys and Girls Potato Club and members of the Kiwanis Club of Batavia who sponsored them. This picture was taken at the Erie Railroad Potato Demonstration train.

County Notes

Steuben County—It has been extremely wet all fall. Next to impossible to get crops harvested. Much buckwheat was lost and can not get on the land at all. Beans are in the same condition. The loss on these two crops will be very heavy. Potatoes proved to be an average crop. Some were frozen to quite an extent. They have been move more freely this fall than commonly. A crop of apples is nearly all wasted with scarcely enough saved for their own use. Grapes a large crop.—C. H. E., New York.

Franklin County—Farmers in Franklin County have their fall work nearly all finished and a large amount of plowing has been done on account of the fine fall weather.

The Dairymen's League held their Third Annual Oyster Supper at Burke, November 18th, with nearly five hundred in attendance. Many out of town people were present. The Franklin County Pomona Grange held a meeting in Malone December 2nd. The potato market hangs around $1.35 a bushel at shipping points. Most farmers are inclined to hold stock which they now have in storage. Considerable rot is reported in some sections in the county. There seems to be plenty of hard coal which sells for about $15.00 a ton at the car. The T. B. test is being continued. —H. T. J., New York.

Notes from Pennsylvania

Cumberland County—Having very changeable weather and farmers are a month late with their work with much corn to be cut yet and very little corn husked. It is very likely that much will stay out all winter as it is not matured and there is very little sale for it. Heavy torrential rains followed by very cold weather. Late sowed wheat has not much of a start and owing to the wet weather farmers have no chance to do much. Apples have a big crop with no sale for them with quite a lot left to rot in the orchard. There has been no snow so far but there have been some hard freezes. The game season is in and the fields are full of hunters.—J. B. K., Pa.

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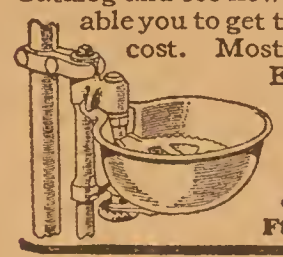

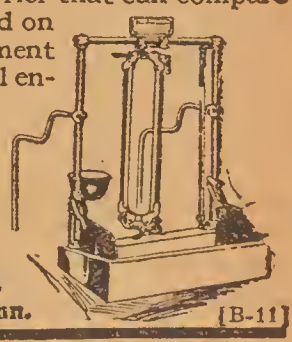

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[B-11]

The Outlook For Beans

(*Continued from page 7*)

N. Y., writes: "From speaking to older farmers in this county I gathered that this season has been the most unfavorable season in at least 30 years or more. Many beans are still out, some having been pulled by hand very very few were able to use bean pullers. I know of cases where the bunches have been turned 10 or 12 times because of successive rains and an attempt to get them dry. Those that have been harvested contain a high percentage of bad beans, the pick will in all probability be very high. Several things caused the short crop in this county: (1) Bean of corn seed maggot injury early in the growing season; (2) Dry growing; (3) Entrance of blight in many fields and (4) the wet season with continued rains making it impossible to get them in. The bean farmers in this section are very hard hit, many who have nothing else to rely upon, will be unable to meet payments this winter."

Poor Crop in Cayuga Co.

C. L. Messer, manager, Cayuga County Farm Bureau, Auburn, N. Y. Crop will be a little better than two-thirds of last year due to unfavorable weather. White kidneys suffered most. Reds will be most plentiful. Around Port Byron and Weedsport, they are offering 7½c for red kidney but not getting many at that price. Very little threshed as yet because beans went in the barn in poor condition. In some sections many not pulled and will not be pulled. One thresher reports 14 bushels per acre best crop he has seen.

L. H. Woodward, manager, Wyoming County Farm Bureau, Warsaw, N. Y. Bean acreage this year was about the same as 1925 but more will be left in the field because of wet weather at harvesting time, reducing yield of salable beans. Marrows and Yellow Eyes most plentiful. Market is strong on Yellow Eyes. Other varieties about normal. A large per cent of the beans are high in moisture content, some as high as 35% whereas they should be 17% or less for market. Growers discouraged. About three years of bad harvesting weather in succession.

Moving to the southern tier, *L. A. Claus, manager, Allegany County Farm Bureau, Belmont, N. Y.*, writes: "Crop not up to last year due to smaller acreage and unfavorable weather. White kidneys most plentiful. Reds and whites suffered most. Prices red kidneys 7½c, white kidneys 7c, Yellow Eyes 8c. Very little trading as yet because few threshed. Many growers cut acreage this year because of unfavorable harvest season, last year. Few growers secured Yellow Eyes and early varieties before weather got too bad.

R. H. Hewitt, manager, Chemung County Farm Bureau, Elmira, N. Y. Do not believe crop up to last year's. Acreage somewhat larger but weather responsible for damage. Peas and white kidneys will be most plentiful. As yet market is very quiet. Some crops total failure. Looked for crop less in acreage next year.

G. H. Brainard, manager, Wayne County Farm Bureau, Sodus, N. Y. Crop will not approach last year's due to unfavorable weather. Red kidneys grown mostly in this county. As yet no prices definitely established due to beans not being harvested and too soft to offer for sale, some trading at 8½c. High moisture content makes buyers wary about bidding. Indications are all beans will be tested for moisture by buyers before any offerings will be made.

In Wyoming County

Lewis A. Toan, grower, Perry, Wyoming County, N. Y. Acreage in this section reduced about 10% compared with last year. Acreage gradually reduced in this section for the past 4 or 5 years. Chief factor is poor yields and unsatisfactory prices. This year is a repetition of last year as far as weather has been concerned. Root rot prevalent on farms practicing three-year rotation. Yields this year not over 50% normal. Beans will pick fully 20%, meaning big loss to growers as they stand cost of picking. Farmers in this vicinity endeavoring to find substitute for beans as cash crop. Some growing canning factory peas and currants, but acreage is limited because of conflict with other crops. Some keeping

(*Continued on page 18*)

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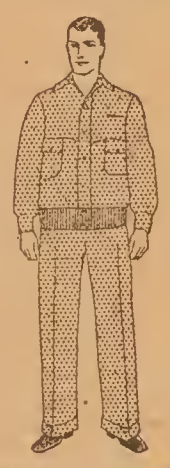

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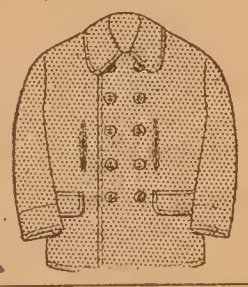

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Growing Potatoes in the Connecticut Valley

(*Continued from page 3*)

Last year Mr. Grant did some experimenting with several crops in an attempt to find a few that he could grow permanently at a profit. I was much interested in his account of his experience with garden truck. He told me some of the results he secured from small areas—results which would seem attractive to some smaller farmers and yet he stated that he did not expect to continue this because he felt that his greater success would lie in raising only a few crops and raising them on a comparatively large scale. One of the crops which he expects to raise is asparagus. He already has six acres which is in perfect condition. Some of it should cut a very satisfactory crop next spring and Mr. Grant plans to increase the crop to twenty acres within a few years. He also has five acres of strawberries which he regards more or less as a side line but which show the careful attention which has been given them and undoubtedly produced a very good crop last summer. Mr. Grant also plans to start raising some tobacco again next year.

A Long Trip

This year Mr. Grant has a crop of 17,000 bushels of potatoes from 44 acres. It would be difficult, I believe, to find anyone who takes greater care with the raising of a crop than does Mr. Grant. Last fall he took a 2100 mile trip in order to visit other potato growers with the idea in mind of actually seeing the potatoes which he would buy for seed next year. The trip included portions of Western N. Y., Vermont and Aroostock County, Maine. Mr. Grant buys an amount of potatoes for seed which is greater than some men sell and still feel that they are growing a considerable area. The seed purchased is certified and for several years has been purchased as a result of tests conducted by the Connecticut Experiment Station.

The seed is cut by hand. "We consider the question of a perfect stand very important," said Mr. Grant. "Our land is high priced and we do not feel that it pays to risk the stand by cutting the seed by machine. We plant rather heavily using about 20 bushels to the acre and spacing them 3 feet by 13 inches. Spraying is also given unusually careful attention. The first spray that is put on is a 4-4-50. The succeeding sprays are increased in strength, first to a 5-5-50 and then to as high as 9-9-50. The sprayer used is a power rig which allows the spray rig to travel rather slowly so that a heavy application of spray will be applied at a high pressure. We like to have a pressure of 275 pounds and we like to put 150 to 200 gallons per acre as soon as the vines are well grown. I have had some experience with dusting, but personally prefer to spray."

Fertilized Heavily

"Very little farm manure has been used with the potatoes. The land is naturally of a sandy nature and very fertile. On some fields, potatoes have been grown continually for several years with good results. About one ton per acre of a 5-8-7 fertilizer is added and where possible to get the potatoes off soon enough, rye is added as a cover crop."

"We are bothered considerably by leafhoppers, yet with the several sprays which we used last year we got rid of these pests. I have no definite proof but I feel that with our present system the vines grow considerably longer than where they are dusted."

The storage problem has been met in a rather unique way. Mr. Southwick, County Agent and myself finally found Mr. Grant at one of his storage houses which in this case is a remodelled tobacco storage house. Anyone who has had any experience with tobacco will realize the conditions in a tobacco storage are opposite to those in a potato storage. Mr. Grant has overcome this difficulty by lining the building with felt, then building one long bin which allows a circulation of air about the potatoes and finally by installing a heating system which will allow him to control the temperature of the building. I was rather staggered when told that this remodelling would cost $2500 and that only about 50% of this could be saved as salvage. When I mentioned this to Mr. Grant he came right back showing that he had worked this problem out very carefully.

"With the amount of potatoes we store," said Mr. Grant, "the cost of storage will be 10c per bushel which is as low as we could reasonably expect to pay. The heating system cost $1100 and this will be used in a permanent storage house which I am planning to build next year."

Stored in Bags

The manner of storing potatoes is somewhat different than I had seen before. They are stored in the bags and the bags set on end so that a considerable circulation of air is allowed around them.

"We tried this method out on a rather small scale at first," said Mr. Grant, "and I was not exactly sure what the results would be. They were satisfactory so I now store our entire crop that way. It makes it very easy to handle them and I find they will dry if they are damp when we put them into storage. The other large storage house is remodelled from the dairy farm on the other farm which Mr. Grant bought. This building, however, is constructed so that there is less danger from a sudden drop of temperature freezing the potatoes, yet even in this building a heater has been installed.

A few days previous to my visit this farm had been included in a farm bureau potato tour. At this time a measured acre of potatoes were dug and the yield from the acre was very close to 500 bushels.

The Grant family consists of four children, the oldest a girl who is now attending high school and is 15 and three boys who are attending the local school. The farm buildings are very attractive. Electric power and city water are available with all the conveniences that come with them. The house is heated by steam heat and the electric power is used to operate washing machine, vacuum cleaner and etc. The power to operate the farm is secured from a tractor and five horses.—H. L. Cosline.

High School Boys Practice Reforestration

REFORESTRATION has received, and is receiving attention throughout the country. One of the ways in which a high school agricultural department may well serves its community is by undertaking a reforestration project.

The Village of Dansville, N. Y., ten years ago purchased a tract of land consisting of fifty acres which served as a watershed for a large spring which fed into the reservoir. The teacher of Agriculture of the local high school, the following year started a reforestation project on this watershed. From 5000-10000 trees were ordered each year from the conservation commission. The trees used were mostly of the coniferous type. This project has been carried on continuously each year since its inception several years ago. Last spring the project was completed and the whole area reforested. The trees first planted, now stand ten to fifteen feet high.

This project stands as a monument to community service, and one which could well be undertaken by the Agricultural departments of many schools throughout the state.—R. M. F.

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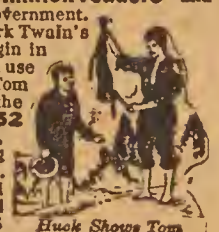

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November Chicken Chatter

How to Use Egg Laying Contest Records

By L. H. HISCOCK

As the new egg laying contest of the country get underway, it seems a rather fitting time to say a word in general on the subject. To the ordinary farmer with a farm yard flock, the fact that the Horse Shoe High Flier Poultry Farm won such and such a competition, means nothing. The fact that the High Flier will broadcast this particular subject in advertising all over the country doesn't mean any more to a farmer than the fact that Uncle Hiram milked his cows this morning. And, I for one, agree with you.

L. H. Hiscock

Is there any significance then in these contests as far as a farmer is concerned? Yes, there really is. To give you an example. A certain individual in this community got high hen at a certain contest a year ago. His whole pen of birds went through the year of competition in such good condition physically that he decided to put his whole flock of birds on the ration that had been used in the competition; it was a better ration than the one he had been using, and today that ration is being used to a very large extent because it produces the goods. In other words the feeds employed by such contests, or rather the rations they use, are often valuable when it comes down to the actual feeding of our own birds.

* * *

There is one other point. If you are a breeder or interested in the breeding of hens, you will find the weekly records of these competitions both interesting and valuable. For instance, why not take ten or twenty of your best birds and conduct a contest of your own? Check your birds against a pen or the pens in the competition. Why? Because it will give you an accurate knowledge of just what your hens are doing in the way of production in a year, and if you are a breeder you ought to know it. It is not enough that your flock average for pullets is one hundred and twenty eggs a year. What are some of your best pullets capable of doing? That is your best bet, and you ought to find it out.

No, take it all and all, I think the egg laying contest is a valuable factor in the poultry world. Watch the year's progress in a contest. You will have a chance to watch the production of some of the best, incidentally you will also have a chance to see how some of the best turned out,—let's change the subject.

By this time the pullets ought to be laying in good shape. It is therefore time to cull. There is no use in cluttering up a chicken house with a lot of birds that are worthless and always will be. It seems to be a hard job to put this cull, cull proposition over; farmers do not want to bother. It costs just as much to feed a poor hen as it does a good one, and the only point I am going to insist on is that you look the bird over just as they are. Take an ideal pullet pen of White Leghorns. Their combs are red, their plumage sleek, and the yellow color bright in their beak and shanks. Isn't it easy to pick out any misfits? Perhaps they are small birds, perhaps they are birds that haven't combed out, but the fact that they are in there with all those pullets that are good makes them stand out like an elephant at a circus.

A little while ago I spoke about rearranging the pullets, and that is practically all I am asking now in this pullet culling proposition. My pullets were pretty late this year due to incubator misfortunes last spring. Since we housed up nine hundred birds, I have moved and changed around at least three hundred of them because I want to get them in to their right pen with their right sisters, or else into the pen that is going to the market pretty soon because I know they can't kick through the way they ought.

Some Hints About Buying Turkeys for Breeders

Last month we talked about breeders and perhaps by this time you have your breeders all saved for next year, and if you have not your new stock purchased yet, perhaps I can help you a bit. First when answering an ad. give the party some idea of what you want as this often saves a lot of extra correspondence, besides by the time you had written back and forth several times, the type of bird you wanted may have been sold to some one who wrote in their first letter about what they wanted and some idea of how much money they wanted to spend. Look over the ads in reliable poultry and farm papers. Don't expect a $25.00 bird for $10.00, for no reliable breeder is doing that kind of business, for they can't afford it, as it costs too much to breed good birds, although there is hardly a breeder who at one time or another does not have some bargains.

Before you order your birds shipped (unless you can go after them yourself which is the best way if near enough) find out just what these turkeys have been eating and if you much change the ration try and do it gradually, get some of the same kind of feed if you can until you can get the ration changed. That is one great cause of illness. Another thing don't insist in having your breeders shipped when the Holiday rush of market birds are on the trains which all endangers your breeders health.

Change Rations Gradually

When breeders have been shipped a long distance, and are very hungry, feed sparingly at first, and save a case of indigestion. Have plenty of grit or gravel handy, not only then but at all times. Be sure the drinking water is clean and the dishes also. Half a teaspoonful of baking soda to a quart of drinking water may help digestion if the birds are very tired from traveling.

Often when a bird arrives, if shipped a long distance it looks rough and you may be dissatisfied but before you get too excited and tell the party what you "think of them," wait a few days and give the bird a chance to get rested and its plumage straightened up. You know how you feel after a long ride on a railroad train and perhaps two or three changes and waits in railroad stations, and you will know something about how that bird feels. So give it the same kind of attention you would enjoy as compared with a bird, and I doubt if you have to complain to the party who shipped it to you.—Mrs. C. J. D., New York.

No one expects to get rich by farming, but a lot of good country folks have lived for the benefit of those around them instead of piling up an estate for their heirs to fight over.

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"Beau Geste"—*By C. P. Wren*

I DO not remember the precise crime that had led to my trial and sentence, but I recollect the incident clearly enough, for two reasons.

One was that, on this very day of my fall from grace, I achieved the permanent and inalienable title and status of Stout Fella, when, inverting the usual order of precedence, Pride came after the Fall. The other reason was that, on that evening, we had the exciting privilege of seeing and handling the "Blue Water," as it is called, the great sapphire which Uncle Hector had given to Aunt Patricia as a wedding gift. I believe his great-grandfather "Wicked Brandon," had "acquired" it when soldiering against Dupleix in India.

It is about the loveliest and most fascinating thing I have even seen, and it always affected me strangely. I could look at it for hours, and it always gave me a curious longing to put it in my mouth, or crush it to my breast, to hold it to my nose like a flower, or to rub it against my ear.

To look at it was, at one and the same time, most satisfying and most tantalising, for one always longed to do more than merely look—and, moreover, more than merely touch, as well. So wonderful and beautiful an object seemed to demand the exercise of all five senses, instead of one or two, for the full appreciation of all the joy it could offer.

When I first heard the charitable remark, "Sir Hector Brandon bought Patricia Rivers with the 'Blue Water' and now owns the pair," I felt that both statements were true.

For what other reason could a woman like Aunt Patricia have married Uncle Hector, and did not he still own the "Blue Water"—and so retain his sole claim to distinction?

Certainly his wife did not own it, for she could not wear it, nor do anything else with it. She could merely look at it occasionally, like anybody else. That was something anyhow, if it affected her as it did me....

My degree of S.F. (Stout Fella) I earned in this wise. One of Michael's favourite and most thrilling pastimes was "Naval Engagements." When this delightful pursuit was in being, two stately ships, with sails set and rudders fixed, were simultaneously shoved forth from the concrete edge of the lily-pond, by the Captain and the Lieutenant respectively.

They were crowded with lead soldiers, bore each a battery of three brass cannon, and were, at the outset, about a yard apart. But to each loaded brass cannon was attached a fuse, and, at the Captain's word, the fuses were lighted as the ships were launched from their harbours.

The Captain presided over the destines of the ship that flew the White Ensign and Union Jack, and the Lieutenant over those of the one that carried the Tricouleur of France.

There was a glorious uncertainty of result. Each ship might receive a broadside from the other, one alone might suffer, or both might blaze ineffectually into the blue, by reason of a deviation of their courses. After the broadside had been exchanged, we all sat and gloated upon the attractive scene, as the ships glided on, wreathed in battle-smoke, perhaps with riddled sails and splintered hulls (on one memorable and delightful occasion with the French ship dismasted and the Tricouleur trailing in the water).

I was then privileged to wade, like Gulliver at Lilliput, into the deep, and bring the ships to harbour where their guns were reloaded by Michael and Digby, and the voyage repeated....

On this great day, the first combat was ideal. The ships converged, the guns of both fired almost simultaneously, splinters flew, soldiers fell or were sent flying overboard, the ships rocked to the explosions and concussions of the shot, and then drifted together and remained locked in a death-grapple to the shouts of "Boarders ready" and "Prepare to receive boarders," from the Captain and Lieutenant.

"Fetch 'em in, Feeble Geste," said Michael, imagination sated, and tucking up my trousers, I waded in, reversed the ships and sent them to port.

The next round was more one-sided, for only one of the French ship's guns fired, and that, the feeblest. Neither this big gun amidships, that carried either a buckshot or half a dozen number-sixes, nor the stern-chaser swivel-gun was properly fused.

I waded in again, turned the French ship, and, with a mighty bang, her big gun went off, and I took the charge in my leg. Luckily for me it was a single buckshot. I nearly sat down.

"I'm shot," I yelped.

"Hanging would be more appropriate," said the Captain. "Come here."

Blood oozed from a neat blue hole, and Faithful Hound uttered a dog-like howl of woe and horror.

And when the bandage was fastened, the Captain, in the presence of the whole Band and some temporary members, visitors, raised me to the seventh heaven of joy and pride by solemnly conferring upon me in perpetuity, the rank and the title of Stout Fella, in that I had shed no tear and uttered no sound during a major operation of "naval surgery without æsthetics."

Further, he awarded me the signal and high honour of a full-dress *"Viking's funeral."*

Now a Viking's funeral cannot be solemnised every day in the week, for it involves, among other things, the destruction of a long-ship.

The dead Viking is laid upon a funeral pyre in the centre of his ship, his spear and shield are laid beside him, his horse and hound are slaughtered and their bodies placed in attendance, the pyre is lighted, and the ship sent out to sea with all sail set.

On this occasion, the offending French ship was dedicated to these ocean obsequies.

A specially selected lead soldier was solemnly endowed with the name and attributes of *The Viking Eorl, John Geste,* laid upon a matchbox filled with explosives, a pyre of matches built round him on the deck of the ship (the ship drenched with paraffin), his horse laid at the head of his pyre, and a small (china) dog at his feet.

All being ready, we bared our heads, Michael, with raised hand, solemnly uttered the beautiful words, *"Ashes to ashes and dust to dust, if God won't have you the devil must,"* and applying a match to the pyre, shoved the longship (late French battleship) well out into the middle of the lily-pond.

Here it burned gloriously, the leaping flames consuming the mast and sail so that the charred wreckage went by the board, and we stood silent, envisaging the horrors of a burning ship at sea.

As the vessel burned down to the water's edge, and then disappeared with hissings and smoking, Michael broke the ensuing silence with words that I was to remember many years later in a very different place. (Apparently Digby remembered them too.)

"That's what I call a funeral!" said Michael. "Compare that with being stuck ten feet down in the mud and clay of a beastly cemetery for worms to eat and maggots to wriggle about in you .... Cripes! I'd give something to have one like that when my turn comes. . . . Good idea! I'll write it down in my will, and none of you dirty little dogs will get anything from me, unless you see it properly done."

"Righto, Beau," said Digby. "I'll give you one, old chap, whenever you like."

"So will I you, Dig, if you die first," replied Michael to his twin, and they solemnly shook hands upon it. . . .

My gratification for these honours was the greater in that nothing had been further from my thoughts than such promotion and reward. Frequently had I striven in the past to win one of the Band's recognised Orders of Merit—Faithful Hound, Good Egg, Stout Fella, or even Order of Michael (For Valour)—but had never hitherto won any decoration or recognition beyond some such cryptic remark from the Captain as, "We shall have to make John, Chaplain to the Band, if he does many more of these Good Deeds. . . ."

* * *

That evening when we were variously employed in the schoolroom, old Burdon, the butler, came and told us that we could go into the drawing-room.

Claudia and Isobel were there, the former talking in a very self-possessed and grown-up way to a jolly-looking foreign person, to whom we were presented. He turned out to be a French cavalry officer, and we were thrilled to discover that he was on leave from Morocco where he had been fighting.

"Bags I we get him up to the schoolroom tomorrow," whispered Michael, as we gathered round a glass dome, like a clock-cover, inverted over a white velvet cushion on which lay the "Blue Water" sapphire.

We looked at it in silence, and, to me it seemed to grow bigger and bigger until I felt as though I could plunge head first into it.

Young as I was, I distinctly had the feeling that it would not be a good thing to stare too long at that wonderful concentration of living colour. It seemed alive and, though inexpressible beautiful, a little sinster.

"May we handle it, Aunt Patricia?" asked Claudia, and as usual, she got her way.

Aunt Patricia lifted off the glass cover and handed the jewel to the Frenchman, who quickly gave it to Claudia.

"That has caused we know not what of strife and sorrow and bloodshed," he said.

"What a tale it could tell!"

"Can you tell tales of strife and bloodshed, please?" asked Michael, and as Claudia said, "Why of course! He leads charges of Arab cavalry like *Under Two Flags,"* as though she had known him for years, we begged him to tell us about his fighting, and he ranked second only to the "Blue Water" as a centre of attraction.

On the following afternoon, the Capitain deputed Claudia to get the Frenchman to tell us some tales.

"Decoy yon handsome stranger to our lair," quote he. "I would wring his secrets from him."

Nothing loth, Claudia exercised her fascinations upon him after lunch, and brought him to our camp in the Bower, a clearing in the woods near the house.

Here he sat on a log and absolutely thrilled us to the marrow of our bones by tales, most graphically and realistically told, of the Spahis, the French Foreign Legion, the Chasseurs d'Afrique, Zouaves, Turcos, and other romantically named regiments.

He told us of desert warfare, of Arab cruelties and chivalries, of hand-to-hand combats where swordsman met swordsman on horseback as in days of old, of brave deeds, of veiled Touaregs, veiled women, secret Moorish cities, oases, mirages, sand-storms, and the wonders of Africa.

Then he showed us fencing-tricks and feats of swordsmanship, until, when he left us, after shaking our hands and kissing Claudia, we were his, body and soul. . . . .

"I'm going to join the French Foreign Legion when I leave Eton," announced Michael suddenly. "Get a commission and then join his regiment."

"So am I," said Digby, of course.

"And I," I agreed.

August Brandon looked thoughtful.

"Could I be a *vivandière* and come too?" asked Isobel.

"You shall all visit me in your officers' uniforms" promised Claudia. "French officers always wear them in France. Very nice too." * * *

Next day we went back to our preparatory school at Slough.

* * *

The next time I saw the "Blue Water" was during the holidays before our last half at Eton.

The occasion was the visit of General

(*Continued on page* 16)

What Has Happened in the Story Thus Far:

MR. George Lawrence, an Englishman who is leaving Africa on a furlough finds an old friend on the road—Major Henri de Beaujolais—a Frenchman and a former schoolmate, now a French officer in Africa. On the train, de Beaujolais relates to Lawrence a most astounding tale of mystery.

One day an Arab arrived at Tokotu saying that Arabs had attacked Zinderneauf. de Beaujolas at once set out, ordering the balance of his force to follow. Arriving at Zinderneuf, the Major found the defenders of the fort all dead. One of the dead men, apparently an Englishman, had a slip of paper in his hand, a confession that he had stolen the jewel known as the "Blue Water" from Lady Brandon.

Lady Brandon listens attentively, neither admitting nor denying that the "Blue Water" has been stolen and when Lawrence leaves she asks him to do nothing further about it.

Part Two takes up the story of John Geste, beginning when he and his brothers were boys at Brandon Hall.

Claudia asked to be informed exactly how it felt.

"Just like being shot," I replied, and added: "I am going to be sick."

"Do it in the pond then," requested the Captain, producing his pocket-knife and a box of matches.

"Going to cauterise the wound and prevent its turning sceptic?" enquired the Lieutenant, as the Captain struck a match and held the point of the small blade in the flame.

"No," replied the Captain. "Naval surgrey without æsthetics....Cut out the cannon-ball."

"Now," continued he, turning to me as I sat wondering whether I should shortly have a wooden leg, "will you be gagged or chew on a bullet? I don't want to be disturbed by your beastly yells."

"I shall not yell, Captain," I replied with dignity, and a faint hope that I spoke the truth.

"Sit on his head, Dig," said Michael to the Lieutenant; but waving Digby away, I turned on my side, shut my eyes, and offered up my limb.

"Hold his roof then," ordered the Captain....

It was painful beyond words; but I contrived to hold my peace, by biting the clenched knuckle of my forefinger, and to refrain from kicking by realising that it was impossible, with Digby sitting on my leg and Claudia standing on my foot.

After what seemed a much longer time that it was, I heard Michael say, apparently from a long way off: "Here it comes," and then, a cheer from the Band an a dispersal of my tortures, announced the recovery of the buckshot.

"Shove it back in the gun, Dig," said the Captain; "and you, Isobel, sneak up to the cupboard outside our bathroom and bring me the scratch-muck."

The Faithful Hound, moping her tear-bedewed face, sped away and soon returned with the scratch-muck (the bottle of antiseptic lotion, packet or boric lint, and roll of bandage, which figured as the *sequelæ* to all our minor casualties).

I believe Michael made a really excellent job of digging out the bullet and dressing the wound. Of course, the ball had not penetrated very deeply, or a penknife would hardly have been the appropriate surgical tool; but, as things were, a doctor could not have been very much quicker, nor the healing of the wound more clean and rapid.

Junior Project Boys and Girls Win Prizes Offered By American Agriculturist

SOMETIME ago Henry Morgenthau, Jr., publisher of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, offered a number of prizes to the boys and girls who had done the best Junior Project work in the different counties in New York State. These prizes were $10 for first prize, $5 for second and $3 for third prize in each of several classes.

The rules for the contest required that the boy and girl write a story about his or her project which was to be accompanied by a financial report and a picture. The club leader in each county was asked to select the best worker in each project in the county. The records were then sent to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST and the best in the state were selected.

The projects included gardening, potato growing, corn growing, farm mechanics, pig and calf raising, poultry and forestry. There were three projects for the girls—Foods, Clothing and Room Furnishing. The response on the part of the boys and girls was very enthusiastic and the reports submitted showed that the project work really does train boys and girls to do things in a thorough and business-like manner.

The awards were as follows, the first prize consisting of $10.00, the second prize $5.00 and the third prize $3.00:

Garden

Thomas Brown, Geneseo, Livingston Co., first prize, $10.00; Richard Van Ness, Watertown, Jefferson Co., second prize, $5.00; George Allen, Springfield Center, Otsego Co., third prize, $3.00.

Potato

LeGrande Fisher, Masonville, Delaware Co., first prize, $10.00; Edward Clement, Dansville, Livingston Co., second prize, $5.00; Clark Jewell, Schenevus, Otsego Co., $3.00.

Farm Mechanics

Howard Wilkinson, Carthage, Jefferson Co., first prize, $10.00; Virgil Lowe, Otego, Otsego Co., second prize, $5.00.

Pigs

Margaret Carey, Walton, Delaware Co., first prize, $10.00; Gordon Downie, Oneonta, Otsego Co., second prize, $5.00; Clyde Loomis, Limerick, Jefferson Co., third prize, $3.00.

Calf

Maurice J. Howe, Jefferson Farm School, Jefferson Co., $10.00, first prize; Ernest Rogers, Plainfield, Otsego Co., second prize, $5.00; Wendall Wicks, Oxbow, Jefferson Co., third prize, $3.00.

Poultry

Horman White, Rodman, Jefferson Co., first prize, $10.00; Clifton Budine, Walton, Delaware Co., second prize, $5.00; Howard Reed, Ossian, Livingston Co., third prize, $3.00.

Corn

Clarence Henderson, Edmeston, Otsego Co., first prize, $10.00.

Forestry

Hubert Thompson, Adams, Jefferson Co., first prize, $10.00.

Foods Project

Dorothy Crowe, Bloomville, Delaware County, first prize, $10.00; Marion Randles, Watertown, Jefferson Co., second prize, $5.00; Gladys Crowe, Bloomville, Delaware Co., third prize, $3.00.

Clothing

Iva McLaughlin, Evans Mills, Jefferson Co., first prize, $10.00; Jean Forbes, Andes, Delaware County, second prize, $5.00; Wanda Usterhout, Richfield Springs, Otsego Co., third prize, $3.00.

Room Furnishing

Ester Brandt, Delhi, Delaware Co., first prize, $10.00; Elsa Krusa, Redwood, Jefferson Co., second prize, $5.00.

The youth of today have better health, greater intellect, more wealth and comforts of life than the youth of any other age; therefore, greater power of self-expression, and by these same tokens, they have greater power of self-destruction. If backed by Scout training, we have a sure guarantee for the future. If heart and hand is neglected, we get a harvest of grafters, thugs and murders.—O. H. Benson.

Success Talks for Farm Boys

"Present Difficulties Cannot Last"

IN times of difficulty and depression we are in special need of sturdy and forward-looking men and women. The boys and girls of today will be the leaders of tomorrow. To these boys and girls on the farms I send greetings. It is yours to overcome. The outlook is good, for present difficulties cannot last.

DR. L. H. BAILEY

You need good preparation in education; learn to be persistent, to stick to it; try to find satisfaction beyond the money profit—in the love of plants and animals, appreciation of the landscape, the freedom an dindependence of country life, in the realization that you are greatly contributing to the world's needs by growing the foods and fibers and other supplies, and that you are keeping the earth fit and fertile for those who are to come after you. —L. H. BAILEY.

Born in Michigan nearly 70 years ago and a national figure since he went to Cornell in 1888, Dr. Liberty H. Bailey is one of the most distinguished agricultural leaders America has produced. Probably no other American has written so many farm books or received higher agricultural honors.

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MODEL 35 six-tube ONE Dial receiver, less tubes and batteries, but with battery cable attached, $70. Model H Radio Speaker, brown crystalline finish, $21. Model G, same as Model H, but in amber buff and sage green, $23

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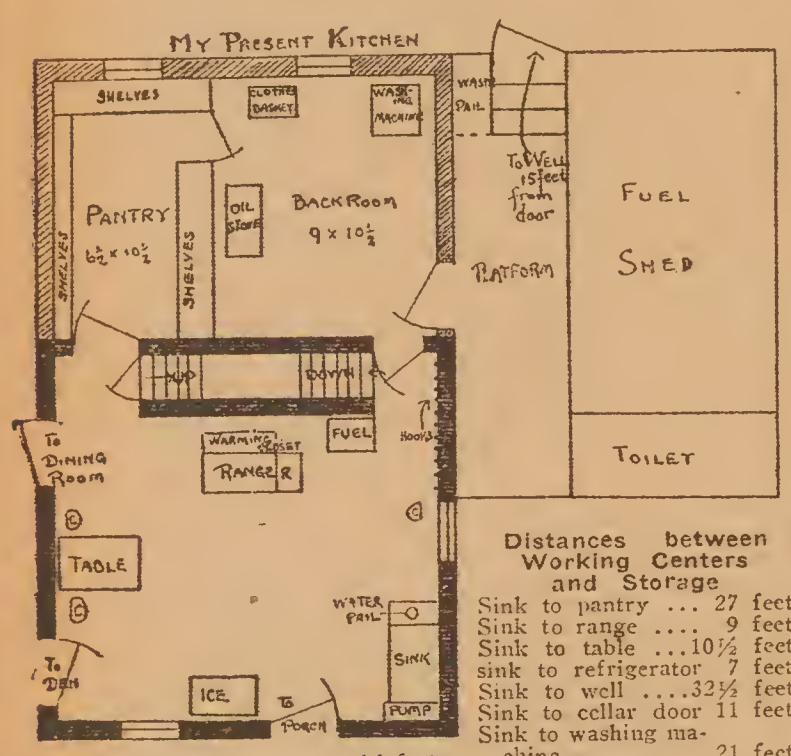
How Another Old Kitchen Will Be Made Convenient

The Third Prize Winning Letter of the Kitchen Improvement Contest

MY country home was built in the days when kitchens were large and inconvenient, but, with a few changes, it can be made modern and attractive. My aim in these changes is to accomplish more work in less time.

Invariably you will find wainscoting and prepared ceilings and walls in old kitchens. What an improvement a soft shade of grey enamel paint would make in the appearance of the room. The white enameled woodwork is easily kept clean with a supply of cleaner on the shelf. At present, the floor is covered with a printed rug, but inlaid linoleum would be more durable. A coating of wax used semi-monthly will lengthen its days.

Plenty of air and sunshine is essential.



Distances between Working Centers and Storage

Sink to pantry	27 feet
Sink to range	9 feet
Sink to table	10½ feet
sink to refrigerator	7 feet
Sink to well	32½ feet
Sink to cellar door	11 feet
Sink to washing machine	21 feet
Pantry to refrigerator	23 feet
Pantry to cellar	15 feet
Range to pantry	16 feet
Range to table	5 feet
Range to refrigerator	7½ feet
Table to pantry	18 feet
Table to refrigerator	5½ feet

Two small windows over the sink afford light and ventilation. A good sweep of air is obtained by opening the outside door and backroom door; also, the window toward the southeast and pantry window. As to the artificial light, a 75 watt enclosed electric light, hanging from the center of the ceiling illuminates the room. An additional side light over the sink is necessary, however.

Simple white curtains with blue gingham borders add to the attractiveness of the room.

With a pleasing environment, it will be easier to arrange the equipment so that all operations will be smooth. You will note from the sketch that the pantry is too far from the working center of the kitchen. Several unnecessary steps may be avoided by removing the window near the sink; thereby allowing sufficient space for cupboards to be built—preferably a china cupboard at the left of sink and a utensil cupboard at the right.

A large per cent of the kitchen duties center around the sink and cupboards, so, naturally, I will put more stress on this equipment. What a blessing, after scrubbing an iron sink, to possess a white one on legs, with a sloping grooved drain board on the left side. Swivel faucets with soap dish, water glass holder, and sink brush on a cup hook, make the sink complete. My present water supply is a cistern and well, but water may be piped from the well with an electric pump installed in the cellar if more force is required. A drain is neither sanitary nor dependable. A septic tank would take care of this difficulty and save carrying waste to a pail in the shed.

The white enameled china cupboard, with glass knobs, should provide two cupboards in the upper part for china and glassware, and in the lower part, drawers for towels, cloths, aprons, etc. The utensil cupboard similar to the china cupboard, should provide two cupboards in the upper part—one for spices, tea, coffee, soaps, etc., and the other for food supplies; a broad working shelf equipped with hinges so that it may be closed when desired; and in the lower part a drawer for utensils, such as knives, forks, spoons, egg beater, and the like; also a pan cupboard and bins for storing flour, sugar, bread and cake. Wire screening will solve the mouse problem in cupboards.

Under the sink is an ideal hiding place for a stool with step-ladder attachment; also, a covered foot lift garbage pail. The dish towels will have both light and air if placed on a glass rod on the utensil cupboard, toward the sink. Individual hand towels may be hung on cup hooks below the mirror by the outside door.

On an inside wall, apart from the other furniture for comfort, is a cabinet, good range, with three accessible sides so that it is easy to keep clean. The oven heat indicator and warming closet are its redeeming features. With the installing of a hot water front in the range, and a tank, the reservoir may be detached. Three-In-One oil keeps the range bright.

There is a space at the right of the range for a fuel box, and this would not be so undesirable if supplied with a cover and hinges and painted grey. The clothesbars are on the wall over the fuel box and can be raised or lowered. You will observe that they are in a direct line with the door to insure airing nicely, but they would be nearer the ironing board, and also have good air by the kitchen door in the backroom.

Directly opposite the range is a well insulated refrigerator. An outside entrance for icing would be more desirable and in the winter the door could be left open to keep food cool. Ice pans are a menace and should be dispensed with. An outlet could easily be made. White seems the appropriate color for a refrigerator, both inside and out. A calendar over the refrigerator reminds us of the date.

Between the den and dining room doors is a porcelian top table. If it was equipped with wheels, it could easily be moved about the room wherever needed. There is a common white enameled chair on either side of the table, but if painted grey they would be more fitting in a farmer's kitchen. An easy chair is not necessary with the den so nearby. A wall clock with simple, clear figures could be seen from the range if hung over the table.

The kitchen is intended for food preparations and not a laundry and store room. Fortunately, a backroom adjoins my kitchen and there is ample room for an electric washing machine, laundry tubs, a clothes basket on castors and an ironing board. Also, an oil stove for very warm weather use.

The pantry may be converted into a storage room for cleaning equipment and farm clothes. Leading from the backroom is a shed where the coal and wood is stored. Shelves are built in the cellar for canned fruits and vegetables.

Full length screens in the windows and door will prevent the dreaded flies from coming in. Ants will not visit the cupboards if there are no crumbs to call them. If the dustless mop is used each day, it will suffice until the general Friday cleaning. May I add that "Cleanliness is next to Godliness."

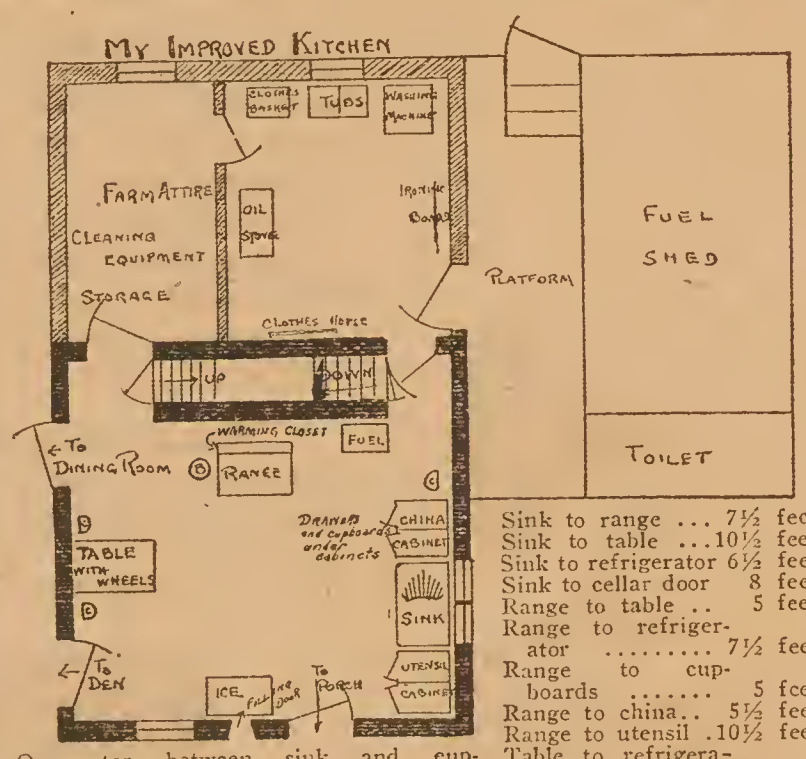
Below is a list of equipment for my improved kitchen:

Aluminum teakettle
Coffee percolator
Teapot
Large aluminum frying pan
Small aluminum frying pan
Large kettle
Small kettle
Saucepan
2-quart double boiler
Roaster
3 layer cake tins
1 pyrex loaf cake plate
2 pyrex pie plates
2 bread pans
Muffin pans
Casserole
Cookie pans
Flour sifter
Rolling pin
Measuring cup
Measuring spoons
Wooden mixing spoon
Nest of glass bowls
Quart cup
Bread board
Bread knife
Tea strainer
Meat board
Butcher knife
2 tablespoons
2 teaspoons
2 ordinary forks
Spatula
Long handled fork
Long handled spoon
Carving knife
Carving fork
Colander
Wire sieve
Ladd egg beater
Grater
Food chopper
Chopping knife
Pancake griddle
Pancake turner
Lemon squeezer
Potato masher
Can opener
Cork screw
Pastry brush
2-quart milk pail
Tray
Scissors
Ice pick
Knife sharpener
Funnel
Flour scoop
Sugar scoop
Biscuit cutter
Large salt shaker
Large pepper shaker
6 glass containers
Vegetable brush
Sink brush
Stove brush
Match box
Dish pan
Dish drainer
12 hand towels
6 Dish towels
6 Dish cloths
3 dust cloths

STORAGE

Broom
Long handled dust pan
Dustless mop
Mop
Mop pail with wringer attached

MRS. CLINTON DAVIS,
New Hartford, N. Y.



One step between sink and cupboards

Sink to range	7½ feet
Sink to table	10½ feet
Sink to refrigerator	6½ feet
Sink to cellar door	8 feet
Range to table	5 feet
Range to refrigerator	7½ feet
Range to cupboards	5 feet
Range to china	5½ feet
Range to utensil	10½ feet
Table to refrigerator	5½ feet

"Beau Geste"

(*Continued from page* 14)

Sir Basil Malcolmson, an authority on gems, who was, at the time, Keeper of the Jewel House at the Tower of London, and had, I think, something to do with the British Museum. He had written a "popular" history of the well-known jewels of the world, under the title of *Famous Gems*, and was now writing a second volume dealing with less-known stones of smaller value.

He had written to ask if he might include an account of the "Blue Water" sapphire and its history.

The General was a very interesting talker, and at dinner that night he told us about such stones as the Timour Ruby, the Hope Diamond, and the Stuart Sapphire (which is in the King's crown), until the conversation at times became a monologue, which I personally, greatly enjoyed.

I remember his telling us that it was he who discovered that the Nadirshah Uncut Emerald was not, as had been supposed, a lump of glass set in cheap and crude Oriental gold-work. It had been brought to this country after the Mutiny as an ordinary example of mediæval Indian guild setting and was shown as such at the Exhibition at the Crystal Palace. Sir Basil Malcolmson had examined it and found that the "scratches" on it were actually the names of the Moghul Emperors who had owned it and had worn it in their turbans. This had established, once and for all, the fact the it is one of the world's greatest historic gems, was formerly in the Peacock Throne at Delhi, and literally priceless in value. I think he added that it was now in the Regalia at the Tower of London.

I wondered whether the "Blue Water" and the "Nadirshah Emerald" had ever met in India, and whether the blue stone had seen as much of human misery and villainy as the great green one. Quite possibly, the sapphire had faced the emerald, the one in the turban of Shivaji, the Maratha soldier of fortune, and the other in that of Akhbar, the Moghul Emperor.

I remember that Augustus distinguished himself that evening.

"I wonder how much you'd give Aunt for the 'Blue Water,'" he remarked to Sir Basil.

"I am not a dealer," replied that gentleman.

And when Claudia asked Aunt Patricia if she were going to show Sir Basil the Priests' Hole and the hiding-place of the safe in which the sapphire reposed, the interesting youth observed:

"Better not, Aunt. He might come back and pinch it one dark night—the sapphire I mean, not the Hole."

Ignoring him, Aunt Patricia said that she would take Sir Basil and the other guest, a man named Lawrence, a Nigerian official who was an old friend, and show them the Priests' Hole.

The conversation then turned upon the marvellous history of the Hope Diamond, and the incredible but true tale of the misfortune which invariably befell its possessor; upon Priests' Holes and the varying tide of religious persecution which led to the fact that the same hiding-place had sheltered Roman Catholic priests and Protestant pastors in turn; and upon the day when Elizabethan troopers, searching for Father Campion, did damage to our floors, pictures, panelling, and doors (traces of which are still discernible), without discovering the wonderfully-contrived Priests' Hole at all.

It was near the end of this very interesting dinner that our beloved and reverend old friend, the Chaplain, made it more memorable than it otherwise would have been.

He had sat throughout dinner behaving beautifully, talking beautifully, and looking beautiful (with his ivory face and silver hair, which made him look twenty years older than he was), and then, just as Burdon put the decanters in front of him, he suddenly did what he had never done before—"broke out" in Aunt Patricia's presence. We had often known him to be queer, and it was an open secret in the house that he was to be humoured when queer (but if open, it was still a secret nevertheless), though he was always perfectly normal in Aunt Patricia's presence.

And now it happened!

"Burdon," said he, in the quiet voice in which one speaks "aside" to a servant, "could you get me a very beautiful white rabbit with *large* pink eyes, and, if possigle, a nice pink ribbon round its neck? A mauve would do. * * * But on no account pale blue ribbon, Burdon."

It was a bad break and we all did our best to cover it up by talking fast—but Burdon and Michael were splendid.

"Certainly, your reverence," said Burton without turning a hair, and marched straight to the screen by the service-door, as one expecting to find a white rabbit on the table behind it.

"That's a novel idea, sir" said Michael. "I suppose it's a modern equivalent of the roast peacock brought to table in its feathers, looking as though it were alive? Great idea * * *"

"Yes," Digby took him up. "Boar's head, with glass eyes and all that. Never heard of a rabbit served in its jacket though, I think. Good idea anyhow."

(*Continued on opposite page*)

Holiday Goodies

Found in the A. A. Testing Kitchen to be Very Toothsome

CHRISTMAS simply wouldn't be Christmas without some extra nice cakes and candies. Here are recipes that some of our contributors sent in. They have been tested in the A. A. Testing Kitchen and were judged worthy of passing on to our readers who are looking for something especially good right now. Next week's issue wil have another collection of cake and candy recipes suitable for holiday use.

Fruit Cake

3 cups brown sugar
2 cups butter
6 eggs beaten separately
1 pound raisins
4 pounds currants
1 pound walnuts
½ pound figs
½ pound citron
½ pound dates
½ cup molasses
½ cup sour milk

Cream butter and sugar then add 1 tablespoon cinnamon, 1 teaspoon cloves and allspice. Then add molasses and sour milk. Stir well and add beaten egg yolks, 1 wine glass of cider or fruit juice. Add four cupfuls of flour sifted. Then add one teaspoonful of soda and stir in together with two heaping tablespoonfuls of flour. Lastly add the beaten whites of eggs. Bake in two pans buttered paper. Let it stay in the pans till cool, put in air tight jars.—E. B. S.

Before Christmas and its busy moments arrive, fruit cake can be made and set away to ripen. The above recipe is a very delicious one as the test in our Testing Kitchen has proven.

* * *

Fruit Cake

Cream together one cupful butter and two cupfuls sugar; any preferred fat may be substituted for butter. Add one cupful sour cream and three well beaten eggs, or the yolks of five, one teaspoonful soda, one teaspoonful each of cinnamon, cloves and allspice, two cupfuls chopped raisins, one half cupful chopped citron and flour to make a rather stiff dough. (About 2¼ cups, depending somewhat on the thickness of cream). Bake in moderate oven.—L. M. T.

Here is a good fruit cake which is not too expensive for anyone. In fact, if children are apt to partake of the Christmas dainties it is well to avoid one of the over-rich fruit cakes and this seems to answer that requirement.

* * *

Cranberry Snow

Whip white of an egg very stiff and dry and add alternately, 3 tablespoons sugar and a cup of cranberry sauce. Continue whipping until it seems to have increased to about a pint as it swells a great deal. Finely chopped nuts add greatly to this delicious dessert, and whipped cream may be added or not as desired.—R. S.

Here is a rather novel way of using the always delightful cranberry. If you have a very sweet tooth, however, you will probably like to increase the amount of sugar to five tablespoons instead of the three called for. The egg white has the effect of diluting the cranberry.

* * *

Mammy's Peanut Candy

2 cups brown sugar
1 cup water
1 cup peanut meats
Butter size of egg

Cook all together about 20 minutes. Beat until creamy. Pour on buttered plate and block into squares when cold.—R. S.

Roasted peanuts give a fine flavor to this candy. Since the A .A. always uses level measurements "the size of an egg" should be translated into four level tablespoons.

* * *

Best Every Peanut Butter Candy

¾ cup white sugar
¾ cup milk
½ cup peanut butter
1 teaspoon vanilla

Cook sugar, peanut butter and milk together till it forms a soft ball when dropped into cold water. Then add vanilla, remove from stove and beat until creamy. Pour into buttered tins and block when cold.—R. S.

For candies the A. A. advocates using something to offset sugar in too concentrated a form. However, you will probably prefer to have as much as one cup of white sugar in this recipe.

* * *

Maple Fudge

To two cupfuls grated maple sugar, add one cupful thin cream and boil until it forms a soft ball in water. Remove from fire and add one cupful butternut or English walnut meats, broken in small pieces. Stir until creamy, pour in buttered pans and cut in diamond shape as soon as cool. Brown sugar with maple flavoring may be substituted for the maple sugar.—L. M. T.

A delicious flavor of honest-to-goodness maple sugar does not compare with anything else in cookery. For that reason those who are cherishing a small store of maple sugar can have a treat all their own with this fudge.

* * *

Heavenly Hash

To one cupful English walnut meats, chopped fine add one cupful seeded raisins, chopped, one cupful chopped dates, and one cupful puffed rice. Press the mixture firmly into a tin box that has been lined with waxed paper, put a weight on it and let stand for twelve hours. Cut in inch squares and if to be kept, wrap in oiled paper.—L. M. T.

Here again is a choice fruit mixture which you will find better for the little folks and those not so little.

* * *

Fruit Caramel

Moisten two cupfuls brown sugar with a little vinegar or lemon juice, add a heapened teaspoonful of butter and cook until it makes a firm ball when dropped in cold water. Add one half cupful each of chopped dates, raisins, figs, citron and candied orange peel. Remove from fire, beat well and roll into a sheet about an inch thick. As it cools cut in inch squares and when cold wrap in parrafin paper unless to be eaten within twenty-four hours. —L. M. T.

This is a very delicious fruit candy which bears out our statement that we believe a mixture of wholesome fruit and some nuts is more healthful as well as more "tasty" than too much sugar.

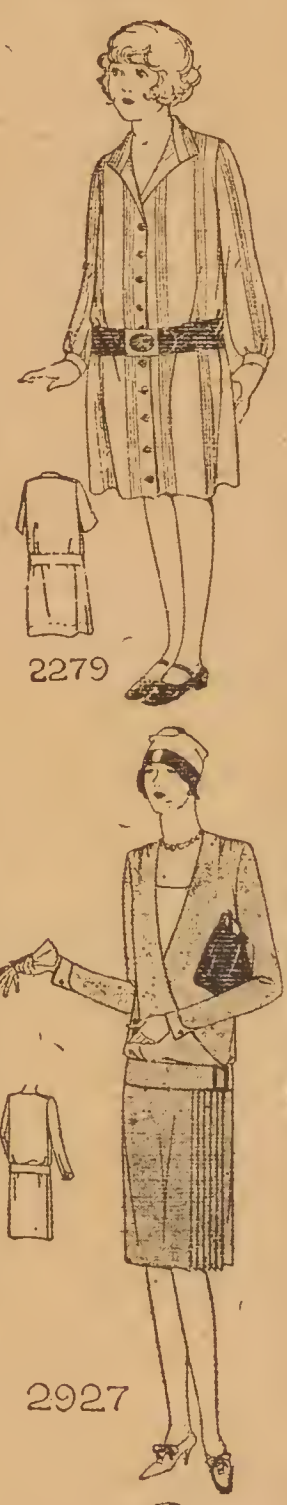
* * *

Hazelnut Toffee

Melt one half cupful butter in a sauce pan, add one cupful molasses, one cupful brown sugar and one tablespoon vinegar. Boil until it cracks brittle when dropped in cold water. Stir in one teaspoonful vanilla and one-half cupful chopped hazel nut meats. Pour in buttered pan and cut in squares when cold.—L. M. T.

If your teeth will stand it this nut toffee is delicious.

The Season's Dresses



Pattern 2279 *is a very popular design for girls of 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. It opens all the way down the front making it easy to handle in pressing or laundering. The collar may be worn open or closed with a bright tie; a belt may be worn or not, as suit the wearer. This pattern is well suited for flannel and other winter materials or for cotton broadcloth and other cotton goods of similar weight.* **Pattern price 13c.**

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Pattern 2922 *is a very attractive style for the smart matronly figure. The inverted shoulder tucks deep V at front, and gathered side sections give good lines for full figures as well as the needed fullness. The pattern comes in sizes 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. The 36 inch size requires 3⅜ yards of 40 inch material with ⅝ yards of 32 inch material contrasting.* **Price 13c.**

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"Beau Geste"

(Continued from opposite page)

The Chaplain smiled vacantly, and Augustus Brandon giggled.

I hastened to join in, and Isobel began to question the Chaplain as to the progress of his book on Old Glass, a book which he had been writing for years, the subject being his pet hobby.

I wondered wheather my aunt, at the head of the table, had noticed anything. Glancing at her, I saw that she looked ten years older than she had done before it happened.

As I held the door open, when the ladies retired after dinner, she whispered to me in passing, "Tell Michael to look after the Chaplain this evening. He has been suffering from insomnia and is not himself."

But later, in the drawing-room, when the "Blue Water" was smiling, beguiling, and alluring from its white velvet cushion beneath the glass dome, and we stood round the table on which it lay, the Chaplain certainly was himself, and possible, even more learned and interesting on the subject of gems than the great Sir Basil.

I was very thankful indeed, for my heart ached for Aunt Patricia as she watched him; watched him just as a mother would watch an on only child of doubtful sanity, balanced between her hope and her fear, her passionate denial of its idiocy, her passionate joy in signs of its normality.

(To Be Continued)

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5 LBS. CLOVER $1.10, 10 $2.00. Buckwheat $1.00, $1.75. Postpaid three zones. 60 lbs. here Buckwheat $5.50, Clover Blend $6.50. HENRY WILLIAMS, Romulus, N. Y.

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OAT STRAW and all kinds hay, Clover mixed especially. Get delivered prices, Carloads. JAMES E. DANTE, Jr., East Worcester, N. Y.

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STOW'S PATENT STOVE BRICK. Fit any range, easily applied. Price, One dollar with order. Castings furnished. Agents wanted. S. J. STOW, New Haven, Ct.

CASH PAID for Dairymen's League Certificates of indebtedness, all series. L. F. THORNTON, Dimock, Pa.

DOLLARS PAID for old Postage Stamps on envelopes used before 1875 also Civil War patriotic envelopes. JOHN GLAZE, Brightwood, Mass

OLD BAGS WANTED. We pay 5c each for feeds, middling and bran bags. And good prices for other bags. OWASCO BAG CO., Cleveland St., Rochester, N. Y.

BRASS SPARK PLUG, Indestructible insulator, nickel electrodes, tested 30,000 volts, guaranteed years. $1.25 each Del, all sizes. Agents wanted. E. L. PURDY, Stormville, N. Y.

EXTENSION LADDERS—34 to 40 ft., 27c ft. Freight paid. A. L. FERRIS, Interlaken, N. Y.

FOR SALE—25 Tons clover mixed hay. GRANT MOYER, Fort Plain, N. Y.

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200 LETTERSHEETS, 200 ENVELOPES, high grade, superior workmanship, printed with any name and address, postpaid, $1.50. Greatest value ever offered. Samples free. PRINTER HOWIE, Beebeplain, Vt.

250 GOOD Business Envelopes printed post paid $1.00. Samples free. WALTER G. COLLINS, Cohocton, N. Y.

EVERYTHING PRINTED! Samples free. FRANKLINPRESS, B-28, Milford, New Hampshire.

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REGISTERED OXFORD RAMS, can spare a few ewes, also a few choice white collies of fashionable breeding, the kind that work with my sheep. H. S. TILBURY, Owego, Tioga County, N. Y.

FOR SALE—10 Registered Hampshire ewes. BERT A. EGAN, Ovid, N. Y.

SWINE

REGISTERED O. I. C's. "The hog that satisfies" Pigs, Bred Sows, herd sire. Best blood lines. Fair prices. GEO. N. RUPRACHT, Mallory, N. Y.

FOR SALE—CHOICE BRED Duroc Jersey Pigs. Ten weeks old. Registered and Transferred. Ten Dollars each. SQUARE DEAL FARM, Route No. 3, West Winfield, N. Y.

TOBACCO

HOMESPUN TOBACCO: Smoking or Chewing, 4 lbs. $1.00; 12, $2.25. Send no money. Pay postmaster on arrival. Pipe free for ten names of tobacco users. UNITED FARMERS OF KENTUCKY, Paducah, Kentucky.

GUARANTEED TOBACCO; Chewing or smoking 5 lbs. $1.25; ten $2.00; cigars $2.00 for 50, pipe free, pay when received. FARMERS ASSOCIATION, Maxon Mills, Kentucky.

WOMEN'S WANTS

PATCHWORK. Send fifteen cents for household package. bright new calicoes and percales. Your money's worth every time. PATCHWORK COMPANY Meriden Conn.

BARREL LOTS Slightly Damaged Crockery, Hotel Chinaware, Cookingware, Glassware, etc. Shipped direct from Factory to Consumer. Write for Particulars.
E. SWASEY & COMPANY, PORTLAND, ME.

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MEN! WOMEN! EARN $1 AN HOUR AT HOME, Weaving Colonial Rugs, genuine fluff rugs, fancy fabrics, from new and other materials. Home weavers always busy. You learn in 30 minutes. We guarantee it. Looms now at reduced prices. Liberal Pay-As-You-Weave terms. Solve YOUR more-money problem by writing for FREE Loom Book today. UNION LOOM WORKS, 1332 Factory St., Boonville, N. Y.

SPECIAL

THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY of New York desires to place bright, attractive children in free family homes. These children range in age from babies to fifteen years and are of both sexes. If interested, communicate with MISS C. B. COMSTOCK, agent, 21 Collier St., Hornell, N. Y.

The Outlook For Beans

(*Continued from page* 11)

more cows and seeding down fields to alfalfa. Others would change to potatoes but this requires outlay and cash for machinery and equipment. Some good bean land too stony for potatoes, result some will again take chance on beans next spring hoping it will be a lucky season. This is a gamble that beats Monte Carlo.

Crops Small in Livingston

Arthur Johnson, farmer, Caledonia, Livingston County, N. Y. This year's crop will not approach last year's due to smaller acreage and unfavorable weather. Red kidneys blighted. Peas will be most plentiful in this section. Dealers offering $4.50 but 1926 crop not yet threshed. Personally think beans this year will pick less than last year.

J. E. Cullings, farmer, Linwood, Livingston County, N. Y. Crop hardly up to last year due to smaller acreage and wet weather. Small white suffered from excess moisture, kidneys from blight. Small white peas and medium most plentiful, very little doing on prices as none have been threshed as yet. Dealers in some places are offering $4.50 for peas and $7.50 for red kidneys. Indications are that fewer beans will be planted in these parts another year. Two bad years have made growers shy about third crop with no price inducements. Last year many fine crops never left the field and others threshed were used for feed.

C. B. Raymond, manager, Yates County Farm Bureau, Penn Yan, N. Y. Crop just about the same as last year but bad weather a big factor. White kidneys and Yellow Eyes will be most plentiful. Red kidneys suffered as well as contract acreage for seeding. Not much activity by buyers as yet, fully half still unthreshed. Some red kidney fields good, many just worth harvesting. Some will not be touched. Bad weather and late maturity will cause heavy pick.

New York Prices on November 27

On November 29 the New York market was very quiet showing very little life to the demand and all varieties of beans were just about steady. Prices in New York City were as follows: $6.50 to $7; peas $5.50 to $6.25; red kidneys $8.25 to $9. Not enough business being done in white kidneys to warrant quotations.

The *New York Packer* of November 27 carries the following news item from Grand Rapids, Michigan:

Holding of Beans for Drying Has Helped Michigan Bean Situation

In discouraging farmers in threshing their moist beans during October, Michigan bean jobbers and elevator men rendered a service of inestimable value to the growers this season. They saved the market from a disastrous setback.

Realizing what would happen should the country elevators and trade channels become plugged with wet beans, the jobbers and elevator men appealed to the growers to leave their moist beans in the pods to dry out in the mows. This advice was followed and instead of prices breaking with a bang in October, they gradually advanced under light supplies of dry beans.

Fewer beans were threshed in Michigan last month than in any October in the past decade. By leaving the beans in the pods, they now are coming from the threshing machines in better condition than would have been possible a month ago.

Elevators and jobbers object to handling wet beans as they require so much conditioning before movement. They also point out that dust and dirt tends to adhere to moist beans, injuring their appearance and demoralizing the markets on both wet and dry beans.

The jobbing market on white pea beans this week was in a range of $5.50@5.75 per cwt. with some jobbers with good dry and bright stock asking around $6. The red kidney bean situation was weak as a result of a rather large crop. Dark reds were jobbing around $6.50@7 per cwt. and light reds, which were in shorter supply, were commanding a premium of $1 above dark varieties.

Service Bureau

Mail Boxes Cannot Be Tampered With

My brother of fifteen and two other boys on Hallow-een took two mail boxes down, pulled up the posts, one box and post they put in a tree on the man's place, the other they carried and put it in the ditch. The man finding out that my brother was one of the boys that did it, came here and in no nice language gave him two hours to put it back or he would have him arrested, saying that it was Uncle Sam's property and that the U. S. Mail would carry it on if he reported him. I took my brother to his place and we got one of the boys that was with him and they put it back. Now to me this seems a harmless trick that anyone would do on Hallow-een, but would like to be sure in case that he should make trouble.

THERE is a little story about a boy who was always jumping at conclusions and then one day he jumped at a mule's conclusion. In one way it does seem that your brother was just having some Hallow-een fun, but as a matter of fact, it was a wilful attack upon a United States mail box and the Federal Criminal Code makes this offense the occasion for $1000 fine or three years imprisonment. No doubt he meant no slur on the government. Very likely he would gladly shoulder a musket for the Stars and Stripes, but that wouldn't help him much unless the judge were a friend of his. The result might be disastrous—it was with the mule.

Cannot Compel Fencing of "Commons"

I would like some information regarding a line fence dispute between two farmers. The one wishes to pasture some land of his and his neighbor refuses to fix his half of the line fence, saying he is not obliged to do so. This fence runs through a wood lot and he claims it is a commons and the reason why he will not repair or build a new fence. They have called on the Assessors of the town to look after the matter. What is the duty of the Assessors in this matter?"

THE thing to make sure of is, "Is this land really a commons or is this man just putting up an excuse to get out of the expense of putting up his just proportion of the fence?" By commons it is meant that a license has been given to all the people of the town to go upon the land and feed their cattle upon it. If that is the fact, however, the owner of such land cannot be made to build a fence upon it. However, he does have to contribute his share of the fence that is not upon the commons. It is the town fence viewers rather than the assessors who settle this dispute, although an assessor can also be elected a fence viewer. The statute provides for two of them to act and give them the power to issue subpoenas and hold a miniature court and makes their decision binding on the parties.

To Deed Personal Property

Sixteen years ago wife and I bought our home farm, deed reading 'to be held and owned by them as tenants by the entirety and not as tenants in common' so that ownership passes to survivor with no will and no liability of an inheritance tax. Now we also wish all personal property used or connected with our farm business, such as stock, implements, crops, etc., to be held and passed on to survivor exactly the same as the farm. No writing has been made to this effect—we have simply told several neighbors that wife and self are joint owners of our entire farm business. Will you kindly advise through your Service Bureau whether anything further is needed to accomplish our purpose?

THE court of New York have refused to recognize a tenancy by the entirety in personal property. As a matter of custom, it has only existed in real property and the courts refuse to extend this principle. You can accomplish the same result, however, by taking title to all of your personalty in the names of yourself and wife jointly and to the survivor of you. Get some *good* friend of yours to act as a dummy, make out a bill of sale to him of your personalty and then take title back to '(Your name) and (wife's name) jointly, and to the survivor of them.' If you do this the survivor will hold all the personalty on the death of the other and you will have sidetracked the necessity for a will and payment of inheritance taxes. Have a reliable lawyer draw up the proper papers."

Establishing a "Line"

This is concerning boundary lines. My property located in New Jersey is adjoining in the rear by a piece of wood land that has been in one family for several generations. Now surveys having been made on the opposite side of the road shows me that I lose five feet of frontage on the road and gain 6 feet of woodland at the rear of my lot. Now the owner of this woodland says that he has had possession of this land so long that I have no claim on it. What I would like to know is whether I can hold the trees that are on my side of the line? The woodchoppers are cutting the timber and I have forbidden them to cut on my side of the line as I described it to them. If I have to get it surveyed can I make the other party pay half of the bill?

THE New Jersey statutes provide a method for settling such disputes as this. You apply in writing to the judge of the Court of Common Pleas in your county for the appointment of three commissioners one of whom must be a practical surveyor. These commissioners enter upon the real estate, examine witnesses, and make a report which is conclusive unless appealed from. You are required to give your opponent ten days written notice of making such an application. The fees of the commissioners and witnesses are paid by the losing party. If this boundary line through the wood lot has never been marked, no fence erected, or if the line has been marked but for less than twenty years I think you have a fair chance to prove title. If the trees are not so valuable, however, I would advise you to compromise with your neighbor either by paying him something for this strip, or by yielding your claim to part of it, making a written agreement to this effect and having it recorded.

"Without Quibbling"

November 10, 1926

Dear Sir:

Check for J. Robert Juengst, my son, who was killed in an accident on September 28th, was received. I wish to thank you and your salesman, Mr. Everett I. Studley, for the quick and efficient manner in settling my claim. In this connection I would say that I fully appreciate the fact that it would have been settled several weeks sooner had it not been for the unaccountable delay in securing my administration papers.

I shall use all of my endeavors to promote the sales of your policies, and convince the incredulous ones that your Company deserves praise for its despatch in settling claims without quibbling or quarreling, upon receipt of adequate and sufficient evidence of the validity of my son's death.

Again thanking you for your courtesy to me, I am

Yours truly,
HELEN B. JUENGST.

P. S. Should anyone want to write me direct as to the validity of my letter I will reply to same. You have my permission to publish this.

A Woman's Dower Right

What is a woman's dower right in New York State? If a husband wills away her dower right, will the law give it to her irrespective of the will? If a husband wills her use of place or property for her life (which she would have no way of working or using) can she not claim her dower right?

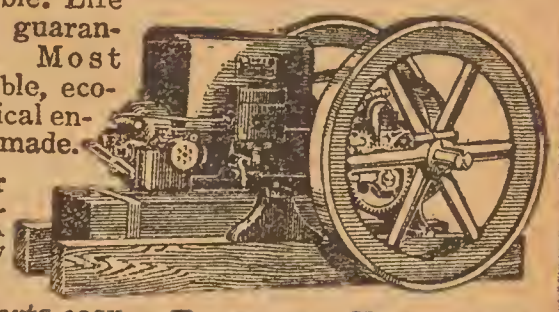
DOWER is the right a woman has to use during her lifetime one-third of the real estate which her husband owned. She is absolutely entitled to it and the only way the husband can deprive her of this right is to make some other provision for her in his will conditioned upon her accepting that provision in place of her dower right in which case the law compels her to make an election. If there is no such condition in the husband's will the courts generally allow the widow the benefit of the doubt and give her both the right of dower and the gift in the will.

The generations following us have no choice but to use the land we leave; let us leave them a heritage that will reflect honor upon us.—*New Jersey Agriculture.*

I want to Give YOU this new ENGINE BOOK—FREE

NOW the WITTE ENGINE, 1½ to 30 H. P., 150,000 in daily world wide use, has many new improvements and refinements, and owing to mass production, I am announcing **new Lower Prices, new extra long terms, no interest.** The WITTE develops more than rated power from almost any kind of fuel. Throttling Governor controls power for various loads and enables the use of cheap distillate. Has Valve-in-Head motor. Wico magneto. Semi-Steel construction. Has fewer parts. Free from usual engine trouble. Life time guarantee. Most durable, economical engine made.

New Low Prices New Improvements on World Standard WITTE ENGINES



WITTE Engines are sold the world over but to the honest American farmer I give preferential treatment—wholesale prices and easy terms. A reasonable payment brings this engine to you! Low balance split into easy monthly terms.

The WITTE quickly pays for itself—starts easy—simple to run in any kind of weather—certainly a mechanical marvel, the product of 57 years experience in practical farm work. A real all-purpose engine—makes all farm jobs cheap and easy. Book also describes Sawing and Pumping outfits.

FREE Simply send name today—no cost—no obligation for this interesting book. Get the facts about engines—even if you have my old catalog—get my new offers; they will save and make you money—good ideas about making $500.00 to $1000.00 a year with your power outfits.

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1—Medium Weight, Yet Durable.
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Note These Points

Square, Protected Tank, removable die-cast bearings, and many other refinements. Starts easy in the coldest weather. Special piston construction means more power for less fuel. Speed regulator enables it to be used on lightest jobs as well as on the heaviest work. Takes the place of several engines. *Iron-Clad Life-time Guarantee.*

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I Will Ship You a Walsh Harness for a 30 day free trial on your own team. See for yourself that my harness is stronger, handsomer, better fitting, handier in every way—a proven success for over ten years. If not convinced that it is the best harness you ever laid eyes on, send it back at my expense.

Three Times Stronger Than Buckle Harness
Buckles weaken and tear straps. Walsh 1⅛-inch breeching strap holds over 1100 lbs. The same strap with buckles will break at the buckle at about 350 lbs. pull. Ordinary harness has 68 buckles. Walsh Harness has no buckles. Easy to see why Walsh is three times stronger than ordinary harness. Packers' Northern Steer Hide leather—best that can be tanned.

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The Walsh Harness costs less because it saves many a dollar in repairs. Users show average repair cost of only 9 cents per year. No patching, no mending, because no rings to wear straps in two, no buckles to weaken and tear straps. Greatest advance in harness making. Easily adjustable to fit any horse. Write today for new reduced prices.

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Balance easy payments, or cash after trial if you wish. Write today for free book, prices, easy payments and thirty days' trial offer, also how to make money showing Walsh Harness to your neighbors.

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Sporting Goods-Skates, guns, sleds, etc. are loved by men and boys and most sisters too.
Aluminum • Silverware and Cutlery~What could be finer?
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Gifts of Utility Hardware
Practical Things such as washing Machines, Ranges, Refrigerators, Rugs, Linoleum etc. are genuine and long pleasing "Gifts of Utility."
Your Farm Service HARDWARE STORE to buy Christmas Gifts
Your "Farm Service" Hardware Man has thousands of things in his interesting store that make the finest kind of Christmas presents. He knows what men, boys and women want as he has heard them say—"some day I want one of those" about many different things, from washing machines down to simple little flashlights. His assistance in helping you select suitable presents is invaluable and he is always glad to be a real Santy Claus storekeeper and help you find something practical and useful for every member of your family or any of your friends. The gift merchandise he sells is lasting and will keep alive the spirit of Christmas over a long period of time, for they are
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Shop early—get first choice of stocks and save that worrisome last minute rush
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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

DECEMBER 18, 1926

Shall New York Have a Gasoline Tax?

Money So Raised Should Be Used to Improve Town and County Roads

By Dr. G. F. WARREN

Head of Department of Agricultural Economics, Cornell University

EDITOR'S NOTE: *No man in the United States is better prepared to speak on subjects like this one than Professor Warren of the New York State College of Agriculture. Professor Warren is well known to nearly every farmer in the East. If you own a car or pay taxes you will want to read this article.*

ONE of the subjects on which legislation is likely to be passed in the not distant future is the gasoline tax. Farmers would do well to discuss this question so that they may make constructive suggestions as to the manner of taxing motor vehicles, the amount of the tax, and the use to be made of the money. It is better to discuss proposed legislation in advance rather than kick about the legislation after it is passed. The following points may be suggestive for discussions in Granges and other farmers meetings.

Nearly everyone believes in the gasoline tax. Many farmers have an idea that if gasoline is taxed, it will reduce taxes on real-estate. Other persons favor the gasoline tax because they think it will reduce income taxes. Still others desire the gasoline tax hoping to reduce registration fees. It looks as if there is a very good chance for somebody to be disappointed. The money cannot be used for all of these purposes.

There are three considerations in the taxation of automobiles and trucks.

1. How much tax should be raised?

2. What is the best form of raising the tax?

3. What should be done with the money?

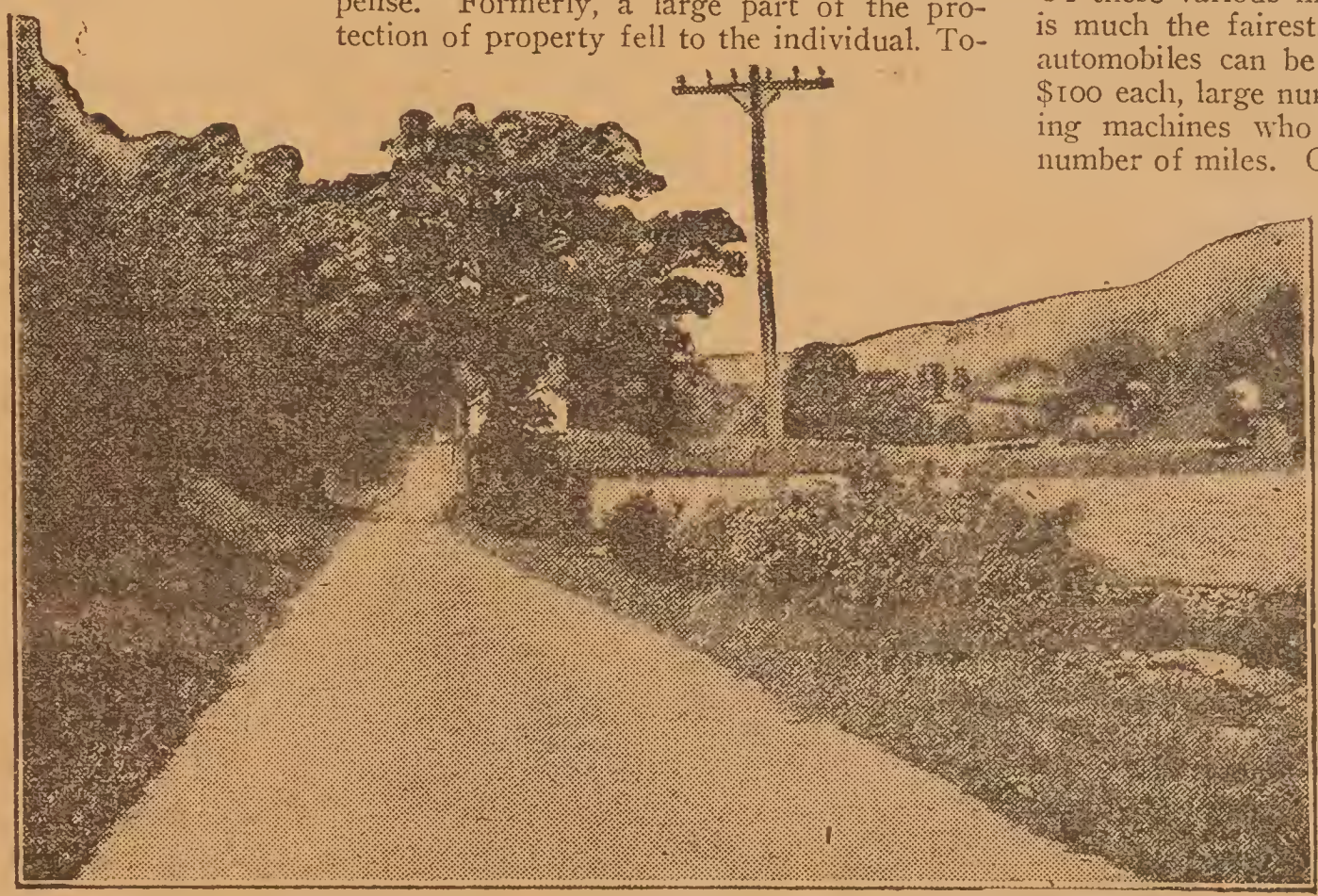
One hundred years ago, there was a serious agricultural depression in England much like the depression that we are passing through today. They were changing from toll roads to public roads. Some farmers felt that they should change back to a toll-road system. In some of the states in this country, we have barely gotten rid of the toll-road idea. A considerable part of the people believe that motor vehicles should pay the entire cost of road construction. This is contrary to the experience of the last hundred years. Roads are so important that in all civilized countries, there has been a gradual movement away from the toll-road idea. It seems to the writer that it would be wise to require motor vehicles to pay a considerable part of road costs but not all of the costs. To require motor vehicles to pay all of the costs would be to go back to the toll-road idea, completely.

There are steadily increasing numbers of services which it has been found desirable to support by general fees rather than by payment for the specific service received. One hundred years ago, the opinion was that the father of the children should pay for all of their education. We now believe that it is better to have each generation of producers educate the coming generation at general expense. Formerly, a large part of the protection of property fell to the individual. Today, we have police and State troopers. Formerly, the individual furnished his own fire protection. Cities have found it desirable to protect property from fire at general expense. A considerable number of rural communities in different parts of the United States are beginning to provide fire protection on the same basis. Sidewalks were once a private affair. Today, sidewalks are required and the users do not have to pay for them. If one wished to have the users of walks pay for them, it could be very easily accomplished. One would have a sidewalk tax which would be levied on shoes so that the users would pay for the sidewalks. But our experience seems to indicate that it is wiser to have the sidewalks built in some other manner than by a tax on users. I believe that only a portion of the road support should come from taxes on motor vehicles.

After having decided on the amount of tax to be levied, there are three ways of collecting. It may be collected by a registration fee which will vary with the weight of the machine; or it may be collected on gasoline; or on a combination of the two ways. Of these various methods, a tax on gasoline is much the fairest. Now that second-hand automobiles can be bought for from $10 to $100 each, large numbers of persons are buying machines who drive a relatively small number of miles. One of the great uses is to transport persons who live from one to ten miles outside of cities and villages and drive back and forth to work. This is an exceedingly important social development. Many of these persons do not drive a car more than 3,000 to 5,000 miles in a year, and some even less. Yet a car makes possible this method of living. I look for a great development of this mode of life in the future. It should be encouraged.

If a person drives a car 3,000 miles, his total gasoline consumption will be from 200 to 300 gallons per year. If his registration fee

Continued on page 13



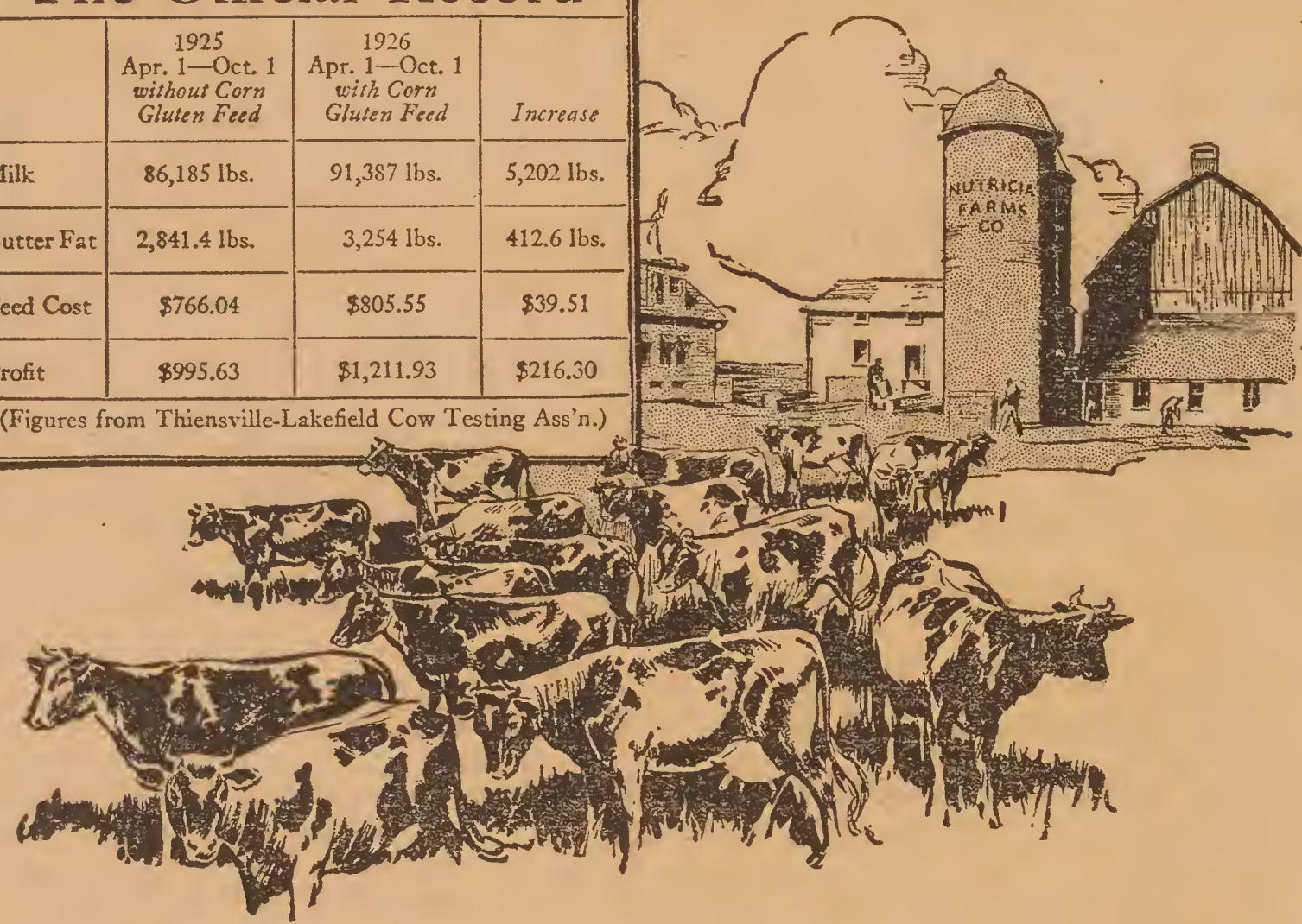
Courtesy Barrett Co

One of the conditions that would surely lead to the abandonment of good farm land is the wretched condition of a majority of dirt roads. The average country road is much poorer than it was 10 years ago. After all the great majority of farmers live on such roads. Is it not about time we began to give them a square deal. They have paid their full share of the building of the main state and county roads. Turn about is fair play. Therefore, we agree with Professor Warren that some of the funds derived from a gasoline tax go back to the country districts to improve their town and country roads.

The Official Record

	1925 Apr. 1—Oct. 1 *without Corn Gluten Feed*	1926 Apr. 1—Oct. 1 *with Corn Gluten Feed*	*Increase*
Milk	86,185 lbs.	91,387 lbs.	5,202 lbs.
Butter Fat	2,841.4 lbs.	3,254 lbs.	412.6 lbs.
Feed Cost	$766.04	$805.55	$39.51
Profit	$995.63	$1,211.93	$216.30

(Figures from Thiensville-Lakefield Cow Testing Ass'n.)



21.7% more profit at Nutricia Farms

If Gustav A. Kletzsch, owner of Nutricia Farms, Thiensville, Wis., had been satisfied with an average production his herd of pure-bred Holsteins might never have proved the productive capacity they revealed in these figures of a six months' test that ended on October 1:

An increase of 371 pounds of milk and 29 pounds of butter fat for every cow in the herd over the same period last year! An increase in profit of 21.7%! High cow in the Thiensville-Lakefield Cow Testing Association for six months! High herd, among the twenty-six members, in September!

But Dr. Kletzsch, a retired physician, had been doing some thinking about feeds. He believed Science could help him on his problem—if applied by the common sense method of "test under your own conditions." And his problem was the problem of dairymen everywhere—how to produce milk at the lowest cost and maintain his herd in good condition.

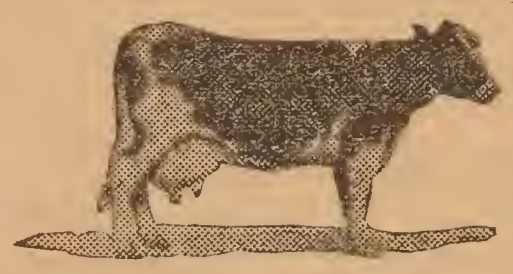
Home grown feeds plus small amounts of mill feeds and concentrates weren't giving the results he believed possible. He had the record of fourteen mature cows from his herd of 85 head which ate that ration from April 1 to October 1, 1925.

Taking the same cows, April 1, last, he fed a new grain mixture during the same six months of 1926. Here is the ration:

Two hundred pounds of Corn Gluten Feed, 300 pounds of ground oats, 200 pounds of bran, 200 pounds of corn and cob meal and 100 pounds of oil meal. The cows received the same care, the same roughage, and were fed in the barn both years.

"Corn Gluten Feed deserves a large share of the credit for this success," says Dr. Kletzsch. "Aside from the increased returns, which have paid the cost of the added feed several times over, I am confident Corn Gluten Feed has improved the quality of our milk. That is important, for we are producing a high grade raw milk, Nutricia Holstein Milk, that must sell at a premium in a very competitive market."

Are you giving your herd the chance to produce at its full capacity? In the great dairy sections of the United States, where *results* are a feed's real test, Corn Gluten Feed has become established as the high protein feed on thousands of farms. *All 26 members of Thiensville-Lakefield association now use Corn Gluten Feed.* Test it, for *results*, in your herd. Your dealer can supply you.



And "C-15", of Nutricia, was high cow of the association, producing 10,264 pounds of milk and 366.8 pounds of butter fat in 170 days

CORN GLUTEN FEED

ASSOCIATED CORN PRODUCTS MANUFACTURERS

208 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Around the Fire At Home

A Western New York Farm and Home Talk

By M. C. Burritt

"So drive the cold cows from the hill,
And call the wet sheep in;
And let their stamping clatter fill
The barn with warming din.
And ho, folk, ho! though it be so
That we no more may roam,
We still will find a cheerful mind
Around the fire at home!"
—Old Lines.

WINTER is here at last and probably for good this time. Thermometers fell as low as ten degrees above zero on December 2nd and 3rd and have remained consistantly low since then. The ground too is covered with a light blanket of snow. Everything has been put away in its place and buildings and livestock made snug for the winter. It is high time. Winter after several hard but short lived threats now gives every evidence of being here to stay. It has fortunately waited late (Dec. 2) and has given everyone a fair chance to finish up. One could hardly expect to have more time.

M. C. Burritt.

All last week the cider and dry apples poured into the local by-product plants from morning until night as growers pushed the picking up after the third freeze, with a sort of last hope energy. The result was that losses of drop apple stock have been reduced to small amounts. Most men refused to hire these picked up contending that there was nothing in it, so this by-product had to wait until everything else was done and the hired help gone. Then the farmer and his family did it themselves. The price was usually thirty cents a hundredweight and thirty-five cents at the most.

Fewer "Drops" Than Usual

Because of the late ripening the amount of drops was less than usual—running in gross value from one hundred to one hundred and fifty dollars per thousand barrels of picked fruit. As seventy-five to ninety per cent have now been gathered hereabout at least the losses of drop fruit are very small.

Cabbage shipments have fallen off considerably and the market has gradually strengthened until it is now at the high point so far this season. The fall market on cabbage has certainly been good. I cannot see the basis of the expectation of some growers for a long price this winter again. There are approximately five thousand carloads more cabbage in storage now than last year at this time. The South Texas new crop is late and somewhat smaller than that of a year ago. A firm cabbage price ought to be maintained but it can hardly be expected to rise to last year's high points. Wisconsin cabbage has been bringing growers a premium of from five to eight dollars a ton recently, because of a real or imaginary better quality.

A Week In the House

We worked right up to noon of Thanksgiving Day in order to get the drop apples. Then after the usual big family dinner, went off for a three-days business trip and visit with friends. Coming back with an attack of the grip, I have now spent a whole week in the house. It was a rather sudden let-down both physically and mentally from the intensity and pressure of the harvest months of October and November with strong contrasts. It has afforded plenty of time to look back over the rush of the last few weeks and to survey the results..

(*Continued on page* 13)

A City Bank That Serves Agriculture

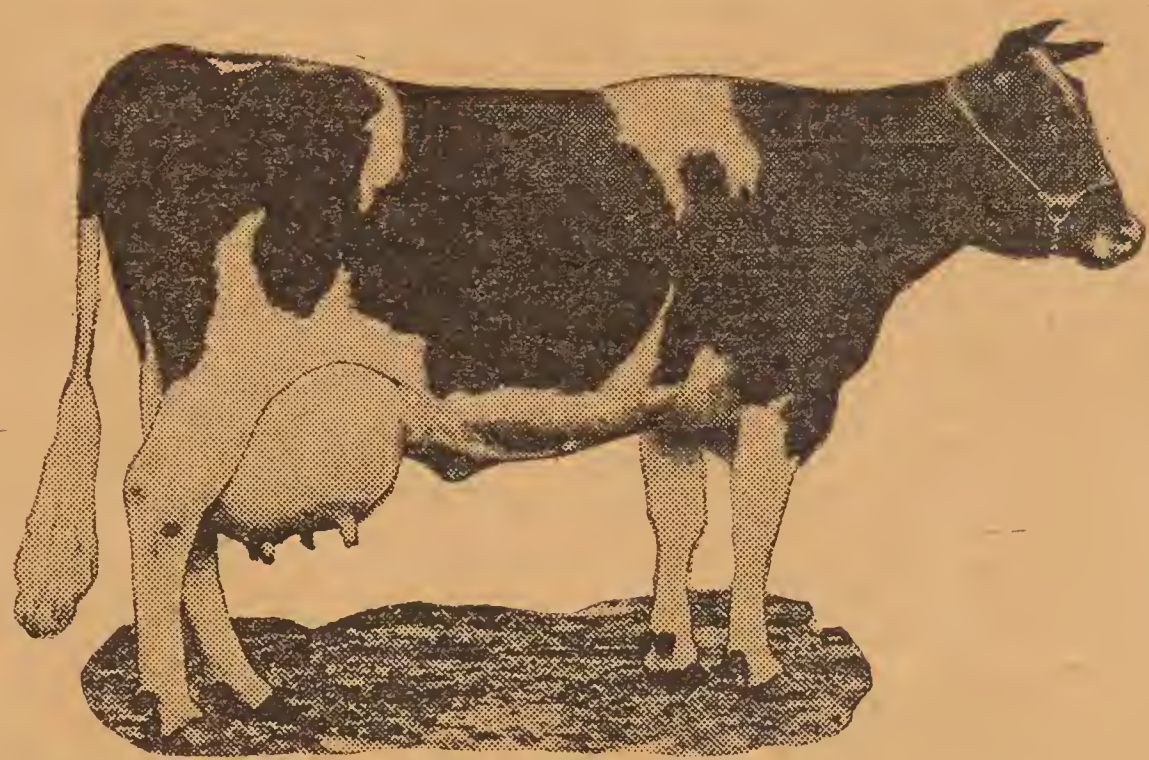
How Some Institutions Are Beginning to Recognize Farm Business

THAT farmer-banker cooperation is not a myth and can actually be successfully accomplished to the mutual satisfaction and profit of both parties is reported by a representative of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, G. J. Saxton, from Butler County, Pennsylvania. Here in this County, Mr. Saxton states is a bank, The Butler County National, that is cooperating with the farmer upon a wider and more businesslike scale than he has ever heard of or come in contact with in his many years experience in various States.

Although Butler is an industrial town this bank does not overlook the fact that the agricultural interests are a great stabilizing factor in local business conditions. The great Pittsburgh market center being only two hours drive by truck from the southern portion of the County offers great advantages in the lines of dairying, potato growing, poultry, gardening, etc., and it is particularly along these lines that the Agricultural Department of this bank, which is under the management of former Farm Bureau Agent, R. C. Wiggins, is working.

Knowing the great value and importance of the dairy interests in the County, Mr. Wiggins, who was employed by the bank about three years ago, soon started a real businesslike program in this line of work. In order to supply the great need of good sires, which are the quickest, cheapest, and surest method of improving animals of any kind, a new idea of bull association work was submitted to the Dairy Extension Specialist of State College and the Local Farm Bureau Agent, W. F. Mandeville, and a new contract was drawn up to suit both Farmer and Banker. That the idea is both practical and successful is demonstrated by the fact that this bank has purchased eleven Holstein and nine Guernsey bulls and leased them to eighty members of four Holstein and three Guernsey Bull Associations. The Harrisville National Bank of Butler County uses the same contract for three Jersey Sires.

Briefly, the plan is that whenever a community will sign up and settle for the breeding of sufficient cows for six years in advance at a service fee of $2.50 for grades and $5.00 for pure-breds the bank will furnish them bulls approved by the Extension Department of the State College and guarantee the breeding for this length of time. This plan eliminates all assessments for insurance and replacement of unsatisfactory bulls as the bank must make all replacements. The bulls and any money left in the accounts become the property of the members at the expiration of the contract. All Holstein sires must be from yearly record dams with the equivalent of 1000 lbs. butter at maturity, while the Guernseys must have produced 700 lbs. fat or this equivalent. Representatives of the different breed associations after a careful inspection of the sires, their breeding, and the manner in which the plan is being carried out have stated that it is the best method for supplying good bulls to the small dairyman they have ever seen.



Bess Johanna Ormsby. Four of the sires leased to farmers by the Butler County National Bank are closely related to this cow. Her record is 30,143.3 lbs. of milk and 1,497.61 lbs. of butter in 365 days. She is a world's record cow for continuous records in the seven-day and long period tests.

Realizing that the boys and girls of today will soon become the business men and women of tomorrow, the bank has always accepted every opportunity of cooperating with the Farm Bureau in Club Work. Trips by auto to the Ohio State Fair, Pennsylvania State College, and cash prizes have been contributed to Potato Clubs, Calf Clubs, and Pig Clubs. Many of the boys who have received trips and cash prizes in years past are now either farming for themselves or are in partnership with their fathers and needless to say a boy seldom forgets a real friend.

(*Continued on page* 8)

Butchering Is Becoming a Lost Art

How to Get Best Results With Your Pork Products

BUTCHERING is becoming a lost art in many Eastern sections. There was a time when hog killing was an annual fall event on most farms but the decline in hog raising and the increase in the number of butcher shops also brought about an increase in the custom of selling hogs alive. When they were sold locally it was common to make an agreement that one hog or a half hog was to be retained by the farmer after it had been dressed.

A considerable amount of equipment is necessary to do a job of butchering and the task is very nearly as great for butchering one or two hogs as it is for killing several. A possible remedy for this situation is to have a community butchering day when the hogs from several farms are brought together and slaughtered.

Like most farm jobs, butchering requires considerable skill and yet there is nothing about it that cannot be learned reasonably quickly. The best quality of meat comes from animals from eight to twelve months of age. Too much fat is objectionable but a certain amount gives flavor to the meat and makes it more tender. A hog that is in good condition and gaining weight makes better meat than one that is losing weight.

Hogs should not be fed for 18 to 24 hours before killing. If food is partially digested and carried by the blood into the muscles, the meat is much more likely to spoil than if the animal is given time to assimilate all food. The intestines will also be more nearly empty which will facilitate dressing the carcass. No animal should be excited or heated before slaughtering.

The principal point to watch in sticking is to avoid sticking the shoulder which injures the keeping quality, or the heart which will fail to pump all the blood from the animal if it is injured. A narrow straight bladed knife is best for sticking. The hog can be quickly put on its back by reaching underneath and pulling the opposite fore leg. One man needs to hold the hog while the other does the sticking. The knife is started from a point just ahead of the breastbone, pointed directly toward the tail and kept in a line with the backbone.

Men who have had a lot of experience can tell when water for scalding is about the right temperature but even then a thermometer is a valuable part of the equipment. If the water is too hot, it may set the hair, making it difficult to remove. At the time of scalding the hog the temperature should be between 145° and 155° F. A teaspoonful of lye or a small shovelful of wood ashes added to every 30 gallons of water will aid in removing the scurf. The rear end of the hog is usually scalded first as it is easier to remove the hair there than from the fore part if the water happens to be too hot. If the hair fails to come off easily from any particular part, it may be covered with a bran sack and hot water poured over it. The hog will be easier to handle if the gambrel is put in before the fore part is scalded and cleaned.

After the hog is hung up and washed, the entrails and the other organs are removed and the carcass allowed to cool. The meat should cool rapidly but not freeze, the best temperature for cooling being between 34° and 40° F. The use of block and tackle lessens the heavy lifting. The carcass should not be cut up till thoroughly cool. The usual farm method is to remove the head, then split the carcass through the middle of the backbone, remove the "spareribs", cut off and trim the hams and shoulders and then cut the remainder into pieces for bacon and salt pork. The trimmings are commonly used for sausage or tried out for the lard.

Wife—Oh, Clarence! You're knocking all the berries off the holly!
—Passing Show

Good home-cured hams and bacon are real delicacies, yet how often the product is spoiled by too much salt or too little of something else! Whatever method is used for curing, the meat should first be rubbed with fine salt and allowed to drain, flesh side down, for from 6 to 12 hours. Real tests have proved the following proportions to be right for getting a good

(*Continued on page* 8)

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

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Importation of Low Quality Milk Should Stop

THE importation of milk and cream in the United States is growing very rapidly and a great deal of it is coming from our neighbor Canada. In 1922, there were imported into this country 2,022,000 gallons of milk and 467,000 gallons of cream. In 1925, only three years later, the importation of milk had increased to 7,366,000 gallons and the cream importation had made the enormous jump to 5,169,000 gallons.

Careful and fair investigations by health authorities have shown that much of this milk and cream that is coming across the line from Canada is not produced under conditions that American dairy authorities consider sanitary. American producers have been living up to rigid sanitary requirements for a good many years and it is certainly unfair that they should now be subjected to foreign competition with a product that does not compare in quality to their own.

During the last session of Congress a bill known as the Lenroot-Taber Milk Bill was introduced which provided that imported milk and cream shall comply with the same sanitary requirements as milk produced in this country. The bill was not passed in the last session of Congress but there is some hope that it will pass the present sixty-ninth Congress. It is opposed by certain creamery owners and ice cream manufacturers for obvious reasons. The bill is eminently fair and right, and in justice to American dairymen should be passed. If you favor it, why not write to your Congressman and tell him so?

Do Not Accept Unsolicited Merchandise

I shall be much pleased to get information on the following matter relative to a manufacturing company which has sent me through the mail an unsolicited parcel containing brushes. The package was taken from the mail box but never opened and we have not made use of the brushes. What shall we do about it?

THIS letter is an example of a great many that our Service Bureau is constantly receiving showing the bad habit is growing on the part of certain manufacturers and mail houses in shipping unsolicited merchandise through the mails. Nearly always the articles are sent without return postage and the receivers are expected of course to pay for them. If they do not want them, they are obliged often to carry on a lengthy correspondence in order to get necessary information and postage with which to return the stuff.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has taken the matter up with post office authorities but they inform us that the practice is not illegal, and therefore they have no authority to stop it. It is very seldom that the material is worth anywhere near what is asked for it and it can practically always be bought cheaper and better of the local dealers or of reputable mail order houses. We urge our readers therefore NEVER TO ACCEPT ARTICLES SENT IN THIS WAY UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES. If companies who follow this practice never make any sales, they will soon cease to bother the public with this nuisance.

A Great Chance For Farm Boys

"The cooperation of the American Agriculturist and the papers with which it is associated in the work of the Lone Scouts is one of the most successful pieces of practical philanthropy that I have seen in thirty years of experience. I hope that the paper will continue to make the privileges of scouting available to the farm boys in its territory.—Armstrong Perry."

WE print the above letter because we again want to call the attention of fathers and mothers of farm boys to the opportunities for training and recreation along right lines that are offered by the Lone Scouts. Up to the present more than one thousand boys have joined the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Lone Scout Tribe. This number ought to be increased to 25,000. Judges and others who are in a position to know say that the Boy Scouts, next to the churches and Sunday schools, are doing more than anything else to inculcate in the youth of the land the principles of good citizenship and of right living.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, realizing this, has been a pioneer in urging that farm boys as well as city and village boys should have the privileges of scouting. Owing to the different conditions, not all of the original Boy Scout principles and organization can be practically worked out in farm communities. So the Boy Scout organizatin has a Lone Scout Division for the particular service of farm boys. If you are a boy or the parent of a boy, why not at least look into this great opportunity for country boyhood? If interested and want more details, write the Lone Scout Editor of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Farm and Home Bureaus Getting Good Support

DURING recent weeks it has been our pleasure and privilege to attend several annual meetings of the county Farm and Home Bureaus in different parts of New York. While the meetings are not quite as large as they have been at times in the past, yet there has never been a time in the history of the Farm Bureau when there was greater fundamental interest and support from the best farmers of the county than there is at the present time. The Home Bureau in particular is rapidly gaining ground in the appreciation that farm women have of this organization. Women are seeing as never before, the need of working together to improve and dignify home making, which is without exception the greatest and most important profession in the world.

The many hundreds of the very best farmers in every county who are members of the Farm Bureau have come to know that the real purpose of the Bureau is not to increase production but rather TO KEEP DOWN THE COSTS OF PRODUCTION AND TO HELP FARMERS WITH THEIR MARKETING PROBLEMS. As a single example of what farmers have been saved during one year by Farm Bureau work, let us consider the project of poultry culling. During this year, Farm Bureaus in fifty counties in New York examined 423,801 birds and removed from the flock 118,720 worthless culls. It is figured that every cull bird of a farmer's flock costs him at least one dollar a year in feed, labor, housing, etc. Therefore, the Farm Bureau helped the poultrymen of the State to keep down their costs of production by saving them in one year over one hundred thousand dollars. Innumerable examples might be given illustrating how these organizations are quietly but effectively working to save farmers a good many dollars.

A majority of farmers in every county have come to realize this but most of them wait to be asked to join the organization. This is the time to join up and get back of Farm and Home Bureau work for 1927. For the sake of the farm business and the farm home, which need all of the real help they can get, that is, self help, we urge our readers to join with their neighbors in the support of the Farm and Home Bureau Organizations.

The Farmer's Ideal

WHEN every farmer shall eat bread from his own fields and meat from his own pastures, and disturbed by no creditor and enslaved by no debt, shall sit among his teeming gardens and orchards and vineyards and dairies and barnyards, pitching his crops in his own wisdom and growing them in independence, making cotton his clean surplus and selling it in his own time and in his chosen market and not at a master's bidding—getting his pay in cash and not in a receipted mortgage that discharges his debt but does not restore his freedom—then shall be breaking the fullness of our day.—Henry W. Grady in the Progressive Farmer, a Standard Farm Paper.

Time to Protect Farmers From Wild Game

I am writing for information regarding damages to our corn crop by pheasants. For the past two or three years they have about destroyed our corn and there seems to be no way to stop them. I have been told that as long as the state protects them it must pay for the damages they do. If that is so, will you please explain how to collect damage and oblige.

WE are in receipt of many letters like the above regarding losses caused to farmers by protected wild game. As a matter of fact, the game is the only thing protected, for the farmer and his property certainly are not. There is no law and no way by which a claim for damages can be maintained against the State for destruction of property by protected game. On the other hand, the sportsmen are constantly meeting and organizing campaigns for more and stricter legislation for the protection and increasing of game.

In another letter that we have had within a few days a farmer of northern New York reported the almost total loss of a large and very valuable herd of sheep which was destroyed by bears which came down from the nearby mountains. We took the matter up with the State authorities and were informed that there was no way by which this man could be repaid for his loss.

Is it not about time that farmers began to take some action toward a united demand for legislation which will protect property from these growing and serious losses?

When the ship has sunk everyone knows how she might have been saved.—Proverbs of Italy.

Eastman's Chestnuts

UNCLE Tom arrived at the Station with the goat he was to ship north, but the freight agent was having difficulty in billing him.

"What's this goat's destination, Uncle?" he asked.

"Suh?"

"I say, what's his destination? Where's he going?"

Uncle Tom searched carefully for the tag. A bit of frayed cord was all that remained.

"Dat orney goat!" he exploded wrathfully. "Yo' know, suh, DAT IGGORANT GOAT DONE COMPLETELY ET UP HIS DESTINATION."

* * *

"Which weeds are the easiest to kill?" asked young Flickers of Farmer Sassfras, as he watched that good man at his work.

"Widow's weeds," replied the farmer. "You have only to say 'Wilt thou?' and they wilt."

Notes From the Publisher's Farm

I HAVE just returned from a trip to Chicago where I attended a meeting of the Standard Farm Papers and also visited the International Live Stock Show. The thing that impressed me most about the live stock show was its tremendous size. There were over 11,000 animals on exhibit. Feeders of steers sent in 180 carloads of fat steers to compete in the car-lot class. Each car-lot contained 15 steers, which gives you some idea of the size of this class.

Henry Morgenthau, Jr.

The most interesting individual exhibit was "Rupert B", a grade Hereford, the champion steer of the world, raised and fed by the Oklahoma A. and M. College. "Rupert B" weighed 965 lbs. at the age of ten and a half months and was sold at auction for $3,474 or at the rate of $3.60 per pound on the hoof. The Sherburne Hotel in Atlantic City bought him, and I suppose that for the rest of the winter, the patrons of this hotel will be told that they are eating steaks off the back of "Rupert B".

* * *

THE outstanding educational exhibit at the stockyards was one prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture on the corn borer. I picked up a little booklet entitled "Assassin of the Corn Field" by Tage U. H. Ellinger. I had no idea until I had read this booklet how serious the invasion of the corn borer was in the western half of New York State and Pennsylvania and that it had become a serious menace. I have asked the editors to summarize the contents of this little booklet, and I recommend every corn grower to read this article on page 6.

* * *

THE cows in my dairy are freshening two months later than usual this fall due to the fact that the herd sire which we used last year proved to be impotent. Therefore, instead of having our cows freshen in September and October, they only began to freshen in November. The first four calves proved to be three heifers and one bull, and a nicer, brighter quartet of calves, I have never seen. We put these cows on seven day test which will give them a good start for a yearly record. We did not grow any beets this year on account of the amount of labor it takes to cultivate them, and therefore, we will feed these cows while on test, "beet pulp" in addition to their regular ration. I will let you know through this column just what records these four cows make.

* * *

IN the December 4th issue I spoke about buying fertilizer now at a considerable reduction. I have before me several letters from fertilizer manufacturers. One fertilizer company, who only does business through agents, writes, "our discount, therefore, to our dealers is 2% greater December 1st than April 1st. We also allow our dealers 1% additional discount for sight draft attached to bill of lading".

A second fertilizer company who also does business only through agents says in a letter:

"Should we make a sale for "cash with order" or "sight draft with bill of lading attached", we allow a discount of 1%. In addition to that,

"For payment on or before Feb. 1st, we allow ----------7½% discount
For payment on or before March 1st, we allow ----------7 % discount
For payment on or before April 1st, we allow ----------6½% discount
For payment on or before May 1st, we allow ----------6 % discount
For payment on or before June 1st, we allow ----------5½% discount
For payment on or before July 1st, we allow ----------5 % discount
For payment on or before August 1st, we allow ----------4 % discount
For payment on or before Sept. 1st, we allow ----------3 % discount
For payment on or before Oct. 1st,--------net cash"

A third fertilizer concern offers the same terms as the second company.

With the facts before me, I have decided to order my fertilizer on or before February 1, 1927 and avail myself of the 7½% discount. I have not yet been able to get information from the limestone or spray material people, but just as soon as I do, I will be glad to publish the information in this column.

* * *

BY the way, I have recently seen two moving pictures which I enjoyed tremendously, and I unhesitatingly recommended them as the kind of pictures that the whole family can attend. The first moving picture I have in mind is *"Beau Geste"* which is now running serially in the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, and the second picture is the *"Winning of Barbara Worth"*. I feel confident that if you go to see either of these two pictures, you will spend a most enjoyable evening.

Henry Morgenthau Jr.

Visits With the Editor

IN the old cowboy days of the Wild West, a man a-foot on the plains was almost a curiosity. So used were the herds of cattle to seeing the men on horseback that it was decidedly dangerous for one on foot to approach a herd. A cowboy on horseback was a graceful, bold and daring creature. Without his horse, he was often timid, awkward, and badly bowlegged.

E. R. Eastman

I was thinking of this a few days ago when Mrs. Eastman, Bobby, the seven-year-old, and I set out to walk from Mother's place in Newark Valley to Brother's farm a distance of some four miles. Twenty-five years ago, I thought nothing of walking four miles over a big hill to high school and at times returned the same day and helped with the chores afterwards. I remember, too, how Father used to take a ten-mile hike as a matter of course. But I have become so used to the automobile that four miles the other day seemed an impossible task until I once got started. Moreover, the way people along the road looked at us, I had the feeling that people walking for any distance were unusual on that highway.

* * *

ON thinking it over, I wonder if walkers are not getting scarce everywhere. Are we not becoming both in city and country a nation of *riders*? Is not the fine exercise of walking getting to be a lost art? Are all of us becoming so dependent on these speed wagons of ours that like the cowboy we or our descendents will lose the grace and strength that come from exercising in the open air as Nature intended?

To this I hear some tired farmer or farmer's wife reply: "Follow me around for a day or a week and you won't be complaining about not having walking enough."

Of course, the above remarks do not apply to farmers as much as they do to other folks, but I still maintain that few of us do the walking that our fathers did, who even after a hard week's work often took a long Sunday walk across the fields and the hills just for the fun of it.

* * *

THE other day I went up to Owego, New York, to speak at the annual meeting of the Tioga County Farm and Home Bureau. This county is home to me and some two hundred home folks, many of whom I have known since a little boy, were at the meeting. As I waited my turn on the program, I began to get scared and wobbly in the knees with something of that same feeling that I had as a small boy in the district school, when I was to "speak a piece" before the assembled family and neighbors. That was thirty years ago but I still recall how four times I took a brave start, but I never could get beyond half of the first verse and finally I sat down in disgrace. Somehow I have never liked that "piece" since.

Something of the same feeling always returns since in talking to home folks. But when I got up to speak this time, I looked into the kindly, care-worn faces of loved friends and neighbors and forgot to be afraid. Instead, the wish came to me that I might say something or do something that would make a bit easier and happier the lot of these home folks and the thousands of other farm people like them. There is much truth in the

(*Continued on page 9*)

Home, Sweet Home

This great ballard was written by John Howard Payne on the 8th of May, 1823. Therefore, this song, standing as a symbol of the home associations which are the best of all relationships, has lived one hundred years in the hearts of millions and it will continue to live when the high toned operas or the wild jazzes which seem to please people so much now are gone and forgotten.

'Mid pleasures and palaces, though we may roam,
Be it ever so humble, there's no place like home!
A charm from the skies seems to hallow us there,
Which, seek thro' the world, is ne'er met with elsewhere;
Home! home! sweet, sweet home,
There's no place like home, there's no place like home!

An exile from home, splendor dazzles in vain;
Oh! give me my lowly thatch'd cottage again;
The birds singing gaily, that come at my call;
Give me them with that peace of mind, dearer than all.
Home! home! sweet, sweet home,
There's no place like home, there's no place like home!

How sweet 'tis to sit 'neath a fond father's smile,
And the cares of a mother to soothe and beguile;
Let others delight 'mid new pleasures to roam,
But give me, oh! give me the pleasures of home.
Home! home! sweet, sweet home;
But give me, oh! give me the pleasures of home!

To thee I'll return, over-burden'd with care,
The heart's dearest solace will smile on me there;
No more from that cottage again will I roam,
Be it ever so humble, there's no place like home.
Home! home! sweet, sweet home;
There's no place like home, there's no place like home!

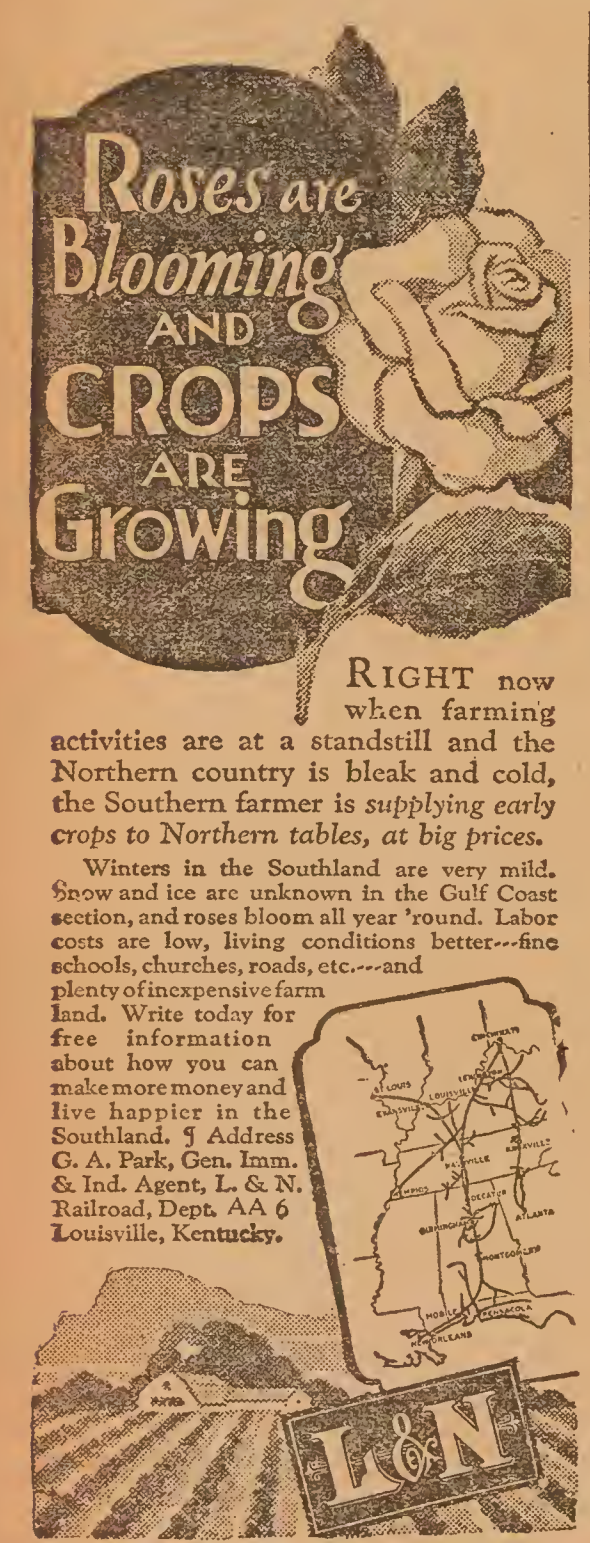
For Christmas, with its lots an' lots of candies, cakes, an' toys,
Was made, they say, for proper kids an' not for naughty boys;
So wash yer face an' bresh yer hair, an' mind yer p's and q's,
And don't bust out yer pantaloons, and don't wear out yer shoes;
Say "Yessum" to the ladies, and "Yessur" to the men,
An' when they's company, don't pass yer plate for pie again;
But, thinkin' of the things yer'd like to see upon that tree,
Jest 'fore Christmas be as good as yer kin be!

From "Jest 'Fore Christmas" by
EUGENE FIELD

A Thought for the Week

Not long ago I heard a good farmer and his wife saying: "You know, we are just farmers."

Well, what of it? If you will show me anything that is more fundamental to human life and the seat of more happiness than "just farming", I'll treat.—Dr. John W. Holland, the A. A. Philosophy Man.



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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

The Menace of the Corn Borer

Can Be Controlled If No Time Is Lost

THE European Corn Borer, according to the most prevalent theory, was brought to this country in 1909 with shipments of Broom corn from Italy and Hungary. In 1916 the first specimens were collected in Massachusetts. At that time severe injury was already being done to sweet corn near Boston. In the year 1919 another infested area was found near Schenectady in New York State. And since that time its spread has been steady.

The area which has suffered the greatest loss from this pest is probably across the river from Detroit in the Canadian counties of Essex and Kent. In this region in 1920 corn was grown on 127,000 acres which yielded over 50 bushels to the acre. In 1926 the acreage had been reduced 25% and there was an average yield of probably not more than 10 bushels per acre. As seen from the map on the opposite page there has been a considerable yearly increase in the area infested by this insect. If one splits open the stalks with a knife, the cause of the trouble is readily seen. Dozens of inch-long caterpillars crawl in the tunnels they have made throughout the plant. They may be found from the cob to the underground part of the stalks picked at random in one of the infested fields and from twenty-two to sixty-nine were formed with an average of forty-five. That particular field contained over four hundred thousand borers to the acre. It seems certain that in time this pest will be found in all of the corn belt states.

Prevent Spread

The problem is to prevent the spread of this insect so far as possible and to develop some fairly successful means of controlling it in the sections where it is now found. There is practically no possibility of eradicating it completely.

The corn borer is a larvae or caterpillar of a moth which measures slightly over 1 inch at the tips of the wings. This moth is found in mid-summer, particularly in July and are able to fly as far as 20 miles and with favorable winds to drift considerably farther. The infestations along the southern shore of Lake Erie were undoubtedly cause by the moths which were carried across the Lake by the wind. After mating the female moths deposit eggs in small groups on the underside of the corn leaves. Each moth deposits from over 100 to 1000 eggs and the larvae hatch from them in about a week later. The young larvae soon bore into the stalks and live there until they come out as adult moths.

Shredding Corn Stubble

The control measures which have been attempted are mainly along two lines. Due to the fact that the borers spend most of its life period within the corn stalk it is impossible to make any headway by attempting to poison them. It has been found that the larvae have been killed in corn that has been put into silos or that is fed to live stock. A large number of borers, however, spend the winter in the stubble and roots. It has been found that where the stubble is plowed under in the fall that from 75% to 95% of the borers are killed. In order to be effective this, plowing must be very thorough and no stubble or leaves must be left on the surface of the ground. In some areas where disking of the soil is used as a preparation for sowing oats, it will be necessary to abandon this practice and plow in the fall in order to control the corn borer. Manufacturers of machinery have been working on the problem and have worked out cutting machinery which shreds the stubble above the ground at the time of cutting and so destroys the borers hiding there. Burning the stalks will also kill the borers if properly done and followed by plowing soon after.

Another promising method of control is that of getting parasitic insects which live upon the corn borers. Several kinds have already been imported from Europe and are at present being released in large numbers in the infested region. Research work is now being carried on by Federal and State institutions to find new and better methods of control. The control of the corn borer is a matter of vital importance to the entire country and quarantine lines have been established to prevent the transportation of the infested corn into a new territory.

It is admitted that no way has been devised whereby the borer can be completely eradicated as even the most drastic measures will miss a few of the insects and these propagate very rapidly the following spring. However, the situation is not hopeless. Fall plowing thoroughly and carefully practiced makes it entirely feasible to destroy so many insects that the natural increase of the pest is prevented and a gain scored. If this can be done on a large scale it will result in a fairly good control of this pest.

Day's Work Hauling Manure

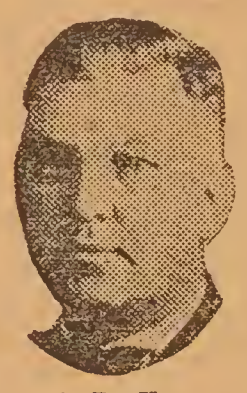
Can you tell me what is considered a fair day's wage for hauling manure for a man, three horses, and spreader?

THE overhead charges (interest, depreciation, repairs and upkeep, and shelter) on a manure spreader are about $31 per year. Divide this amount by the number of days (full days) it is used in a year. The answer will be the daily charge. If the daily use amounted to 30 full days a year, the daily charge would be slightly in excess of $1 per day. Horses at that time will be worth $1.50 per day and the driver $3.50, making a total of $10.60 per day for the outfit.—I. W. D.

County Talks

A Little Visit With Your Farm Bureau Man

APPROACH any County Agent anywhere with, "What's the question most often asked?" I'll wager he'll shoot back, "What's the benefit?" You know what Mike said about Pat—that he told that same yarn over so many times that he actually believed it now himself." Well that's the way with me; I've told the answer to the question so many times that I am firmly convinced that the teachings and influences of the Farm Bureau not only vitally affects the livestock, crops, and fields of the farmer but courses through his veins and affects the very inner man of the individual himself.


J. D. King

In my experience as a County Agent I have seen men come into the organization for personal gain and I have seen them change their plan. I have seen others come into the organization full of speech, free in the matter of criticism and a repeater of hearsay. I have seen others who were modest and small of stature grow into those of the proportions and qualifications of men among men.

Basicly, improvement or progress in country life comes through what many are pleased to call education, but with us it seems more than that. It is breeding a fellowship of friendliness and confidence toward the neighbor, establishing a community of interests on a common level, and united by a sense of justice and right. When this condition becomes an established thing then the spirit will supply the technique and cooperation will be the subconscious performance of the country man. We are doing a little farming besides but in the main this is our fundamental contribution to the agriculture of Rensselaer County. It is our long time project.—J. D. King, Manager Rensselaer County Farm Bureau.

More Notes From the Bean Crop

R. P. McPherson, LeRoy, Genesee County, N. Y. Crop will be about the same as last year although considerable damage by wet weather. White beans suffered most. Red kidney and Yellow Eyes will be most plentiful. Buyers offering and buying at following prices. Red kidney $7.50, Yellow Eyes $8.00, peas and marrows $4.50. Many discouraged following two bad years. Many acres of good crop of beans unharvested on account of water. Many fields that were harvested will be fed to stock. Many declare they are through growing beans.

H. F. Collister, Fillmore, Allegany County, N. Y. Crop will not be up to 1925 due to smaller acreage and unfavorable weather. White kidneys more plentiful. No new beans fit as yet for market, too soft. Six dollars and 50 cents per hundred offered. This is too low. Crop generally a failure here.

In Monroe County

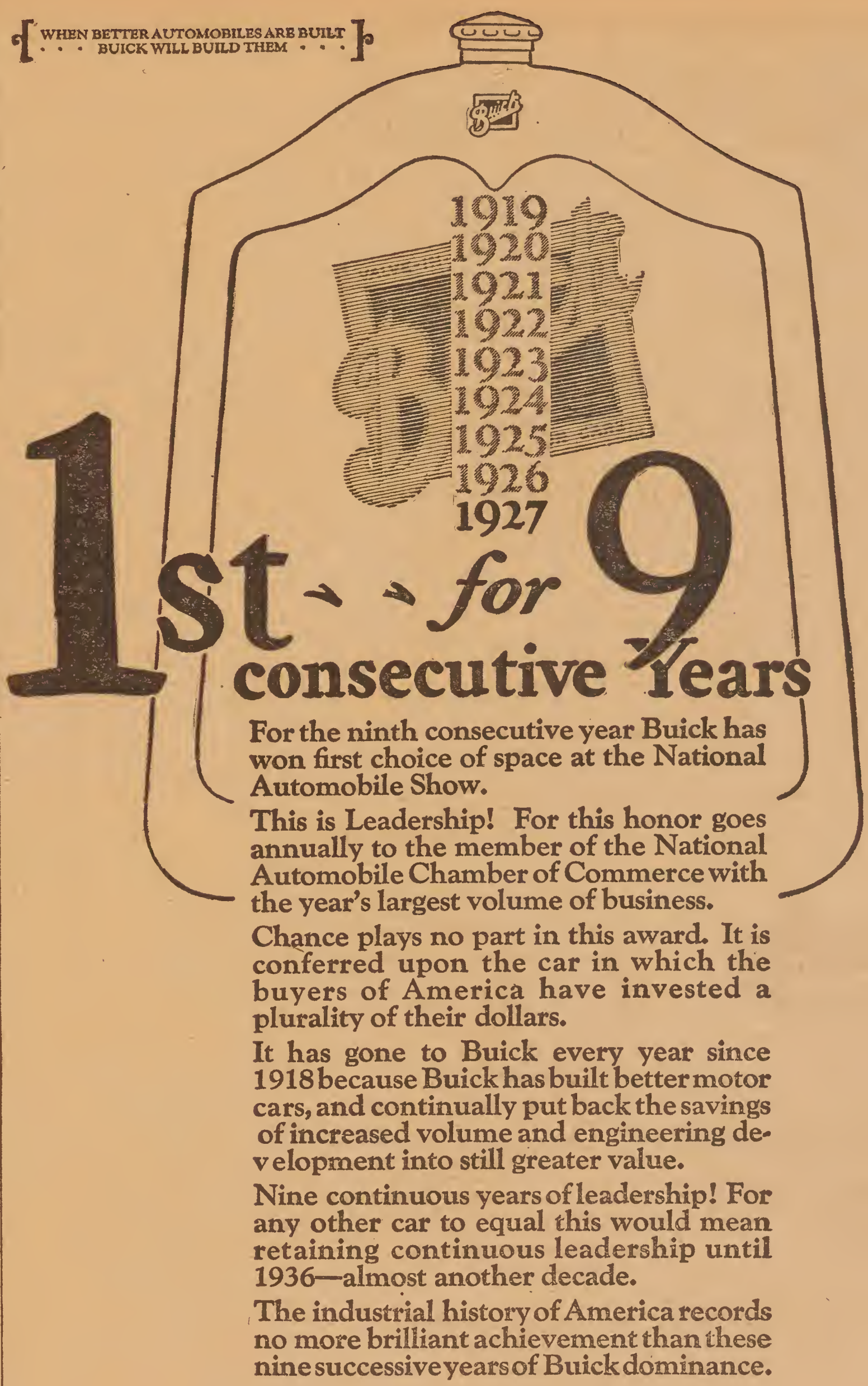
Charles J. White, grower, Brockport, Monroe County, N. Y. Crop in this section will approach last year but below normal. Unfavorable weather has caused damage to peas although this variety will be most plentiful with small amount of marrows. Dealers paying 4½c on peas. Farmers in this section are very much discouraged with three poor years, only 10% of the crop each year. Less acreage next year. Twenty years ago bean crop was 40% of farmer's income; 10 years ago 20%, 6 years ago the Robust pea bean came in and the crop climbed back to 30%. The last two years due to wet weather the average dropped back to 20%.

W. E. Landon, grower, Avon, Livingston Co. This year's crop is going to be a little less than last year. The acreage is short of a year ago and we had a very unfavorable season all the way through. White beans have suffered most from the fall rains. Disease hit the reds. Yellow Eyes will be most plentiful. Beans are going to market quite freely at present. Marrows are selling from $5 to $6.50 per hundred, Yellow Eyes $7.50 to $8. Peas are around $5. Have not heard of any price on reds as yet. We have had a very unfavorable season from the start. The weather was cold at planting time, seed was slow in coming up and disease was very prevalent especially root rot. The summer was cool and we had nothing but rain all fall. At the end of November there were plenty of beans still in the field and some will never be harvested. The quantity of beans sent to market will very evidently be less than a year ago.

Crop Small in Livingston Co.

K. A. McVean, York, Livingston Co. This year's crop will not equal last year's. In addition to smaller acreage most of the crop still remained in the field completely spoiled at the end of November. Pea beans suffered most from the wet during the fall and many fields of kidneys blighted during the excessive rainy period we had in the growing season. Not much price talk around here. About the middle of November I talked with one dealer who said he had not been offered a new bean this fall. It looks as though there will not be much of anything worthy of consideration harvested this fall. Many growers lost their entire crop in 1925 and consequently most everyone reduced the 1926 acreage. I have talked with several growers during the past month and it is my opinion that the acreage in Livingston county next year will be the smallest since the bean cutter came into common use.

[WHEN BETTER AUTOMOBILES ARE BUILT . . . BUICK WILL BUILD THEM . . .]



For the ninth consecutive year Buick has won first choice of space at the National Automobile Show.

This is Leadership! For this honor goes annually to the member of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce with the year's largest volume of business.

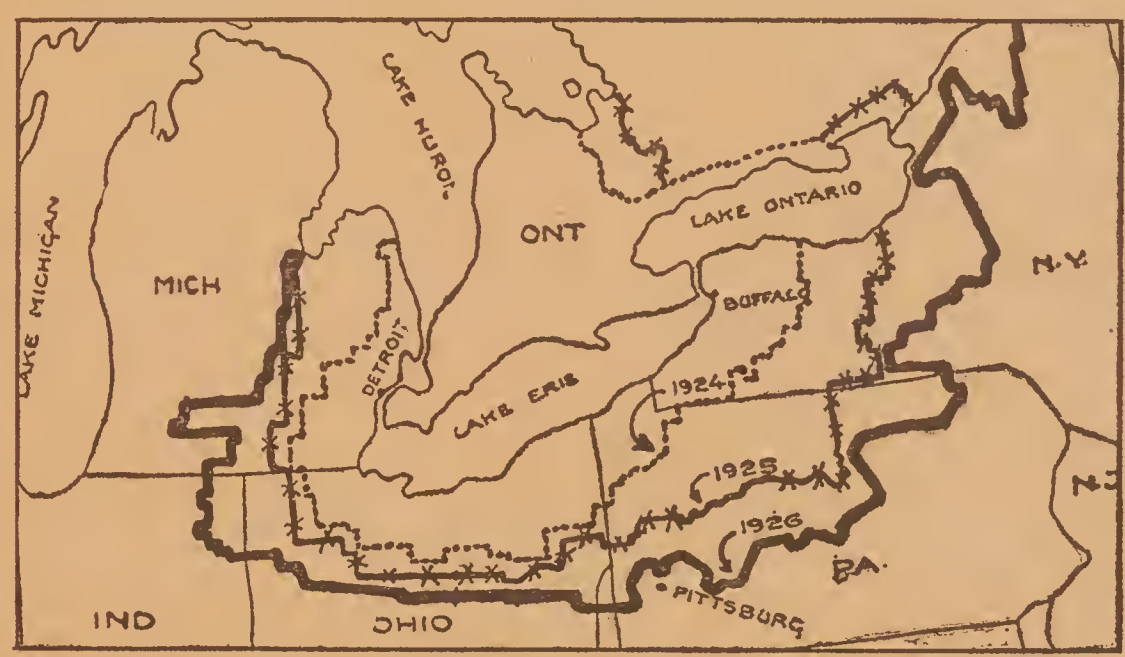
Chance plays no part in this award. It is conferred upon the car in which the buyers of America have invested a plurality of their dollars.

It has gone to Buick every year since 1918 because Buick has built better motor cars, and continually put back the savings of increased volume and engineering development into still greater value.

Nine continuous years of leadership! For any other car to equal this would mean retaining continuous leadership until 1936—almost another decade.

The industrial history of America records no more brilliant achievement than these nine successive years of Buick dominance.

A PRODUCT OF GENERAL MOTORS



This map shows the rate of spread of the European Corn Borer since 1924.

97.50%

MAGIC LIMESTONE

Carbonates

Now Booking Orders for February and Spring Delivery

Write for Circular, Sample and Prices

NEW JERSEY LIME PRODUCTS CORPORATION
Dept. 10
292 Madison Ave., New York

FEEDING PIGS

FEEDING PIGS FOR SALE Yorkshire Chester cross or Yorkshire and Berkshire cross, all large growthy pigs weaned and eating pigs 7 to 8 weeks old, $4.00 each; 8 to 9 weeks old,, $4.50 each. Send in and get from 2 to 50 pigs. Also pure bred Chester White Barrows, Boars or Sows, 6 weeks old, $6.00 each. Pure bred Yorkshire Barrows, Boars or Sows, 6 weeks old, $6.00 each. I will ship C. O. D. to you on approval. If pigs are not satisfactory at your depot, have pigs returned at my expense. Safe delivery guaranteed. No charge for shipping crates. WALTER LUX, 388 Salem St., Woburn, Mass. Tel. 0086.

We Pay EXPRESS CHARGES TO YOUR DEPOT. Yorkshire and Chester White cross. and Chester and Berkshire cross pigs 7 to 8 weeks old, $5.00 each; 8 to 9 weeks old, $5.50 each. Pure bred Chester white 7 weeks old, $7.00 each. These are all large growthy pigs, weaned and eating. We crate and ship C. O. D. to your depot. No charge for shipping crates or express. These are net prices. If satisfactory, pay express man, and if not, return at our expense.

Will ship from 2 to 50 to you on approval

CLOVER HILL FARM, R. F. D. Box 48, WOBURN, MASS.

FEEDING PIGS FOR SALE—Either Chester and Yorkshire cross or Berkshire and Chester cross, 7 to 8 weeks old, $4.00 each; 8 to 9 weeks old, $4.50 each. Also a handsome lot of pure bred Chester Whites, barrows, boars or sows, 7 weeks old, $5.50 each. We have an extra nice selection of pigs at present, either pure bred or cross breeds, and are prepared to ship from 2 to 50 C.O.D. on approval. If pigs are unsatisfactory on arrival at your depot, return at my expense. Safe delivery guaranteed—No charge for shipping crates—Ref. Tanner's Nat'l Bank.
A. M. LUX, 206 Washington St., WOBURN, MASS. Tel. Wob. 1415

Heaves, Coughs, Conditioner, Worms. Most for cost. Two cans satisfactory for Heaves or money back. 25 per can. Dealers or by mail. The Newton Remedy Co. Toledo, Ohio.

STUFFY barns, no exercise, no pasture, heavy feeding! No wonder your cows don't fill the milk pail—just when added quarts would mean most. Their vitality goes down because of the sudden shift from summer to winter feeding conditions.

They need help. Kow-Kare gives it—simply, naturally, surely. Kow-Kare is a concentrated tonic that acts directly on the digestion and assimilation. It prevents feed loss by turning more of the ration into quarts of milk.

Kow-Kare really *costs nothing to use.* Its slight cost more than comes back in added milk. A single can of Kow-Kare will ration a cow one to two months—just follow simple directions on the can. Its disease-prevention saves hundreds of dollars yearly in an average dairy.

FREE BOOK on Cow Diseases

Our valuable book, "The Home Cow Doctor" tells all about the disorders that sap dairy profits. Tells also the part Kow-Kare plays in bringing back to vigorous health cows afflicted with Barrenness, Retained Afterbirth, Abortion, Bunches, Scours, Lost Appetite, etc. Send for a copy of the book today.

Feed dealers, general stores, druggists have Kow-Kare—$1.25 and 65c sizes (six large cans, $6.25). Full directions on the can. Mail orders sent postpaid if your dealer is not supplied.

Dairy Asso. Co., Inc., Lyndonville, Vt.
Makers of Kow-Kare, Bag Balm, Grange Garget Remedy, American Horse Tonic, etc.

KOW-KARE
Famous Conditioner of Milch Cows

COMPLETE POWER MILKER $35 PUTS IT TO WORK FOR YOU

Ready to milk when you get it. Send for sensational offer! Milk 18 to 40 cows an hour--easy Costs Nothing to install Easy to clean--Milks the human way--easy on the cows 30 Days Trial--10 Year Guarantee--satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Write today.

Free Book--"How to Judge Milkers." Write today.

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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Hog Cholera Reported Spreading

Losses Heavy In Midwest---How to Guard Against It

ATTENTION has been called by the United States Department of Agriculture to the fact that hog cholera is more prevalent this fall than it has been in any year since 1913. It has previously been noted that this disease is likely to run in cycles. The first period of exceptional prevalence came in 1887, the next extensive outbreak occurring in 1897 and the third in 1912 and 1913. Following the experience of 1913, the practice of immunizing hogs against cholera became prevalent, so that the deaths from this disease were steadily reduced.

For several years there has been little of this disease, consequently the number of farmers who have ceased to immunize their herds has steadily increased. As a result of this it is said that 87 per cent of the hogs in the country were susceptible when this epidemic became apparent in September.

Serum Tests Omitted

The United States Department of Agriculture has realized the emergency and has temporarily suspended the careful tests that are ordinarily taken before the anti-hog-cholera serum can be used. This action was taken because serum producers were not able to supply sufficient serum to meet the demand. Normally, a test requiring 21 days is made of the serum before it is put on the market.

Hog cholera is caused by a very small virus. Consequently, the only way a healthy herd can contract this disease is to have this virus brought to them. The following suggestions are made by the Department in order to let us know as much as possible the chance of infection. The surest way of preventing the disease is to have the hogs immunized by a competent veterinarian.

Confine your hogs to inclosures away from streams and public highways.
Don't visit your neighbors' hog lots and don't allow them to visit yours.
Don't drive from a public highway into the hog lot.
Disinfect your shoes before entering your hog lot. (Dip soles in a 3 per cent solution of compound cresol.)
Any newly purchased stock should be kept away from the home herd for at least two weeks.
Dogs should be confined so they can not leave the premises.
The carcasses of dead hogs should be promptly buried under four feet of earth, or, preferably, burned.

Unsanitary surroundings and improper feeding tend to lower the vitality and decrease resistance to disease, but such conditions of themselves can not cause hog cholera. It can be produced only by the specific germ of the disease. This develops and propagates only in the bodies of hogs and must be conveyed in some manner from a sick hog to a well one in order to produce the disease.

Long Island Guernsey Makes Record

GERAR PRIDE of Birth 121750, the eighth daughter of Pride of Birth 18433, has made two records. Her first was 11369.10 pounds of milk and 550.23 pounds of butterfat made in class G and her last record, recently completed, was made in class CC when she produced 14447.4 pounds of milk and 644.1 pounds of butterfat. She is owned by Caumsett Farm, Huntington, L. I., New York.

Butchering Is Becoming a Lost Art

(*Continued from page* 3)

result with dry cured pork:

For each 100 pounds of meat use—
8 pounds salt
2½ pounds molasses or sirup made from sugar and applied hot.
2 ounces saltpeter
3 ounces black pepper
2 ounces red pepper.

Mix the ingredients well. Rub the mixture over the meat thoroughly and pack it away in a barrel, box or on a table. About the third day break the bulk and repack to insure thorough contact with the cure mixture, then allow the meat to remain until the cure is completed. This will take two days in cure for each pound that the individual pieces of meat weigh; for example, a 10-pound ham will take 20 days. After the meat has cured hang it in the smokehouse without washing. When the meat is packed in tight barrels the liquid formed will aid in curing the heavier pieces of meat, which should be at the bottom.

Some people prefer the pickle method or brine-curing for pork. This is how that process is done:

For each 100 pounds of meat use:
9 pounds salt
2½ pounds sugar or 4 pounds molasses or sirup made from sugar
2 ounces saltpeter
4½ gallons water.

If the weather is warm 10 pounds of salt is preferable.

Allow four days for curing each pound of ham or shoulder and three days for each pound of bacon and smaller pieces. For example, a 15 pound ham will take 60 days; a piece of bacon weighing 10 pounds, 30 days.

All the ingredients are placed in the water and thoroughly stirred. The brine mixture should be prepared the day before it is to be used, so that it will be completely dissolved. Place the hams on the bottom of the container, shoulders next, bacon sides and small cuts on top. Cover with boards weighted with stones or bricks, as iron rusts and stains the meat. Pour the pickle in and be sure that it covers the meat thoroughly. In seven days take out all the meat, remove the pickle, replace the meat in the container, weigh it down, then cover again with the pickle. Repeat this process every seven days until cure is completed.

If the pickle becomes ropy, take out all the meat and wash it and the container thoroughly. Boil the ropy pickle, or, better, make new pickle. When each piece of meat has received the proper cure, remove it from the pickle and wash in lukewarm water. String it and hang it in the smokehouse.

Curing Smithfield Hams

The famous Smithfield hams have become so widely known that we are told a whole community in Virginia makes a business of curing them for sale. Here is how it is done:

The hams are placed in a large tray of fine salt, then the flesh surface is sprinkled with finely ground saltpeter until they are as white as though covered by a moderate frost, or, say, use 4 to 6 ounces of the powdered saltpeter to each 100 pounds of green hams.

After applying the saltpeter, salt immediately with the fine salt, covering the entire surface well. Then pack the hams in bulk, skin-side down, but in piles not more than 3 feet high. In ordinary weather the hams should remain for three days. Then break bulk and resalt with fine salt. The hams thus salted and resalted should now remain in bulk one day for each pound; that is a 10-pound ham should remain 10 days and in like proportion of time for larger and smaller sizes. When the cure is complete wash with tepid water until the hams are clean, and after partially drying rub the entire surface with finely ground black pepper. They should then be hung in the smokehouse and the important operation of smoking begun. The smoking should be done very gradually and slowly, extending through 30 or 40 days. After the hams are cured and smoked they should be repeppered to guard against vermin and then be bagged. Such hams improve with age and are in perfect condition when 1 year old. As in the case of all other uncooked pork products, be sure to cook Smithfield hams thoroughly before serving.

A City Bank That Serves Agriculture

(*Continued from page* 3)

To the Potato Clubs must be given the credit for demonstrating the value of good seed potatoes and today Butler County ranks among the first counties in the State in the purchase of Disease-Free Seed Potatoes. Orders for two carloads for Fall delivery were already in the hands of the Agricultural Department of this bank August 1st. The average increase from the use of this seed in tests conducted by more than 200 boys about four years ago was slightly over 100%.

Financing and assisting in the selection of purebred cattle beautification of county school and church grounds, publication of a bank news which goes to about 3,000 farmers, a free bulletin service, etc., are other lines of service rendered by this bank. Twelve carloads of purebred cattle have been imported in the past several years and today there is a sufficient supply for local demand. Within a year or so the county will be one of the best sources for good dairy cattle because of its outstanding sires, and having already been tested upon the Area Plan for tuberculosis.

Mr. Saxton states that the good will this bank is developing through the real worth while service it is rendering the rural people is surprising. In going into farm homes as a complete stranger, all that was necessary to gain their confidence was to suggest that they could inquire of the bank regarding his business and identity.

CATTLE BREEDERS

TAYLOR FARM JERSEYS
We are offering 20 heifers ranging from 3 months to 20 months old. Nearly all are from Register of Merit dams, and several are already bred to a beautiful son of the White Cid. They are priced for quick sale. 'Phone or write for more complete description.
THE TAYLOR FARM
Delaware Co. Stamford, New York

Wauban Farms Jerseys
The Home of
GOLDEN FERN'S NOBLES—GOLDEN FERNS
Offers for sale bull calves of a caliber that will interest the constructive breeder. The kind that will improve both type and production.
Herd Is Accredited.
RAY L. WILLIAMS, - - MGR.
Ashfield, Mass.

BROADACRES GUERNSEYS Five months old bull calves. Best of breeding. Priced in reach of the grade herd owner.
Herd Accredited
F. M. SMITH, SPRINGFIELD CNTR, N.Y.

May Rose Guernsey Bulls One to twelve months, out of A. R. dams. Sired by son of Langwater Cavalier out of 783 lb dam. Accredited herd 43770. Write for sale list and prices.
FRITZLYN FARMS - PIPERSVILLE, PA.

HAY-STRAW-COWS-BULLS-HEIFERS
When in need of alfalfa, timothy, clover hay or straw, write me your needs. Also have a few registered tuberculin tested Holstein service bulls and bred heifers and cows to sell.
Henry K. Jarvis, Richfield Springs, N.Y.

SWINE BREEDERS

PURE BRED BERKSHIRES
25 Spring pigs $35 each. Some gilts bred to farrow in March and April $45 each. Also older sows and service boar of championship breeding $50 each.
FORGE HILL FARM
R. D. 3, Newburgh, N. Y.

POLAND CHINA GILTS bred for spring farrow, $60.00. Choice registered. Order now. Stanley Short, Cheswold, Del.

REGISTERED DUROCS Fall pigs both sex also booking orders for sows bred to farrow in April. ALLEN H. POST, Ensenore, N. Y.

Butter Tariff Effective

But Milk Federation Reports Cheese "Dumping"

THE Tenth Annual Meeting of the National Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation, held at Cleveland, Ohio, in November, was the largest and most inspiring in the history of the organization. More than 750 persons were in attendance and accredited representatives came from both sides of the continent.

Resolutions Passed

The delegates passed resolutions on the following subjects: Expressing their appreciation on the hospitality shown them during their stay in Cleveland; urging upon the United States Department of Agriculture the importance of adequate appropriations for the eradication of tuberculosis; favoring the efforts of dairy interests throughout the country or their work in promoting adequate legislation for regulation of dairy products substitutes; urging members to express their approval on the recent passing of the Lenroot Taber Bill, designed to fix minimum sanitary standards for the importation of milk and cream; favoring the buying and selling of all dairy products on the basis of quality; urging a prompt report from the Tariff Commission with reference to the adjustments on the tariff rates on milk and cream; encouraging the National Dairy Council and Regional Dairy Councils for the work they are doing; expressing hope that all branches of the Government will be sympathetic to the problem of immediate agricultural relief; urging increased tariffs on certain dairy products—notably cheese, casein, milk, cream and buttermilk powders and semi-solid buttermilk; deploring the present tendency on the part of some manufacturers to make so-called process cheese and appealing to the Federal and State Departments to enforce present laws and to make proper regulations within their power respecting this situation and pledging their support to the institute of cooperation.

In addition to adopting the report of the Resolutions Committee, the meeting ordered a national investigation of the extent to which chain stores are tending to dominate the urban marketing of milk. It also ordered a further investigation to be made of the concentration of large retail distributing organizations into national merges and inquiry to be made into press reports that the Federal Trade Commission had recently rescinded its approval of certain creamery trade practices which had been approved by the Commission since November 3, 1919.

The Directors further instructed the national officers to keep close tab on the transportation situation with a view to protecting the member organizations from unwarranted increases in freight rates on dairy products.

The annual meeting admitted several new organizations to membership, bringing the total roster up to thirty-seven.

Tariff on Butter Highly Effective

When the National Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation succeeded in getting the tariff on butter raised from 8 to 12 cents a pound, this office made the statement that the full effect of this increase would be felt in the fall of 1926. That time has now come and the tariff is now preventing wholesale dumping of foreign butter upon American shores.

For seven months Great Britain has been greatly disturbed by a coal miners' strike which followed closely upon difficulties with the Seamen's Labor Union. This has brought about a severe industrial depression in Great Britain, and the prices of butter have fallen to where in recent weeks the best grades of Danish butter have sold in Copenhagen at more than 12 cents a pound under the price of New York 92 score butter in New York City. New Zealand's offers on the London market of unsalted butter have been 15 cents under the price of 92 score butter in New York City. At this writing 92 score butter is selling in New York City for 51.5 cents per pound, while the Copenhagen print of Best Danish is quoted at 34.31 cents per pound. In consequence there has been a slight increase in offerings of foreign butter in our markets. Official reports indicate that shipments now enroute to our shores include 3,000 boxes of New Zealand, 2,500 casks of Danish and 1,000 casks of Siberian butters, while smaller quantities are coming from other countries.

Canada Now Dumping Cheese

This situation has also effected the London cheese market, which has absorbed at much lower prices cheese offerings.

In consequence countries exporting cheese have been seeking other markets and the present tariff on cheese of 5 cents a pound and not to exceed 25 per cent advalorem has not been effective in preventing the dumping of considerable quantities of Canadian cheese at low prices into the hands of American grinders. In the month of October American imports of cheese amounted to nearly one million pounds as compared with approximately 100,000 pounds for the month of October 1925. About one-half of this million pounds came from Canada. Reports from Wisconsin indicate that Canadian cheese, after paying duty, has been offered to American buyers at 2½ to 3 cents under going American prices.

Immediate settlement of the British coal strike would tend to relieve the Canadian situation and also tend to strengthen London daily prices; but the lowered buying power of the British public would still be impaired for several months to come.

Visits with the Editor

(*Continued from page* 5)

old ballad called "Home, Sweet Home", and in the poem:

"Breathes there a man with soul so dead
Who never to himself hath said,
This is my own, my native land."

* * *

What greater achievement can come to a man and a woman than to be truly successful parents, to rear a family of children in such a way that they will always be an honor to their father and mother, to their home, to their community, and to their fellow men. In these troubled times it seems harder than ever for parents to realize this ideal.

I saw a few days ago one of the most wonderful examples of a successful family, successful in the best and truest sense of the word. The music at the Tioga County Farm and Home Bureau meeting in Owego was furnished by "The Family Five" Mr. and Mrs. B. C. Rawley and three children. The mother played the piano, the father the drums and taps, the daughter the saxophone, one of the boys the violin and the other the cornet, making, with the addition of another young man who played the trombone, as good an amateur orchestra as I have heard in a long time. Later in the program several members of the same family took the leading parts in an especially well done home talent play. This play was the sixty-third distinct local talent play that Mr. B. C. Rawley has personally directed during the last twenty-five years in his home community.

It is impossible to measure the good that a local community leader like Mr. Rawley has done for the people and especially for the young folks of his whole community for a quarter century. But of even greater achievement is that of Mr. and Mrs. Rawley as parents in raising and developing the talents of their children to be of the most service to themselves and to their fellows.

A scene sketched from a photograph taken on the farm of C. J. Reed, Williamstown, N. Y.

"Just the Right Suction"

"The Burrell Milker is a big improvement over the several other makes of milkers I have used during the past 10 years, especially in that *it milks the cows clean,* and applies *just the right* suction to each individual cow. My 17-year-old daughter [who appears in the foreground above] milks 30 cows daily with a Burrell Milker, and says it is much easier to operate and clean than the others we have used."—C. J. *Reed,* Williamstown, N. Y.

JUST the *right* suction for *each cow* at *each period* in the milking is the attainment of the Burrell Milker. And it is largely because of this *exact control of suction* that dairymen, like Mr. Reed, who have used many different makes of milkers, say "the Burrell is a big improvement over other milkers."

This Is the Reason

Cross Section View Automatic Controller

In the Burrell Milker, *"just the right suction"* is due to the Burrell *Automatic Controller,* one of the four exclusive Burrell features. The Automatic Controller controls *automatically* the exact extent to which vacuum, or suction, is applied to the teat. When milk is flowing freely, suction is automatically decreased; when milk is flowing less freely, suction is automatically increased. But the speed of pulsation always remains constant. *It milks the cows clean.*

4 Exclusive Features

(1) The *Automatic Controller,* which regulates the suction to suit exactly each individual cow; (2) the *Air-Cushion Teat Cup,* which supports and compresses the teats by air alone; (3) the *Sanitary Moisture Trap,* which entirely prevents contamination of the milk from the pipe line; (4) the *Positive Relief Pulsator,* which gives complete rest between pulsations and assures natural circulation—these are the four exclusive features which make the Burrell practically a *perfect* milker. These and many other important milker facts are fully explained in the Burrell Catalog.

Burrell-Simplex Cream Separator

If you are separating your milk, you need a Burrell Cream Separator—*It Skims the Milk Clean.* The old Burrell-Simplex was never equalled for close skimming, and the same wonderful Link Blades which made it famous make this simplified, easy-running, *quality* machine the closest skimming cream separator you can buy. It has a greater capacity to a given size bowl, to a given speed and to a given amount of power than any other separator. Four sizes—350, 500, 750, 1000 lbs.—hand or power driven.

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Here are two valuable, illustrated books that are free to dairymen. One pictures and describes the Burrell Milker and explains how *"It Milks the Cows Clean".* The other tells about the Burrell-Simplex Cream Separator—all about its simple, sanitary, rugged construction, and how *"It Skims the Milk Clean".* Every dairyman should have both of these interesting, practical, helpful books for handy reference.

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For Muskrat, Coon, Mink, Opossum, Fox, Weasel, etc.
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Fox, Coon, Mink, Skunk, Muskrat, etc., dressed and made into latest style Coats (for men and women), Vests, Caps, Neckpieces and other Garments. Horse, Cow, Bear, Dog or any animal hide tanned with fur on, made into Robes, Coats, Rugs, etc. Hides tanned into Harness or Sole Leather. FREE CATALOG AND STYLE BOOK gives prices, when to take off and ship hides, etc.
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Estimates gladly furnished. Send us your furs for Summer Storage in Automatic Cold Vault.
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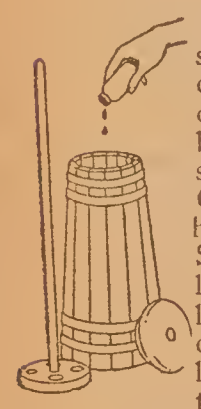
Butter Must Look Good— Be Appetizing

"Dandelion Butter Color" gives Winter Butter that Golden June Shade



Just add one-half teaspoonful to each gallon of cream before churning and out of your churn comes butter of Golden June shade. "Dandelion Butter Color" is purely vegetable, harmless, and meets all State and National food laws. Used for years by all large creameries. Doesn't color buttermilk. Absolutely tasteless. Large bottles cost only 35 cents at drug or grocery stores. Write for FREE SAMPLE BOTTLE. Wells & Richardson Co., Inc., Burlington, Vermont.

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Wanted Raw Furs-- Dark Mink $20.00. Muskrats $2.00. Red Fox $16.00. Raccoon $14.00. Opossum $1.25. Weasel $1.50. Skunk $2.25. Price list, tags, etc., free. Write or ship at once to O. FERRIS & CO., CHATHAM, N. Y.

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WHITE AND BROWN
To R. BRENNER & SONS
Bonded Commission Merchants
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Beautiful Equipped Farm Income Averaged $60 Week

98 acres on good road, fine neighbors, only mile village, near city, mail delivered, phone available; milk, cream & other produce sold at door; 70 acres easily worked fields, stream, wire fences, estimated 100,000 ft. timber; good orchard, attractive 6-room warm house, big red barn, other bldgs. Sacrifice for early sale; only $4000 with 3 horses, 5 cows, 10 hogs, all farming tools, corn, grain, hay, potatoes, vegetables thrown in, only $1500 cash. Details in new Illus. Catalog Supplement. Free. STROUT FARM AGENCY, 255-R, 4th Ave., New York City.

Ship Your Heavy Fowl Now
—ALSO CHICKENS AND BROILERS—
Turkeys, Ducks and Geese wanted. Ship December 18th to 23rd, inclusive, for Christmas trade. We mail checks within 48 hours—based on highest prices. Convince yourself. Wire or Write for information, tags, coops, etc.
BERMAN & BAEDECKER, Inc.
West Washington Market
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I will condition a Horse or Cow

put flesh on its bones. Give it life and vigor. Can add 50 per cent to looks and value. Satisfaction guaranteed or no pay. Send postal for free offer.
P. A. FAUST BRYN-MAWR, PA.

Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

MILK PRICES

THE following are the December prices for milk in the basic zone of 201-210 miles from New York City.

Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield and Non-Pool prices are on the basis of 3%.

Class		Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers
1	Fluid Milk	$3.10	$2.95
2	Fluid Cream		2.20
2 A	Fluid Cream	2.36*	
2 B	Ice Cream	2.46	
2 C	Soft Cheese	2.41	
3	Evap., Cond., Milk Powder, Hard Cheese	2.25	2.15
4	Butter and American cheese	Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American cheese.	

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average.

**Class 2A price shown includes 15c per 100 lbs. of whole milk if no profitable distribution is made of skim. The base price without skim value is $2.21.*

Non-Pool Prices

The Non-Pooling Dairymen's Co-Operative Association, Inc., announces for the month of December, 1926, a flat price of $3.47 per 100 lbs. in the 201-210 mile zone for 3% milk subject to published freight differentials and an addition of 4c per point of butter fat above 3%. The dealer to take all the milk delivered by his producers. $3.46 per 100 lbs. to be paid to the producer, and 1c per 100 lbs. to be paid to the Non-Pooling Dairymen's Co-Operattive Association, Inc.

Interstate Producers

The Interstate Milk Producers Association (Philadelphia Price Plan), announce the receiving station prices or the price to the farmer in the 201 to 210-mile zone from Philadelphia for 3% milk is $2.54. In the 101 to 110 mile-zone, the price is $2.64. The November surplus price for 3% milk is reported as $1.97 per cwt.

BUTTER STILL SKYROCKETING

CREAMERY SALTED	Dec. 7	Nov. 30	Dec. 7 1925
Higher than extra	55½-56	54 -54½	51 -51½
Extra (92 sc)	55 -	53½-	-50½
84-91 score	41 -54½	41 -52½	43½-50
Lower G'd's	39½-40½	38½-40	42 -43

The butter market has been close to a runaway affair since our last report. Any anxiety that was felt by members of the trade when the price went to 53½c was dispelled for on the 7th, 55c was the prevailing price for creamery extras. This places the market 4½c above the level of a year ago. Supplies of fresh table butter are very limited and at present writing the indications are that the shortage is going to continue for a while. In some sections there are reports of a slight increase in the make but the entire producing section as a whole still is on the short end.

HELD CHEESE FIRMER

STATE FLATS	Dec. 7	Nov. 30	Dec. 7 1925
Fresh fancy	24½-25½	24½-25½	26 -27
Fresh av'ge	——-——	——-——	25 -25½
Held fancy	26 -27½	25½-27	27 -28
Held av'ge	24 -25	24 -25	25½-26½

Held cheese advanced slowly during the past week accompanying a slightly firmer development in the entire market. The Canadian market has advanced and has therefore curtailed movement into the States. The cheese market as a whole is showing more activity of late which is seasonal, coming just previous to the heavy holiday trade. Production is running light and everything points to an increasing firmness. There is very little fresh cheese coming forward and with the market developing as it is now, we would not be surprised to see fresh cheese take an upward turn.

EGGS CONTINUE LOWER

NEARBY WHITE	Dec. 7	Nov. 30	Dec. 7 1925
Selected Extras	65-66	70-71	-69
Av'ge Extras	64-	69-	67-68
Extra Firsts	61-63	67-68	63-66
Firsts	59-60	65-66	58-62
Gathered	45-63	60-67	50-66
Pullets	42-50	42-50	44-51
BROWNS			
Fancy	66-70	65-68	65-70

The slump in egg prices has continued since our last report to the point that closely selected extra nearbys are bringing from 65 to 66c, occasionally an unusually fine lot bringing a premium over this. However, it is so unusual that it cannot be considered as indicative of the market. Of course, the main reason why prices have slumped off so sharply is the heavy increase in receipts. The egg market has not been any too strong of late and receivers are not taking any chances on accumulations. They are not letting any sales get by them because they do not want to wake up some morning and find themselves well supplied with high priced eggs and the market on the toboggan. Consequently, they are following a free selling policy. Buyers are not taking on much more than what they need for their immediate trade requirements. Heavy supplies of eggs are coming from the south and southwest and on top of that refrigerator eggs are moving into consuming channels quite freely and consequently it is extremely difficult to hold quotations above a certain level.

The outstanding feature of the market has been the consistent strength of brown eggs which have been outselling whites.

OUTLOOK GOOD FOR STRONG CHRISTMAS POULTRY TRADE

FOWLS	Dec. 7	Nov. 30	Dec. 8 1925
Colored	28-32	-23	32-35
Leghorns	21-23	-15	29-31
CHICKENS			
Colored	22-24	-20	28-30
Leghorns	20-22	15-17	27-28
Broilers	30-40	-30	33-42

Next week, December 20, 21 and 22nd will be the big live poultry days in the Metropolitan market. Those who contemplate shipping in live poultry at that time should bear in mind that they should time their shipments to arrive on the 21st or the 22nd. Possibly the 22nd will show the best returns and if we were shipping we would rather see them early in the morning on that day. The 23rd is usually consumed in getting stock ready and there will be a lot of heavy retailing on the 23rd and of course the 24th will be strictly a retail day. *Everything hinges on how freight shipments arrive just before the holiday.*

As we did previous to Thanksgiving we are sounding the same warning as to the shipment of poultry. Unless a shipper has strictly fancy birds, he had better keep his stock at home and play to the local market, which is far less discriminating and far less critical than the city consumer. Undoubtedly the turkey market will go as high as it did at Thanksgiving, although there is no telling what is going to take place. Just previous to Thanksgiving we said that if the local market is at all good, it is usually a safe bet to play up to that. If a man can sell his turkeys locally at anything near the price that they could get at New York, and usually you get less in New York than you expect, it is a safe bet to sell locally. In some local sections turkeys at Thanksgiving were selling as high as 50c live weight. When we consider transportation costs, commissions and the hazards of selling to a very critical trade, this was a very good price and should have been taken advantage of. To net about the same in New York City a man would have to receive 60c a pound and a precious few turkeys brought that price.

On the 7th the market was greatly in the seller's favor. Severe wintry weather throughout the West has been responsible for a very strong market and the tables are turning to the seller's favor. Fowls are selling well with fancy stock trending to a premium. Chickens, although they are not enjoying the same popularity as fowls, are gaining strength and an upward turn is looked for in that classification, especially where they are medium size and small. Heavy stock has to be forced out. Express broilers are steady with small ones working out very well. There were very few express fowls and chickens. Express turkeys are neglected. On the 7th turkeys were selling from 25 to 30c but there is no question but they will greatly improve by the time the active Christmas trade starts in.

FEEDS AND GRAINS

FUTURES (At Chicago)	Dec. 7	Nov. 30	Last Year
Wheat	1.40⅝	1.34⅜	1.75½
Corn	.75¼	.70⅛	.78⅛
Oats	.43½	.40½	.41¾
CASH GRAINS (At New York)			Dec. 8 1925
Wheat No. 2 Red	1.56¼	1.49⅜	1.97
Corn No. 2 Yel.	93⅝	.87⅛	.95⅜
Oats No. 2	.55	.51½	.53
FEEDS (At Buffalo)	Dec. 4	Nov. 27	Dec. 5 1925
Gr'd Oats	33.00	32.00	31.00
Sp'g Bran	28.50	27.50	29.50
H'd Bran	31.00	30.00	32.00
Stand'd Mids	29.50	29.00	31.00
Soft W. Mids	35.00	34.00	36.00
Flour Mids	33.50	33.50	35.00
Red Dog	38.50	38.50	42.50
Wh. Hominy	33.00	31.25	34.00
Yel. Hominy	34.00	30.25	33.50
Corn Meal	32.50	31.50	34.00
Gluten Feed	31.75	31.75	41.75
Gluten Meal	42.75	41.75	51.75
36% C. S. Meal	28.00	27.00	37.50
41% C. S. Meal	31.00	30.00	40.00
43% C. S. Meal	32.00	31.00	42.00
34% O. P. Linseed Meal	43.00	43.00	47.50

Above feed quotations taken from weekly grain and feed letter issued weekly by New York State Dept. of Farms and Markets.

NO CHANGE IN POTATOES

There has been no material change in potatoes since our last report. They have just about been holding their own for a few days. A slight weakness at times has been evident due to an abundance of supplies on hand here. The storm has been responsible for holding back some country supplies and it may be that we will see an improvement between now and Christmas, although the few days just previous to the holiday is devoted more to the holiday specialties. We look for a little stimulation in trading but not for any length of time.

CABBAGE ADVANCES SHARPLY

One of the outstanding features of the market during the past week was the sharp advance in the cabbage market. Danish type advanced from $5 to $12 a ton. Just how long this is going to hold up is difficult to say. It is known that storage holdings were heavier than last year both in the city and the country, although carlot movements for November were about the same as a year ago. There is much speculation as to the development in the cabbage market. There are a great many who say that they do not expect a runaway market but indications are for good prices. It is a known fact that the cabbage crop in Florida and other southern states is going to be late and it looks as though the cabbage deal is going to experience a very satisfactory windup.

ONIONS ON THE JUMP

The opinion that was expressed in the issue of December 11 on the probable turn on onions was borne out in fact. The advance in the onion market during the first week in December was one of the features of the wholesale market. Prices advanced from 25 to 50c per hundredweight. The general strength in the market was increased by the cold unseasonable weather. The trend is still upward on fanciest marks. State yellows were selling from $1.75 to $2.25 on December 7 while Orange County yellows were bringing from $1.75 to $2.65 and Orange County reds from $1.50 to $2.00. Jersey yellows are generally selling from 90c to $1.00 per barrel. White boilers are very firm where fancy goods are concerned. Anything at all nice has been bringing from $4 to $4.50, although some are selling down to $1, particularly the large size.

HAY GAINING STRENGTH

On the 7th fancy hay in large bales were getting scarce and the indications are that prices were on the upward trend. At the moment the fanciest lines were selling at $26 to $27 but unless supplies come in soon we are going to see an advance over those figures. No. 2 hay was generally selling from $24 to $26 with No. 3 from $20 to $23. Small bales bring $1 less.

Learn Tree Surgery

And Earn while you learn in a rapidly growing and scientific organization where ability and industry win early recognition.

Special Instruction under the highest recognized authorities on Shade Trees in the Country. We require young men between the ages of 18 and 30, who love nature, like to travel, and are physically and morally fit.

Write to-day

The Bartlett Cooperative School
For the Training of Tree Experts
STAMFORD - - - - - - - CONN.

The Farm News

Independent Dairymen Meet at Utica

ON December 3rd a group of dairymen representing chiefly the so-called independent producers of the New York milk shed met in Utica to try to work out a plan for bringing the independent dairymen not connected with the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association together in one organization. As a result of the meeting, a plan was adopted for a proposed organization to be known as the United Dairy Cooperative Association, Inc. A committee was appointed at the meeting which was charged with authority to draw up a charter for the organization and this committee consists of three representatives from each of the three marketing groups included in the plan of organization, namely, the Non-pooling Dairymen's Cooperative Association, the Eastern States Producers' Association and the independent group.

This makes two committees now at work in the New York milk shed to effect a workable plan for producers' marketing organizations. The first committee was appointed at a recent Utica meeting representing all of the dairymen, including those in the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association.

State Production Poultry Show A Big Success

THE fifth annual New York state production poultry show which was held at the state college of agriculture at Ithaca, N. Y. on November 30, December 1 and 2 was the largest and best attended of any of these shows. The entries totaled 1306 birds on exhibition and 4-H club entries.

The winner of this large Leghorn pullet class was a bird shown by Otto Ruehle of Pleasant Valley, N. Y. This pullet also won the "sweepstakes" prize in her class.

In the 4-H club exhibits, 302 birds were entered by 102 junior club members. Of these Chenango county had 125 entered by 67 club members.

Other counties represented were Chemung, Delaware, Monroe, Oneida, Schoharie, Tompkins and Wyoming.

The 4-H club judging contest which was held on the second day of the show resulted in four members chosen who will represent New York state junior club interests at the national poultry judging contests at the Madison Square Garden poultry show in New York in January.

Elsworth Burns of Warsaw, Wyoming county was first, followed by Roy Houston, Warwick, Orange county; Leo Chamberlain, Watertown, Jefferson county; and Murray Haynes as alternate from Guilford in Chenango county. These people were selected from 21 competitors representing ten counties.

Institute for State Farm Workers

A FARMER'S Institute for State Institution farm workers is being held at the Hotel Seneca, Rochester, N. Y., December 15, 16 and 17th. Henry Morgenthau, Jr., publisher of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST will preside at the Thursday morning session.

The program includes talks on soil fertility, crops, diseases and pests, feeding of farm animals and other important questions relating to the farm business.

Grange Lecturer's Contest Closes January 1st

WE wish to again call attention to the Grange lecturer's contest conducted by AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. This is a contest for a series of the three best lecturers programs which have been put on in the local Grange. Last year half the prize money went to the Grange but this year the lecturer is getting all of it. The contest closes January first which means the programs must be in the office soon. Complete rules will be sent to anyone who wishes them.

County Notes

Ontario County—December 4th finds Ontario county in a blanket of snow of from two to four inches deep, and still snowing. This has been a very discouraging fall for the farmers of this section. The rains and wet weather kept the farmers from their harvest until Jack Frost could get a chance at the unharvested crops. Acres of grapes of this part of the country were frozen on vines as well as apples on trees. While other sections of the country still have beans, buckwheat and potatoes in fields. Local prices on fruit was very cheap. Grapes from $20 to $50 per ton, apples 30c per bushel, while potatoes brought a better price from $1.00 to $1.50 per bushel.—C. B., Naples, N. Y.

Chautauqua County—Acres of buckwheat in shocks remain in the field yet unthreshed. Farmers have done their other threshing earlier in the fall. There has been intervals of open weather enough so that the bulk of the potato crop has been harvested. Thousands of bushels of apples have frozen in the orchards as they brought no paying price. P. S. S., N. Y.

Notes from Pennsylvania

Susquehanna County—The new bridge over the Susquehanna river at Hallstead will be opened to traffic December 18th. This will be a great relief to users of the Lackawanna trail. The new milk plant at Lanesboro is nearing completion and will save the farmers in that territory many miles of hauling. It fills a long felt want and will be greatly appreciated.—W. P. D., Thompson, Pa.

Delaware County Farm Notes

FARMERS are busy doing fall plowing, getting out wood and getting odd jobs done up in readiness for winter. November 16th we were visited by a very severe wind and rain storm, resulting in serious damage in sections farther south and east. On the whole, though, November has been much nicer than October.

Breakstone Bros., at Downsville, have adopted the 3.5% test. Some farmers in Telford Hollow who ship milk to Downsville thought their test was too low, so took some to Delhi and had it tested. Thereafter their tests went up. One farmer in this section who had only Holsteins had to add several Jerseys to his dairy to raise the test. Other nearby farmers are turning to Ayrshires.

Guernseys, some of them imported, are kept at Lake Delaware Farms. Pheasants too are raised. Several thousand are put out every year. Descriptions of their pheasant "shorts" in the local papers remind one of stories of the English countryside. Ayer and McKinney paid $2.53 for September milk and $2.60 for October. Eggs are 60 cents, potatoes selling for $1.50 and retailing for $1.75 to $2.00 per bushel.—E. M. N.

Farmer's Meetings

Jan. 5-9.—Madison Square Garden Poultry Show.

Jan. 12-14.—Rochester Meeting of the New York State Horticultural Society.

Speed up your egg factory

A HEN, to be really profitable, must produce ten times her weight in eggs every year.

That means that your hens must eat not only enough to keep the egg factory going, but enough to supply the material that goes to egg-making.

Look to the appetite and the digestion. Add Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a to the ration—one pound to every 50 pounds of mash or feed.

Right promptly you will see the difference. Hens will begin to sing and scratch and cackle. You will see the good feeling, the good humor and the red combs and wattles—sure signs of pink of condition and of egg-laying.

Pan-a-ce-a is not a feed. It does not take the place of any feed and no feed can take the place of Pan-a-ce-a.

Pan-a-ce-a is not a stimulant. We want you to get that once for all. It is a tonic which gives good health, whets the appetite, improves the digestion. It has a beneficial effect on the nervous system. It tones up and invigorates the egg organs, so that the right proportion of the feed goes to egg-making and not all to flesh, bones and feathers.

Pan-a-ce-a speeds up the egg factory.

Tell the dealer how many hens you have. Get from him enough Pan-a-ce-a to last 30 days. Feed as per directions. If you do not find it profitable, return the empty container and get your money back. We will reimburse the dealer.

Dr. Hess & Clark, Inc., Ashland, Ohio

DR. HESS POULTRY

PAN-A-CE-A

Have You Tried

PEARL GRIT
HAS SHARP EDGES

Poultry digest their feed better when they get Pearl Grit, for it is a good grinder. Feed costs money—get the good of it by feeding Pearl Grit.

Pearl Grit Is Almost Pure Lime

The growing chick must have lime to make bones. The laying hen must have lime for egg shells or she won't lay. Pearl Grit supplies the lime cheaply and in proper form, Recommended by Experiment Stations and Agricultural Colleges.

SEND FOR SAMPLE

Send for sample bag giving the name of your dealer. Put it before poultry and see how fast they pick it up. Give them what they want and they will give you the profit you want.

THE OHIO MARBLE CO.
"AA" Ash Street PIQUA, OHIO

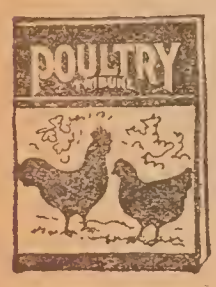
PEARL GRIT

SEND 10¢ FOR SAMPLE

PEARL "THROW PEARL TO POULTRY AND WATCH RESULTS" GRIT T.O.M.Co.

Please send Sample *Enclosed is 10c*

Name.....
Town..... State.....
Dealer.....



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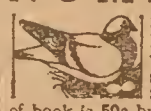
Make $1000 a year from 300 hens, like others are doing. Poultry Tribune shows how; explains brooding, culling, feeding management; monthly, 80-160 pages.

3 Months' Trial One Dollar a Year **15c**

Colored art chicken pictures suitable for framing FREE every other issue. Send stamps or coin today at our risk.

Poultry Tribune, Dept. 42 Mount Morris, Ill.

SQUAB BOOK NUMBER 3 **FREE**



Send *now* for this interesting book telling how a beginner started small in backyard with no money, now has a $30,000 plant, ships 150 barrels squabs yearly, paid $75 to $100 a barrel. You can do the same. Price of book is 50c but we will mail it to you for names and addresses of four of your friends and your own. Ask for Book No. Three.

Plymouth Rock Squab Co., 434 H Street, Melrose Highlands, Mass.
Founder of the Squab Industry 26 Years Ago

Numbered Leg Bands

How I Use Them To Select Hens for Breeders

IN all branches of farm work as well as in other phases of life, we should always be keeping on in a continual effort at improvement. If we do not the tendency is to go backward: wise men tell us there is no such thing as standing still.

I think I took a long step forward in my poultry keeping when I decided to put numbered leg bands on my hens and pullets this last week. I had already banded them with different colored leg bands but these have distinct limitations. I knew that a bird was a yearling or two or three year old but that was about all. If a bird was very late in commencing to lay, took a long time to moult, was bad for sitting during the summer or turned sick at any time, I had no means of distinguishing her later and she might be just as likely as not among the breeders in the spring and her poor qualities were passed on to the next generation.

I made one big mistake when I ordered the leg bands. I should have stipulated for bright colors. Half of them came in navy blue and the black figures can only be read by picking up the bird, unless one had eyes like opera glasses. This of course did not occur to me till I had done quite a number and it was too late to send them back. Black numbers on scarlet show up fine though they have an irritating knack of being on the inside of the leg when you want to look at them.

Records Without Trapnests

I had always thought of numbered leg bands in connection with trap nesting but I began to think that I could keep some sort of a record of individual birds if I numbered them and gave each hen a page to herself in a "Poultry Record Book". This I may state is a five cent ruled work book. I think it will be worth many times five cents to me if I persevere with it. Of course it will take quite a bit of work and time but nothing worth while is obtained without work.

You can't take a pocketful of bands and go out some night and band half the flock like you do with the colored ones. I have a poor memory and I find about five birds is all I can do at a time before I have to come in and write them down.

With the hens I started on those who still look in good form, not started to moult and laying. I consider them the most important. I get hold of a few when I feed them in the morning, band them in consecutive order, then write down, first the number and color, next the age and date of banding, whether she is laying or started to moult and a few notes on her general appearance—extra good, good, or fair as to shape, comb, size and so on. Care has to be taken in getting the bands on right side up or 66 may read 99. As I have time I snatch a few minutes to get some more done during the day. They are easily caught on the nests or at feeding time at noon and in the evening on the roost. Indeed this is the only time I can do the pullets.

The earliest pullets I am banding first so that I will not mistake a small early hatched one for a large one of the second flock. I hope to keep a record of when each one started to lay and how they kept it up whether they are large and well developed or small and poor shaped.

By MRS. T. THOMPSON

America Sends Prize Poultry to Greece

A SHIPMENT of approximately 100 hens, pullets, and cockerels left New York City on December 4 bound for Greece on board the steamship Sinsinawa. The birds were shipped by the Near East Relief and will be used to establish foundation stock of standard bred poultry in that country. The birds were assembled through contributions from a number of poultry raisers.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture through the Bureau of Animal Husbandry sent a number of White Leghorns and Rhode Island Red cockerels. The Rhode Island Red cockerels are among the finest in the country. Other contributions were made by Charles H. Tyler of Boston, Mass., who sent a trio of prize winning dark Brahmas from his Willow Brook farm at Beverly, Mass. L. M. Chapman of the Wilmurtha Poultry Farm of Trenton Junction, N. J., sent a pen of prize winning Leghorns as did the Connecticut Agricultural College at Storrs. They sent Leghorn pullets. Miss Ellen D. Rankin of Huntington, Long Island contributed a pen of pullets from her high producing strain.

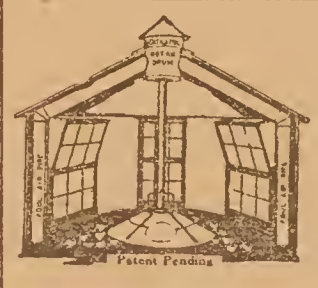
The economic value of this shipment is estimated to be very great because it will form the nucleus that it is expected will completely rejuvenate the poultry industry of Greece.

A Nucleus for Poultry in Greece

Just previous to sailing a number of prominent persons met on board the ship. They included Archbishop Polycarpos; George Trianta Phyllides, vice-consul of the Republic of Greece; Professor Xenides of the Near East Relief; Ery Kehaya, president of the Standard Commercial Tobacco Company; Dr. Frank Ober, secretary of the Near East Relief; Henry Hebermann, president of the Export Steamship Corporation; Harvey C. Wood, director of the Madison Square Garden Poultry Shop; Professor Fred Stoneburn, prominent poultry authority; Professor C. E. Lee of the New York State School of Agriculture, Farmingdale, Long Island and Fred W. Ohm, representing the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

The Near East Relief is doing a magnificent work in building up the agricultural resources of Greece, which country has suffered untold hardships in the last generation. The commendable feature of the work of the Near East Relief is that the people of Greece are being trained to help themselves with the facilities that the Relief is placing at their hands. The Grecian people are not throwing themselves back on the generosity of the world. They are working themselves out of their unfortunate situations, using the improved methods and equipment that the rest of the world has to offer.

Scout preparedness prevents disease and accident, saves life of man, beast and fowl, helps to solve correctly the vital problems of individuals, communities and nations. Let's provide preparedness through Scouting for every boy.—O. H. Benson.



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Nothing better made anywhere, SOLD on the Money back plan.
Write for circular telling how to save $75.00 on each 500 chicks.
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EARLY HATCHED COCKERELS

from 200 to 240 or over egg dams. Sired by our Super 240-egg bred males and Tancred males with 300-egg quintuplex breeding. Smooth shelled, pure white eggs with the desired shape and size our first consideration ALWAYS. Be considerate, breed uniform type pullets, produce better eggs. Write for catalog.
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JONES' BARRED ROCK AND SINGLE COMBED WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS

A Hatch every day. Prompt Shipment. Safe Arrival. Good Quality Guaranteed. Send for Price List.
A. C. JONES POULTRY FARM
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QUALITY BABY CHICKS. Big discount now given on all orders received this month for Spring delivery. Pure bred stock. Husky chicks. 12 varieties. Send for price list. Custom hatching. Schoenborn's Hatchery, 335 Main St., Hackensack, N. J. Phone 1604.

LARGE STOCK Fine Poultry, Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Guineas, Bantams, Collies, Hares, Day Chicks. Eggs; low. Catalog. PIONEER FARMS, TELFORD, PA.

Shall New York Have a Gasoline Tax?

(*Continued from page 1*)

is $9.50 this amounts to a gasoline tax of about 4 cents per gallon.

Another exceedingly important development that is going much further in the future is the use of trucks by small users. When the only available trucks were new ones, only those who had a large use for trucks could afford to use them. But as the supply of secondhand machines increases, large numbers of persons whose total use is small are able to afford a truck.

In Cornell Bulletin 427, the average miles of travel per year for trucks owned by farmers was 3,863 miles. The average milcage per gallon of gasoline is 10.1. If a registration fee of $24 is charged for a one-ton Ford truck, it is equivalent to a gasoline tax of about 6 cents per gallon. Many trucks travel less than one-half this number of miles, so that the tax is more than twice that amount. A very considerable part of the mileage that these trucks traveled is on the farms so that the tax for gasoline consumed on public highways would be much greater than the figures indicate. Many farmers find it desirable to own a truck that travels as low as 1,000 miles per year. One who has not studied the matter, may think that it is not economical to use a truck for only 1,000 miles, but the farmers who use trucks so small an amount usually buy cheap second-hand machines, repair them themselves and by careful driving and handling, keep the annual cost exceedingly low so that the saving in human time makes such a use profitable. A $24 registration fee on such a truck is equal to a gasoline tax of 24 cents per gallon.

More Trucks on Farms

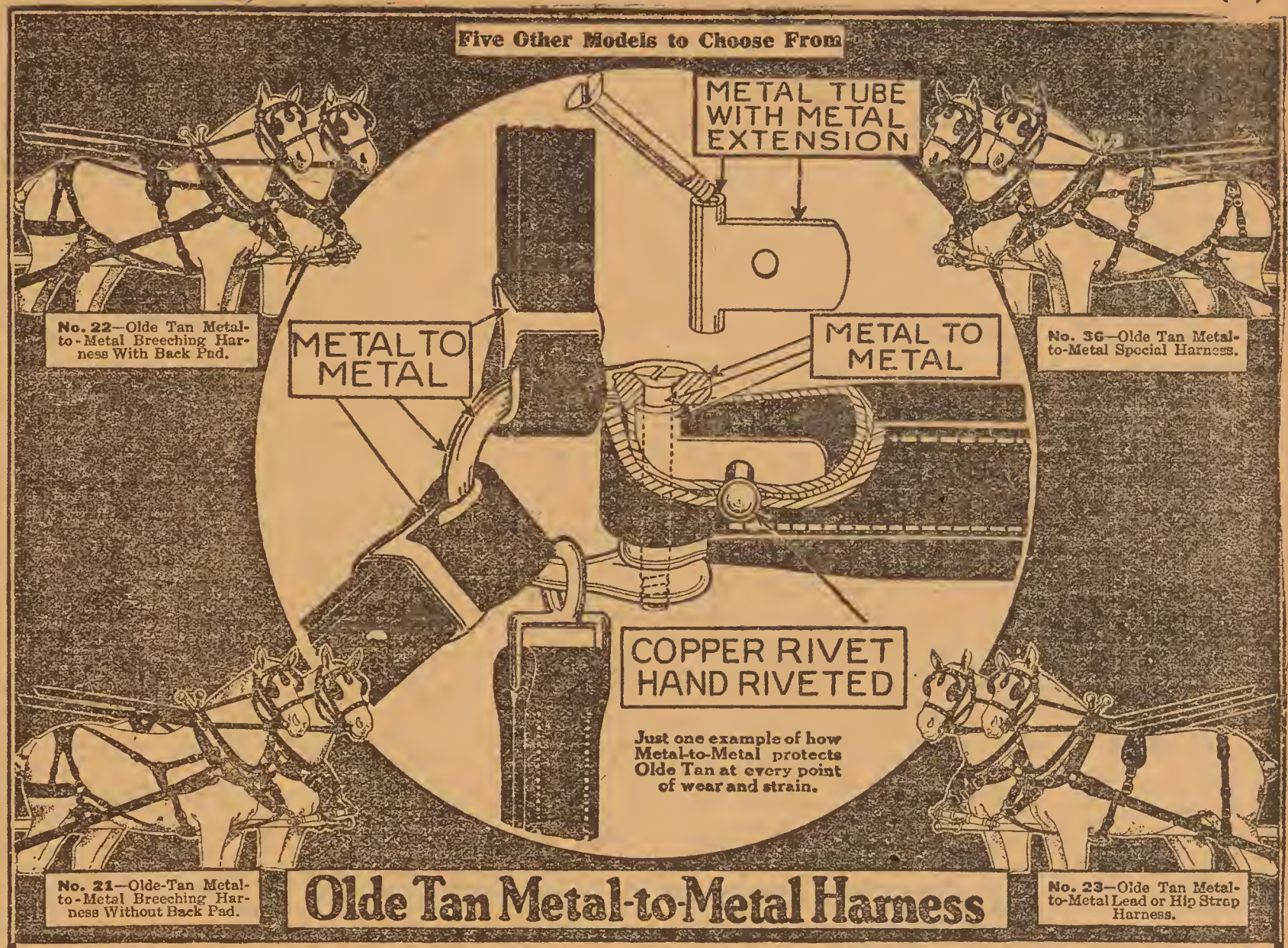
In the future there will undoubtedly be a very great increase in the use of trucks on farms. Farmers are only one class of small users of such machines. It is very desirable that the number of small users greatly increase. It is also of an advantage to the large users to have small users. The man who makes heavy use of a machine often desires to dispose of it after it is partly worn out, to someone whose demands are much less exacting.

A much fairer tax than the present system would be to have a flat registration fee for all automobiles and trucks and to raise all of the remaining tax which is desirable to raise by means of gasoline tax.

One objection to a gasoline tax is that it will fall on many industrial users of gasoline who do not make any use whatever of highways. This is particularly true of farmers. A considerable percentage of the use of farm trucks is for travel on the farm. It is also true for use of gasoline in stationary engines. In New York State, two years ago 25,681 tractors were owned on 188,754 farms, about one tractor for every seven farms. The number now is materially larger. It would not be surprising to find one tractor for each three farms, in the near future. Some states have exempted gasoline from a tax if it is not to be used for motor vehicles. This seems to be a desirable exemption.

Use Tax for Roads

After collecting the gasoline tax, what should be done with it? Manifestly, it cannot be used to reduce income taxes, to reduce general property taxes, and at the same time, be used to build new roads. It is my belief that all of the gasoline tax should be used for road purposes, that part of it should go to the State and a considerable part should go for the maintenance of town and county dirt and stone roads. There is very heavy travel over many dirt roads, and many of the stone roads built by towns and counties are heavily traveled. It would seem desirable that a considerable portion of the gasoline tax revert to the townships. One of the great needs at the present time is for more light roads connecting farms and small villages with the main highways. An increased state support for roads built by the towns and counties is very desirable. If a gasoline tax is levied a considerable portion should go for this purpose.



Don't Pay for 4 Months After You Get the Harness!

We will ship you an Olde-Tan Metal-to-Metal Harness and you need not pay us until 4 months after you receive it. We give you a 30 day free trial. If not satisfied, just return at our expense.

Above are shown four Olde Tan models, all made with old fashioned Olde Tan leather, and all with Metal-to-Metal construction, not only at the point pictured above, but in every other part of Olde Tan where there is great strain, wear or pull. Olde Tan also has the famous "Buckleless Buckle" that stands far greater strain than the ordinary buckle and positively cannot slip. Here is the Harness for the man who wants absolute dependability—long life—and no repairs! **Read what users say:**

"If I Were to Buy 100 More Sets They Would All Be Olde Tan!"

That's what Lewis Hunter, of Prescott, Kansas, writes. And he adds: "My work is most trying on harness, such as logging and strip pit work. In my 3½ years of use, *I have not been out a cent for repairs* and my harness still looks like new. I bought another make at the same time of a local harness shop and they are now pretty well shot to pieces."

"Not One Penny for Repairs"

"Olde Tan has been in use 5 days a week on the same team ever since I bought it. I have used it nearly two years and have not paid out a penny for repairs. I bought another make of harness the year before I bought one from you, and it went to pieces, so I had to do something."—Clyde Mellinger, La Grange, Ind.

"4 Years and No Repairs"

My Olde Tan has been in use 4 years and I have never spent a cent for repairs."—R. H. Grady, RR1, Wall, S. D.

New Olde Tan Models at New Low Prices

Write for Complete Information

Send for Free Book!

Why wait until your old harness breaks down? The delay caused in your spring work by a broken harness may easily cost you MANY times the price of Olde Tan! Get an Olde Tan—and get it NOW! Write for catalog and learn all about the real leather that goes into this harness. Also get our unusual offer—Don't Pay for 4 Months. See for yourself how metal against metal saves wear. Note the fine appearance and extraordinary strength. After 30 days, you keep Olde Tan or send it back as you choose. No obligation to buy, no questions asked. Send coupon.

BABSON BROS., 2843 West 19th Street Dept. 30-69 Chicago

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Please send me your Olde Tan Harness Book telling all about your "Don't Pay for 4 Months" offer on Olde Tan Harness.

(Print your name and address plainly)

Name _____

Address _____

_____

Around the Fire At Home

(*Continued from page 2*)

My first feeling is one of thankfulness that we have been able to do as well as we have. There were so many days when more rain would have been disastrous, but when it held off to let us get certain varieties done. Then the winter held off so long. So that we really got apples and cabbage under cover with little or no loss. Tomatoes and beans were almost a total loss. But on the whole the season, bad as it was, might have been worse. Results too, while disappointing as compared with expectations will at least enable us to pay bills and spend the winter comfortably. From many reports which come to me from tax collectors, land appraisers, bankers and others in a position to know there are many farmers this year who will not be able to pay their bills and who do not have much to look forward to. To balance the picture there are of course those fortunate individuals, who because of location, soil, good judgment or good management, have quantities of high priced products to dispose of. I know men who are making large payments on their mortgages this year. These men don't recognize the hard times.

Now with only a few odds and ends to finish up, the old year will soon be gone and thoughts will turn to the new and its possibilities. Meanwhile there will be plenty of long winter days to study and absorb the lessons of the past season and incorporate them, into our management for the year ahead. Above all we want to find the "Cheerful mind around the fire at home."

"Beau Geste"—*By C. P. Wren*

What Has Happened in the Story Thus Far:

MR. George Lawrence, an Englishman who is leaving Africa on a furlough finds an old friend on the road—Major Henri de Beaujolais—a Frenchman and a former schoolmate, now a French officer in Africa. On the train, de Beaujolais relates to Lawrence a most astounding tale of mystery.

One day an Arab arrived at Tokotu saying that Arabs had attacked Zinderneuf. de Beaujolas at once set out, ordering the balance of his force to follow. Arriving at Zinderneuf, the Major found the defenders of the fort all dead. One of the dead men, apparently an Englishman, had a slip of paper in his hand, a confession that he had stolen the jewel known as the "Blue Water" from Lady Brandon.

Lady Brandon listens attentively, neither admitting nor denying that the "Blue Water" has been stolen and when Lawrence leaves she asks him to do nothing further about it.

Part Two takes up the story of John Geste, beginning when he and his brothers were boys at Brandon Hall.

POOR Aunt Patricia! She had contracted an alliance with Sir Hector Brandon as one might contract a disease. The one alleviation of this particular affliction being its intermittence; for this monument of selfishness was generally anywhere but at home, he being a mighty hunter before the Lord (or the Devil) and usually in pursuit of prey, biped or quadruped, in distance places. It was to be able to say that he had killed one of every species of beast and bird and fish in the world, and courted a woman of every nationality in the world! A great soul fired with a noble ambition.

As children, we did not, of course, realize what Aunt Patricia suffered at the hands of this violent and bad man when he was at home, nor what his tenants and labourers suffered when he was absent.

As we grew older, however, it was impossible to avoid knowing that he was universally hated, and that he bled the estate shamefully and shamelessly, that he might enjoy himself abroad.

Children might die of diphtheria through faulty drains or lack of drains; old people might die of chills and rheumatism through leaking roofs and damply rotting cottages; every farmer might have a cankering grievance; the estate agent might have the position and task of flint skinning slave-owner; but Sir Hector's yacht and Sir Hector's lady friends would lack for nothing, nor his path through life be paved with anything less than gold.

And Lady Brandon might remain at home to face the music—whether angry growls of wrath, or feeble cries of pain.

But we boys and girls were exceedingly fortunate, a happy band who followed our leader Michael, care-free and joyous.....

* * *

I think that the feat of Michael's that impressed us most, was his sustaining the rôle of a Man in Armour successfully for what seemed an appallingly long time. (I was nearly long enough to cause my death, anyhow!)

We were in the outer hall one wet afternoon, and the brilliant idea of dressing up in one of the suits of armour occurred to the Captain of the Band.

Nothing loth, we, his henchmen, quickly became Squires of more or less, High Degree, and with much ingenuity and more string, more or less correctly cased the knight in his armour.

He was just striking an attitude and bidding a caitiff to die, when the sound of a motor-horn intruded and the Band dispersed as do rabbits at the report of a gun.

Michael stepped up on to the pedestal and stood at ease (Ease!) Digby fled up the stairs, the girls dashed into the drawing-room, Augustus and another visitor rushed down a corridor to the service staircase, and I, like Ginevra, dived into a great old chest on the other side of the hall.

There I lay as though screwed down in a coffin and pride forbade me ignominiously to crawl forth. I realized that I was suffering horribly—and the next thing that I knew was that I was lying on my bed and Michael was smiting my face with a wet sponge while Digby dealt kindly blows upon my chest and stomach.

When sufficiently recovered and sufficiently rebuked for being such an ass, I was informed that Aunt Patricia had driven up with a "black man"—mystery of mysteries!—and had confabulated with him right in front of the Man in Armour, afterwards speeding the "black man" on his way again in her car.

We were intrigued, and indulged in much speculation—the more, in that Michael would not say a word beyond that such a person *had* come and had gone again, and that he himself had contrived to remain so absolutely still in that heavy armour that not a creak, rustle, clank, or other sound had betrayed the fact that there actully was a Man in the Armour!

In the universal and deserved admiration for this feat, my own poor performance in preferring death to discovery and dishonour passed unpraised.

I must do Michael the justice, however, to state that directly Aunt Patricia had left the hall, he had hurried to raise the lid of the chest in which I was entombed, and had himself carried me upstairs as soon as his armour was removed and restored to its place.

I must confess, however, that in spite of Michael's reticence concerning the visit of the "black man," we others discussed the strange event in all its bearings.

We, however, arrived, at no conclusion, and were driven to content ourselves with a foolish theory that the strange visitor was in some way connected with a queer boy, now a very distinguished and enlightened ruler in India. He was the oldest son and heir of the Maharajah, his father, and had been at the College for the sons of Ruling Princes in India, I think the Rajkumar College at Ajmir before coming to Eton.

He was a splendid athlete and sportsman, and devoted to Michael to the point of worship.

Aunt Patricia welcomed him to Brandon Abbas, at Michael's request, and when he saw the "Blue Water" *he actually and literally and completely fainted.*

I suppose the sight of the sapphire was the occasion rather than the cause, but the fact remains. It was queer and uncanny beyond words, the more so because he never uttered a sound, and neither then nor subsequently ever said one syllable on the subject of the great jewel!

And so we lived our happy lives at Brandon Abbas, when not at prep. school, at Eton, or later at Oxford.

CHAPTER II

The Disappearence of the "Blue Water"

AND then, one autumn evening, the face of life changed as utterly and suddenly as unexpectedly. The act of one person altered the lives of all of us, and brought suffering, exile, and death in its train.

On this fine autumn evening, so ordinary, so secure and comfortable, so fateful and momentous, we sat in the great drawing-room of Brandon Abbas, after dinner, all, all together for what proved to be the last time. There were present Aunt Patricia, the Chaplain, Claudia, Isobel, Michael, Digby, Augustus Brandon, and myself.

Aunt Patricia asked Claudia to sing, and that young lady excused herself on the score of being out of sorts and not feeling like it. She certainly looked pale and somewhat below her usual sparkling standard of health and spirits. I had thought for some days that she had seemed preoccupied and worried, and I had wondered if bridge debts and dressmakers' bills were the cause of it.

With her wonted desire to be helpful and obliging, Isobel went to the piano, and for some time we sat listening to her sweet and sympathic voice, while my aunt knitted, the Chaplain twiddled his thumbs, Claudia wrestled with some unpleasant problem in frowning abstraction, Augustus shuffled and tapped his cigarette case with a cigarette he dared not light, Digby turned over the leaves of a magazine, and Michael watched Claudia.

Presently Isobel rose and closed the piano.

"What about a game of pills?" said Augustus, and before anyone replied, Claudia said:

"Oh, Aunt *do* let's have the 'Blue Water' down for a little while. I haven't seen it for ages."

"Rather!" agreed Michael. "Let's do a gloat, Aunt," and the Chaplain supported him and said he'd be delighted to get it, if Lady Brandon would give permission.

Only he and Aunt Patricia knew the *secret* of the priests' Hole (excepting, Sir Hector, of course), and I believe it would have taken an extraordinary ingenious burglar to have discovered it, even given unlimited opportunity, before tackling the safe in which the "Blue Water," with other valuables, reposed. (I know that Michael, Digby, and I had spent countless hours, with the knowledge and consent of our aunt, in trying to find, without the slightest success, the trick of this hiding place of more than one hunted divine. It became an obsession with Michael.).....

Aunt Patricia agreed at once and the Chaplain disappeared. He had a key which gave access to the hiding place of the keys of the safe which the Priests' Hole guarded.

"What *is* the 'Blue water' worth, Aunt Patricia?" asked Claudia.

"To whom, dear?" was the reply.

"Well—what would a Hatton Garden person give for it?"

'About a half what he thought his principal would be willing to offer, perhaps."

"What *would* you ask, supposing you *were* going to sell it?" persisted Claudia.

"I certainly am not going to sell it," said Aunt Patricia, in a voice that should have closed the conversation. She had that day received a letter from her husband announcing his early return from India, and it had not cheered her at all.

"I did hear someone say once that Uncle Hector was offered thirty thousand pounds for it," said Augustus.

"Did you?" replied Aunt Patricia, and and at that moment the Chaplain returned, carrying the sapphire on its white velvet cushion, under its glass dome. He placed it on a table under the big hanging chandelier, with its countless cut glass pendants and circle of electric bulbs.

There it lay, its incredible, ineffable, glowing blue fascinating us as we gazed upon it.

"It *is* a wonderful thing," said Isobel, and I wondered how often those very words had been said of it.

"Oh, let me kiss it," cried Claudia, and with one hand the Chaplain raised the glass dome, and with the other handed the sapphire to Aunt Patricia, who examined it as though she had not handled it a thousand times. She looked through it at the light. She then passed it to Claudia, who fondled it awhile.

We all took it in turn, Augustus throwing it up and catching it as he murmured, "Thirty thousand pounds for a bit of glass!"

When Michael got it, I thought he was never going to pass it on. He weighed and rubbed and examined it, more in the manner of a dealer than an admirer of the beautiful.

Finally, the Chaplain put it back on its cushion and replaced the glass cover.

I was standing close to the table, bending over and peering into the depths of the sapphire again; Augustus was reiterating, " Who says a game of pills, pills, pills?" when suddenly, as occasionlly happened, the electric light failed, and we were plunged in complete darkness.

"What's Fergusson up to now?" said Digby, alluding to the head chauffeur, who was responsible for the engine.

"It'll come on again in a minute," said Aunt Patricia, and added, "Burdon will bring candles if it doesn't * * * Don't wander about, anybody, and knock things over."

Somebody brushed lightly against me as I stood by the table.

"Ghosts and goblins!" said Isobel in a sepulchral voice. "Who's got a match? A skeleton hand is about to clutch my throat. I can see * * * "

"Everybody," I remarked, as the light came on again, and we blinked at each other in the dazzling glare, so suddenly succeeding the velvet darkness.

"Saved!" said Isobel with an exaggerated sigh of relief, and then, as I looked at her, she stared wide eyed and open mouthed, and then pointed speechless.....

The "Blue Water" had vanished. The white velvet cushion was bare, and the glass cover covered nothing but the cushion.

* * *

We must have looked a foolish band as we stood and stared, for a second or two, at that extraordinarily empty-looking abode of the great sapphire. I never saw anything look so empty in my life. Aunt Patricia broke the silence and the spell.

"*Your* joke, Augustus?" she enquired, in that rarely-used tone of hers that would have made an elephant feel small.

"Eh? *Me?* No, Aunt! Really! I swear! *I* never touched it," declared the youth, coloring warmly.

"Well—there's someone with a sense of humor all his own," she observed, and I was glad that I was not the misguided humorist. Also I was glad that she had regarded the joke as more probably Augustan than otherwise.

"You were standing by the table, John," she continued, turning to me. "Are you the jester?"

"No, Aunt,' I replied with feeble wit, "only the Geste."

As Digby and Michael both flatly denied any part in this poor practical joke, Aunt Patricia turned to the girls.

"Surely not?" she said, raising her fine eyebrows.

"No, Aunt, I was too busy with ghosts and goblins and the skeleton hand, to use my own hand for sticking and peeling—I mean picking and stealing," said Isobel.

"*I* haven't got it," said Claudia.

Lady Brandon and the Revenend Maurice Ffolliot eyed the six of us with cold severity.

"Let us say nothing of the good taste displayed, either in the act or in the denial," said the former, "but agree that the brilliant joke has been carried far enough, shall we?"

"Put the brilliant joke back, John," said Augustus. "You were the only one near it when the light went out."

"I have said that I didn't touch the sapphire," I replied.

"Suppose *you* put it back, Ghastly," said Digby, and his voice had an edge on it.

"And suppose *you* do!" blustered Augus angrily.

Digby, who was standing behind him, suddenly raised his right knee with sufficient force to propel the speaker in the direction of the table—an exhibition of ill manners and violence that passed unrebuked by Aunt Patricia.

"I haven't *got* the beastly thing, I tell you," shouted the smitten one, turning ferociously upon Digby. "It's one of you three rotters."

It was an absurd situation, rapidly degenerating into an unpleasant one, and my aunt's lips were growing thinner, and her eyebrows beginning to contract toward her high-bridged nose.

"Look here, sillies!" said Isobel, as we brothers glared at Augustus and he glared at us. "I am going to turn all the lights

(*Continued on page 19*)

The A. A. Tribe

Lone Scouts—Boy Scouts

WE want to congratulate the Lone Scouts of the A. A. Tribe on the interest taken by them in the woodchuck rat extermination contest. A larger number of scouts participated in the contest than in any other we have conducted and they have written me a good many letters about the contest.

We are publishing a list of the winners below and the prizes will be sent out direct from Scout headquarters soon. Do not forget about the map-drawing contest that we are conducting. How long has it been since you have sent us the name of a new member? We need some good letters and pictures.

Winners in the Rat and Woodchuck Killing Contest

First: Frederick Sullivan, Mt. Vision, N. Y.—159—Combination Tool Kit (with jacknife) 1186 in Scout Catalogue.

Second: Stanley Robinson, New Albany, Pa.—145—Scout Compass No. 1206.

Third: Emmet Manley, Little Valley, N. Y.—142—Scout Knife No. 1450.

Fourth: Walter Buesink, Clymer, N. Y.—109—Scout Whistle No. 1001.

Fifth: Leslie G. Moon, Branchport, N. Y.—108—One year's subscription to any ALSAP.

Sixth: Herbert Potter, Holley, N. Y.—90—One year's subscription to any ALSAP.

Seventh: John E. Horrocks, Carlisle, N. Y.—72—One year's subscription to any ALSAP.

Eighth: Eugene P. Coyler, Center Hall, Pa.—61—One year's subscription to any ALSAP.

Ninth: John Beck, Eagle Bridge, N. Y.—55—One year's subscription to any ALSAP.

Tenth: George Mickel, Carlisle, N .Y. —53—One year's subscription to any ALSAP.

We congratulate the Scouts of the A. A. Tribe for the interest they have taken in this contest. The prizes will be sent direct from Scout Headquarters in a few days. Don't forget about the map-drawing contest that is now being conducted.

An hour spent sharpening and setting a saw will save many hours of laborious effort and bad temper.

Success Talks for Farm Boys

To Be Happy, Be Enthusiastic

IN response to Editor Poe's request that I name one or more qualities that I believe will help you win success, let me say:

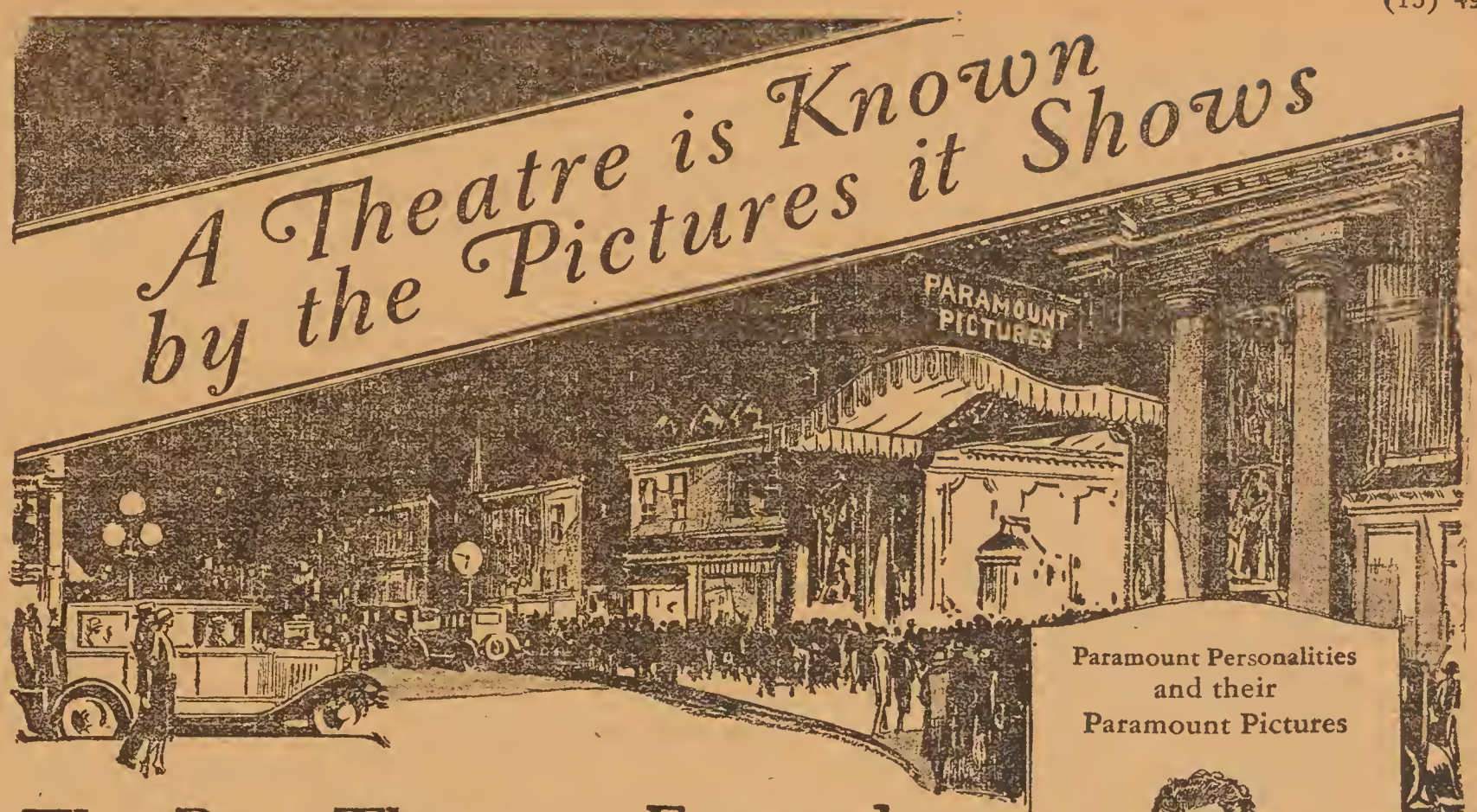
One of the best things in this little old world is enthusiasm. All children have it, but when they grow up they often lose it, and that's one of the world's tragedies. To be successful, you must be happy; to be happy you must be enthusiastic; to be enthusiastic you must be healthy, and to be healthy you must keep mind and body active. Whatever you undertake, whether it be grinding knives or building railroads, there will be plenty of competition. Learn the value of competition by competing with yourself. Make today's mark better than yesterday's, whether it be in department or dialectics.

DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS

This system of ours—this universe—is founded on motion. Everything in the world is motion—is made of motion. Motion reduced to elementals means activity, and accelerated activity is just another name for pep. All men walk but the man who walks fast is the one most apt to be noticed. Keep active, be enthusiastic, keep moving, in mind and body. Activity is a synonym for health, and with health plus enthusiasm, wealth is just around the corner. —DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS.

Introduce Douglas Fairbanks to boys who read AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, we might as well explain who Calvin Coolidge is! Our boys all know Douglas, and they will appreciate this characteristic message from him. And it really has more wisdom in it than lots of messages we have had from the so-called greatest and wisest men of the land.

(Standard Farm Paper Editorial Service. Copyright 1926 by Clarence Poe.)



The Best Theatres Everywhere Show Paramount Pictures....

In every large city in the United States the best theatres show Paramount Pictures regularly—many of them nothing else. The same thing is true in every small town where there's a live theatre and a manager who is alert to what his people want.

There may have been a time when motion pictures were so new that the mere announcement of a picture, regardless of who made it, was enough to bring out a crowd. Those days are gone forever.

Farm people today are moving picture wise and the crowds go where the best pictures are, as every live theatre manager knows. You can't keep people away from such Paramount Pictures as Harold Lloyd in "For Heaven's Sake," "The Vanishing American," "The Blind Goddess," "The Palm Beach Girl," "Born to the West," and many others.

It doesn't make any difference whether the picture is six weeks old or six months. If you haven't seen it, it's new, and if it's Paramount it's good.

Ask the theatre you patronize to let you know when they show Paramount Pictures, or call up before you go. If they don't show them, it's easy enough to find one that does, and it's certainly worth it because Paramount guarantees a good time.

Paramount Personalities and their Paramount Pictures

THOMAS MEIGHAN
who stars in
Tin Gods
Irish Luck
The New Klondike
The Man who Found Himself

POLA NEGRI
who stars in
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The Crown of Lies
A Woman of the World

DOUGLAS MACLEAN
who stars in
That's My Baby
Hold that Lion
Seven Keys to Baldpate

LOUISE BROOKS
who appears in
The Show Off
A Social Celebrity
It's the Old Army Game

Paramount Pictures

Produced by FAMOUS PLAYERS-LASKY CORP., Adolph Zukor, Pres., New York City

"If it's a Paramount Picture it's the best show in town"

Have You Re-registered

THERE are at the present time 103,787 Lone Scouts registered at National Headquarters. Most of these, however, are hold over names, many of whom have not re-registered and are not in good standing. Grand Councilors who have not re-registered cannot claim credit for contributing, nor win any of the medals, honors, titles and awards.

I urge, therefore, that every Lone Scout, past and present, see to it that they keep in good standing by re-registering between now and January 1st, 1927. It only takes 15c to re-register for 1926.

The July record looks very encouraging. We have 3,356 new First Class Lone Scouts, 1,767 who have registered. We have 10 new Second Class Scouts and 8 re-registered Second Class Scouts. We have 3,704 Lone Scouts for July in the N. U. C. standing, 2,260 re-registered, or a total of 770 new Lone Scouts, 4,036 re-registered Lone Scouts.

What do you say, Mr. Lone Scout, are you going to get new members, win your Booster Button, help build Lone Scouting and make it the biggest, best thing in America, or are you going to be a drone in the Lone Scout Hive?—O. H. BENSON

Famous Old Recipe for Cough Syrup

Easily and cheaply made at home, but it beats them all for quick results.

Thousands of housewives have found how to save two-thirds of the money usually spent for cough preparations, by using this well-known old recipe for making cough syrup. It is simple and cheap but it has no equal for results. It gives immediate relief, usually stopping an ordinary cough in 24 hours or less.

Get 2½ ounces of Pinex from any druggist, pour it into a pint bottle, and add plain granulated sugar syrup to make a full pint. If you prefer, use clarified honey, instead of sugar syrup. Either way, it tastes good, keeps perfectly, and lasts a family a long time.

It's truly astonishing how quickly it acts, penetrating through every air passage of the throat and lungs—loosens and raises the phlegm, soothes and heals the membranes, and gradually but surely the annoying throat tickle and dreaded cough disappear entirely. Nothing better for bronchitis, hoarseness or bronchial asthma.

Pinex is a special and highly concentrated compound of genuine Norway pine extract and palatable guaiacol, known the world over for its healing effect on membranes.

To avoid disappointment, ask your druggist for "2½ ounces of Pinex" with directions. Guaranteed to give absolute satisfaction or money promptly refunded. The Pinex Co., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

PINEX for Coughs

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This man was accused of causing his wife's death through failure to buy her labor saving machinery. Send to us for the outline and have a mock trial in your Grange.

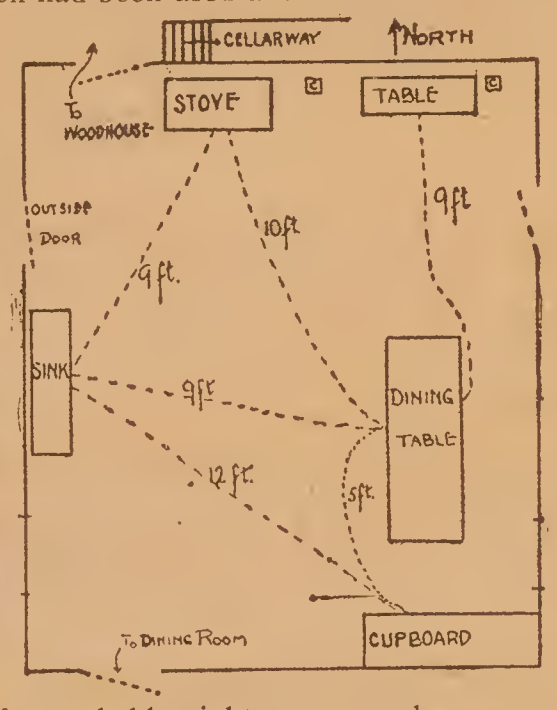
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST,
461-4th Ave., New York City

A Kitchen Changed For The Better

Fourth Prize Winner of Home Bureau Federation---A.A. Contest

HERE is the fourth and last prize winning letter of the recent Kitchen Improvement Contest conducted by the New York State Federation of Home Bureaus, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST co-operating. We feel sure that A. A. readers will read it with interest, for it shows (as the other three letters have done) what may be done to the old inconvenient kitchen to make it a better workshop.

In the Old Kitchen—Fuel—wood or coal—was brought from the woodhouse. Water carried in and out at the west door. Dining room seldom used because of inconvenience. Extra supplies stored in woodhouse or cellar. This kitchen had been used under these conditions



for probably eight years—perhaps more.

In the New Kitchen—A partition was placed across the middle of big room, making a kitchen and a laundry each 9 by 15 feet in dimension.

Diagram 2 and accompanying list shows arrangement of furniture, etc.

The level cut splintery floor is covered with linoleum which is varnished once each year.

Walls are covered with washable paper in cream and blue.

Woodwork—once painted a dull and depressing green—has been covered with ivory enamel which is delightfully cheery, restful and easily cleaned. Casings are perfectly plain and are rounded over the top to meet the plaster, leaving no lodging place for dust and greatly reducing the dusting and cleaning. All cupboard doors are made of a single sheet of wall-board attached to a rigid frame with the plain side out so that they are dusted with a brush just like the walls. The floor of all low cupboards is raised an inch or more from the level of the room floor thus doing away with thresholds at each door which makes the cupboard easier to clean and fourteen less corners to clean in the two rooms! Cupboards go from floor to ceiling, preventing dust-traps.

Indirect Lighting

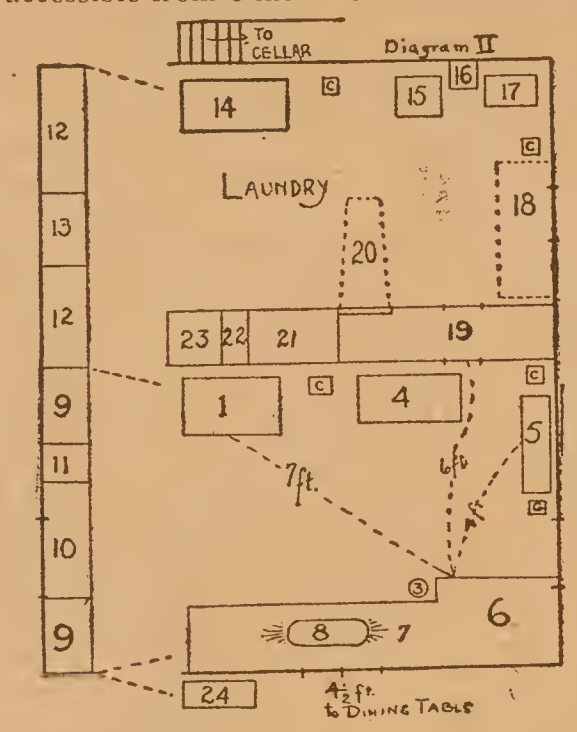
I like the east and west exposure which means early and late sunlight without the heat and glare of noonday as well as cross-ventilation. There is excellent light, falling from the left except at the sink under the window and good light in every cupboard. We find a large indirect electric lighting fixture in the center of each ceiling gives sufficient light without shadows at the working-points. All windows are the usual vertical variety, weighted and entirely screened except the west window in the kitchen which is composed of two high sash above the sink and lavatory. An electric fan helps to improve ventilation on special occasions.

A septic-tank at the side of the house disposes of waste water from kitchen, laundry and bathroom. A box drain in the laundry makes emptying the washer and portable drain-tub easy. An extra pipe and faucet are so arranged that water runs directly into a boiler on the laundry stove. A faucet in the bottom of the boiler enables the worker to run hot water into the washing machine without dipping or lifting. An electric automatic water-pressure system situated in the basement solves the problem of running water. An oil-heating hot water tank also in the basement gives excellent year-round service. Heating water by electricity is an expensive process and this oil heater saves a considerable amount during much of the year.

Plain Furniture

Only necessary pieces of furniture of the plainest sort is the best rule. Mine is painted yellow with blue bands. A porcelain-topped table is ideal but mine is natural wood finished with spar varnish as I like a small drop-leaf table with casters that can be pushed about the room wherever needed, opened for breakfast or a cosy family supper and folded into small space the rest of the time. Chairs are the low, round-backed, wood seated sort, comfortable, substantial and with sliding domes so that they are easily pushed about. One chair has a step-ladder attachment. The high stool saves much needless standing at tasks.

The coal-stove is left in its original location which places it now in the laundry. An electric range is used in the kitchen. At the east end of the kitchen is the electric refrigerator. No. 6 in diagram 2 is a built-in kitchen cabinet containing an upper cupboard for supplies and a flour-bin and sifter, a lower part having drawers and deep cupboards for supplies and utensils and above this latter a large zinc covered working surface. Cupboards—divided to give an abundance of working space—extend to the dining room door, with one section in the center opening into the dining room so that its contents are accessible from either room. The work-



ing surface is made at the proper height for the mistress of the house—31 inches in this instance. In the center of this space directly under the cupboard devoted to dishes is a white enameled sink with a plug that is used for dishwashing—without the necessity for a dish-pan—with draining boards at either side. A generous sized tea-wagon is kept just inside the dining room door. Some of the permanent equipment is a jolly hook under the upper cupboard, an electric mixer and a food chopper on the cabinet.

Under the high west window is an extra enameled sink devoted to such tasks as preparing vegetables, fruits, and etc.; and a lavatory for kitchen use. Under the west laundry window is an enameled sink and portable basin where the men wash. They prefer this arrangement to a regulation lavatory. Both the electric washer and the portable drain-tub can be pushed about easily for filling and emptying.

Under the east window in the laundry is a large drop-shelf or table there when needed and out of the way the rest of the time. The hinged ironing-board indicated at 20 has a plug at its right for the electric iron; for a larger family an electric ironing machine would be preferable.

Other equipment used in this kitchen include a pressure cooker, fireless cooker, glass baking dishes that are used for serving as well, a mop wringer and platform with casters for the cleaning bucket and to transfer a basket of wet clothes, aluminum utensils for quick cooking on electric stove, electric table stove and percolator for use in dining room or porch. If our family were larger we should use an electric dishwasher.

Plenty of storage space helps toward keeping good order and if conveniently arranged it speeds up the routine work.

Space 9 and 9 are cupboards for holding brooms, mops, brushes, electric cleaner and the like. The big cupboards along the south side of the kitchen hold all supplies, utensils and dishes in common use. No. 19 in the laundry is a large storage space for supplies that opens, also hinged ironing board. Drawers that open both ways allow for many things such as aprons, towels, holders, and serving linen to be placed there from the laundry and used out from the kitchen. No. 21 is a cupboard for holding laundry supplies and equipment—baskets, soap, clothes pins, etc. No. 22 is a clothes chute from the bathroom upstairs saving many steps and the unnecessary display of soiled garments. No. 23 is a dumb waiter to the cellar; this is especially appreciated during the canning season. 12 and 12 in the laundry are seats with hinged covers, the enclosed space harboring boots, rubbers, mittens and the line in one instance, and pails and baskets in the second, in the front of each is a door so that the box can be swept out with ease. Above are hooks for the men's outdoor garments.

Disposing of Sewage

Well built drains, and septic tank insure health, cleanliness and from flies. The linoleum is seamless. The plumbing is open, harboring no dampness or vermin. There are no corners or inaccessible places for dust to accumulate. All surfaces are easily cleaned. The cellar beneath is dry.

We find the rooms step-saving without being cluttered. Three or four persons can work here at the same time without confusion; one may bake or prepare food at cabinet and refrigerator while another washes dishes without interfering in any way; or one may wash or iron in the laundry; we usually do extensive canning in the laundry also.

There is no rest corner in this kitchen but one is provided at a west window just inside the dining room within full

(*Continued on opposite page*)

Help Fight Tuberculosis

NO one is safe from the "white plague" as long as there is a case left. A hard cold, over-fatigue, exposure, and the germs have the chance they are always waiting for.

The work done by the Tuberculosis Association, national, state, and local, during the last twenty years has greatly reduced the ravages of this dread disease, but the good work must go on. They depend upon the sale of Christmas seals for funds and it becomes a public privilege to help make this sale a success. The seals mean good health as well as good cheer—a thought especially timely at this season!

Dainties For Christmas

Should Be Wholesome as Well as Attractive and Palatable

MOST mothers have to puzzle their busy brains to have little extras typical of the holiday spirit and yet not endanger the family's health by having them too rich in fat or sugar. Here are recipes giving a choice of such dainties, and we hope you try them!

Sugared Popcorn

Put into a pan one cup of granulated sugar, three tablespoonfuls of water, one tablespoonful of butter, boil until ready to candy. Put in three quarts of popcorn. Stir briskly until the candy is evenly distributed over the corn. Set the pan off the fire and stir it until it is cooled a little and each kernel will be crystallized with sugar. Nuts can be prepared in this way.—R. C. DL.

Where the children can take a hand with the Christmas festivities, none is quite so easy as this which can be made from popcorn. The children can help with the popcorn and have a lot of fun doing it. The butter on the sugared popcorn adds flavor which is quite often omitted from this homely dainty.

Popcorn Balls

Put a quart of molasses in a sauce pan. Set over a slow fire and boil for about half an hour, watching and stirring to prevent it from boiling over. Remove a moment from the fire if it boils too high. When the candy begins to thicken add one-half teaspoonful of soda. Try in cold water and when brittle pour over a quantity of popcorn and form into balls. Butter or flour helps to make the balls. When making these popcorn dainties one should be sure and take out all the hard kernels.—R. C. DL.

Be sure that the sample of the syrup makes a firm ball in cold water before removing from fire. Otherwise the balls will not hold their shape. This same syrup is good for making balls of puffed wheat or puffed rice in case you do not have popcorn.

Sugared Dates with Peanut Butter

Take one pound of dates remove the stones and fill with peanut butter. Roll in confectioner's sugar.—R. C. DL.

There is absolutely no chance for error in this recipe! The A. A. suggests as other fillers for sugared dates, fondant, English walnut meats, chopped nuts, half a marshmallow—in fact any tidbit you may happen to have on hand.

Pineapple Rings

Use the sliced canned pineapple. Simmer in a thick syrup until it is firm and candied. Remove from the syrup and place them in a draining pan that has been well greased. When dry dip the rings in melted sweet chocolate and sprinkle with grated nut meats.—R. C. DL.

In testing this recipe the syrup used was made by boiling one cup of sugar and one-third cup of water. Cook until the pineapple clears at the edges. The syrup will become very light golden in color. If any syrup is left after the pineapple is removed for drying, the syrup may be used as a basis for seafoam candy. Cook this syrup until the hard ball stage is reached then pour over a beaten egg white and continue beating until the mixture stiffens slightly. Add chopped nuts or puffed rice and drop on waxed paper.

Kris Kringles

Add one and one-half cupfuls of granulated sugar to two well beaten eggs, add two and one-half cupfuls of oat flakes, to which two teaspoonfuls of baking powder and a pinch of salt have been added. Flavor with vanilla, and add one tablespoonful of melted butter. Mix and drop from a teaspoon on buttered paper and bake not too fast as they burn easily.—R. C. DL.

These delicious little cakes are not only palatable but are wholesome too.

Snow Cake

Sift three-fourths cupful granulated sugar, one-half cupful flour and one-fourth teaspoonful saleratus four times. Beat the whites of five eggs with a dust of salt added, until very stiff. Add ten drops of vanilla and fold egg into the flour and sugar. Brush gem pans with melted butter and place a tablespoonful of the mixture in each pan, dust top liberally with powdered sugar, put a ring of sliced cherry in centre of each and small pieces of very thin citron around it. Bake in moderate oven. Be careful not to break cakes in removing from pan.—L. M. T.

These "chewy" little cakes are a decided novelty for Christmas with their decorations and bit of bright color afforded by the sliced cherry.

Holly Cakes

Cream together one cupful butter and two cupfuls pulverized sugar, add the beaten yolks of four eggs, one cupful milk and two teaspoonfuls baking powder sifted with three cupfuls of flour. Stir in a little salt and one teaspoonful grated lemon or orange peel. Fold in the stiffly beaten whites of the eggs and bake in buttered gem pans, putting a scant tablespoonful of the mixture in each. Bake in a moderate oven, invert and ice bottom of each cake with a white icing. After the icing begins to firm but before it sets decorate each cake with two small green leaves cut from very thin slices of citron and between the leaves put small red candies to represent holly berries.—L. M. T.

The pulverized sugar gives this a very velvety texture. The whole cake is much like the old fashioned pound cake although not so rich.

Fruit Squares

Put two tablespoonfuls candied orange peel, two tablespoonfuls preserved cherries, two tablespoonfuls sultana raisins, two tablespoonfuls figs, through meat chopper, add the beaten white of one egg, one tablespoon ice water, one-half teaspoonful vanilla and confectioner's sugar to form a stiff paste. Set to dry for four hours, brush with melted chocolate. Dry, and after six hours cut in small squares.—L. M. T.

For those who have difficulty in getting candy to the right consistency such a mixture is a God-send. The fruit is also more wholesome than the highly concentrated sugar candy.

A Kitchen Changed for the Better

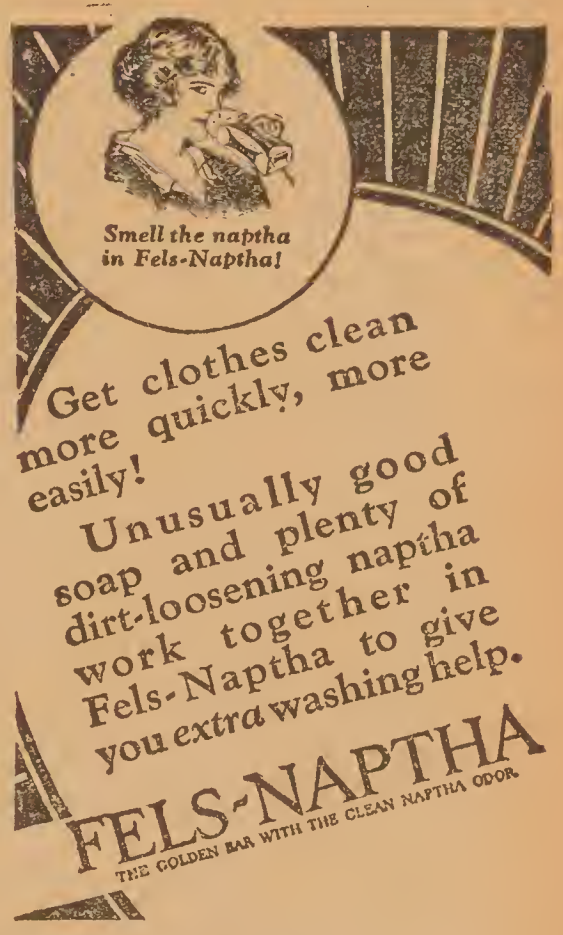
(*Continued from opposite page*)

view of the kitchen stove if the swing door is left open.

Having all the doors in a line makes a direct route through the house, saving steps and confusion and giving a direct current of air when desired.

There is no outside door in either kitchen or laundry; for one thing, there did not seem any space that could be well spared for the purpose. And I like it. My two working centers are free from outside interruption. Formerly our outside kitchen door was the only one in the house that ever was used. The men came in at that door bringing dirt and articles that might better have been discarded in the woodhouse. And everyone who drove into the yard came to the kitchen door—many times to the housewife's consternation. What comfort now to usher the chance caller into the neat and orderly dining room with the busy operations of kitchen or laundry safely shut away behind the swing door. The men come in at the wood-

(*Continued on page* 19)



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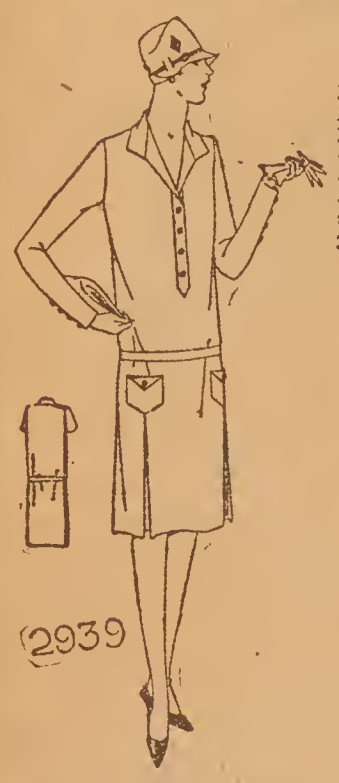
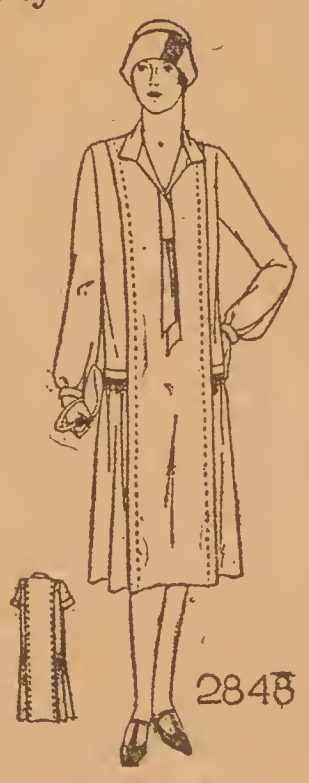
Dresses of Style and Simplicity



Pattern 2939 *is admirably suited for the sports type of dress, good for most every purpose. For school, for street, for church, this kind of pattern meets many needs. It cuts in sizes 16, and 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. The 36-inch size requires 3¼ yards of 40 inch material.* Price 13c.

Pattern 2847 *is strictly up-to-date with its shirring at shoulders and hip line. It is lovely when developed in the softer silks, such as crepe de chine, crepe back satin, frost crepe and similar materials. It cuts in sizes 16 and 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. In the 36-inch size 3⅛ yards of 40-inch material is required with ½ yard of 36-inch material contrasting.* Price 13c.



Pattern 2848 *is a modish design very fortunate for full figures. The touch of shirring, the straight line effect both back and front, together with the novel neck closing make a very smart looking frock. The pattern cuts in sizes 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. The 36-inch size requires 3⅝ yards of 40 inch material with piping contrasting.* Price 13c.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern numbers and sizes clearly and correctly and enclose with correct remittance in stamps or coin (although coin is sent at own risk). Add 12c for one of our Winter Fashion Books and send to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 461-4th Avenue, New York City.

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Count as one word each initial, abbreviation and whole number, including name and address. Thus "J. B. Jones, 44 E. Main St., Mount Morris, N. Y." counts as eleven words.

Place your wants by following the style of the advertisements on this page.

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STOCK POULTRY or Truck farm. 250 acres. 12 room house, running water. PAGE and RUSH, Canaan, New York.

HELP WANTED

OWING TO THE INCREASING DEMAND for Dairy Improvement Associations a training school for association milk testers will be given at the College of Agriculture from January 17 to 29, 1927. The work will include Babcock testing, computing rations, and record keeping. For complete information write to G. W. TAILBY, JR., Dept. of Animal Husbandry, Ithaca, New York.

HELP WANTED

SALESMEN to sell our high grade garden and field seeds direct to planters. A good paying position for man acquainted with farming. Experience unnecessary, but honesty and industry are. COBB CO., Franklin, Mass.

WANTED—An elderly lady who would like a good home, to do light housework and sewing, and be a companion to my wife. For further information write to BOX 399, c|o AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

WANTED: MARRIED COUPLE on dairy farm. Man to work farm, wife to keep house for the owner and sister. Good salary. C. F. BRIDDON, Rock Tavern, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED

AMERICAN WIDOW with small child desires position as housekeeper to bachelor or widower. Good home and wages desired. Give particulars in first letter. WIDOW, c|o AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

HIDES—FURS—SHIPPERS

HIDES, PELTS, WOOL, RAW FURS, TALLOW—we buy at best cash price. Write for prices and tags. We sell sole leather, meat scrap and salt. S. H. LIVINGSTON, Successor to Keystone Hide Co., Lancaster, Pa.

WE SOLICIT SMALL or large consignments of farmers or butchers beef and horse hides, etc., at current values. Freight (not express) paid for fifty pounds or more. Write for tags and prices. PENNSYLVANIA HIDE CO., INC., Scranton, Pa.

RAW FURS—WANTED, Especially Muskrats—$1.75. Brown Weasels—$1.35. We Pay Postage, Hold Separate. Get our Flat definite Prices. STERN FUR CO., New Brunswick, New Jersey.

WANTED—Raw Furs and Wool. ALVAH A. CONOVER, Lebanon, New Jersey.

HONEY

PURE EXTRACTED Buckwheat honey. 5 lb. pail. 90 cents postpaid third zone. EDWIN RICKARD, Schoharie, New York.

FINE QUALITY BUCKWHEAT Honey. 60 lb. can $5.50; Amber $6.00 here; 10 lbs. $1.75. 5 lbs. $1.00. Clover 10 lbs. $2.00, 5 lbs. $1.15 delivered 3rd zone EDWARD REDDOUT, Cooperstown, New York.

60-lb. CAN CLOVER HONEY 11c pound undelivered. Buckwheat 9c. 5-lb. pail postpaid. 3rd zone $1.15 and $1.00. Sample 10c. NELSON STEVENS, Venice Center, N. Y.

5 LBS. CLOVER $1.10, 10 $2.00. Buckwheat $1.00, $1.75. Postpaid three zones. 60 lbs. here Buckwheat $5.50, Clover Blend $6.50. HENRY WILLIAMS, Romulus, N. Y.

CLAFONY QUALITY CLOVER Blend (Part Buckwheat) Honey, unprepaid—60-lbs., $6.50; 120-lbs. $12.00. CLARENCE FOOTE, Delanson New York.

MISCELLANEOUS

CASH PAID for Dairymen's League Certificates of indebtedness, all series. L. F. THORNTON, Dimock, Pa.

OLD BAGS WANTED. We pay 5c each for feeds, middling and bran bags. And good prices for other bags. OWASCO BAG CO., Cleveland St., Rochester, N. Y.

OAT STRAW and all kinds hay, Clover mixed especially. Get delivered prices. Carloads. JAMES E. DANTE, Jr., East Worcester, N. Y.

STOW'S PATENT STOVE BRICK. Fit any range, easily applied. Price, One dollar with order. Castings furnished. Agents wanted. S. J. STOW, New Haven, Ct.

FOR SALE—25 Tons clover mixed hay. GRANT MOYER, Fort Plain, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS

EXTENSION LADDERS—20 to 32 ft., 25c ft. Freight paid. A. L. FERRIS, Interlaken, N. Y.

PATENT-SENSE—Valuable Book (Free) for inventors seeking largest deserved profits. Write LACEY & LACEY, 665 F St., Washington, D. C. Established 1869.

PRINTING—STATIONERY, ETC.

200 LETTERSHEETS, 200 ENVELOPES, high grade, superior workmanship, printed with any name and address, postpaid, $1.50. Greatest value ever offered. Samples free. PRINTER HOWIE, Beebeplain, Vt.

EVERYTHING PRINTED! Samples free. FRANKLINPRESS, B-28, Milford, New Hampshire.

SHEEP

REGISTERED OXFORD RAMS, can spare a few ewes, also a few choice white collies of fashionable breeding, the kind that work with my sheep. H. S. TILBURY, Owego, Tioga County, N. Y.

REGISTERED YEARLING Rambouillet ram 200 lbs. 4 large ram lambs, twins. H. C. BEARDSLEY, Montour Falls, N. Y.

SWINE

REGISTERED O. I. C's. "The hog that satisfies" Pigs, Bred Sows, herd sire. Best blood lines. Fair prices. GEO. N. RUPRACHT, Mallory, N. Y.

REGISTERED POLAND CHINAS, Berkshires, Chester Whites. Eight Week pigs. Bred Sows. Service Boars, Beagles, Collies. P. HAMILTON, Cochranville, Pa.

REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEY Pigs; 6 weeks old; both sexes. Fine for breeding stock. Write for prices and pedigrees. CLIFFORD M. BUCK, Skyvue Farm, Salt Point, N. Y.

DUROCS—THREE CHOICE Sow Pigs for sale, eleven weeks old, $11 each. Registered. Satisfaction guaranteed. C. A. KEZER, Massena, N. Y.

TOBACCO

HOMESPUN TOBACCO: Smoking or Chewing, 4 lbs. $1.00; 12, $2.25. Send no money. Pay postmaster on arrival. Pipe free for ten names of tobacco users. UNITED FARMERS OF KENTUCKY, Paducah, Kentucky.

GUARANTEED TOBACCO; Chewing or smoking 5 lbs. $1.25; ten $2.00; cigars $2.00 for 50, pipe free, pay when received. FARMERS ASSOCIATION, Maxon Mills, Kentucky.

WOMEN'S WANTS

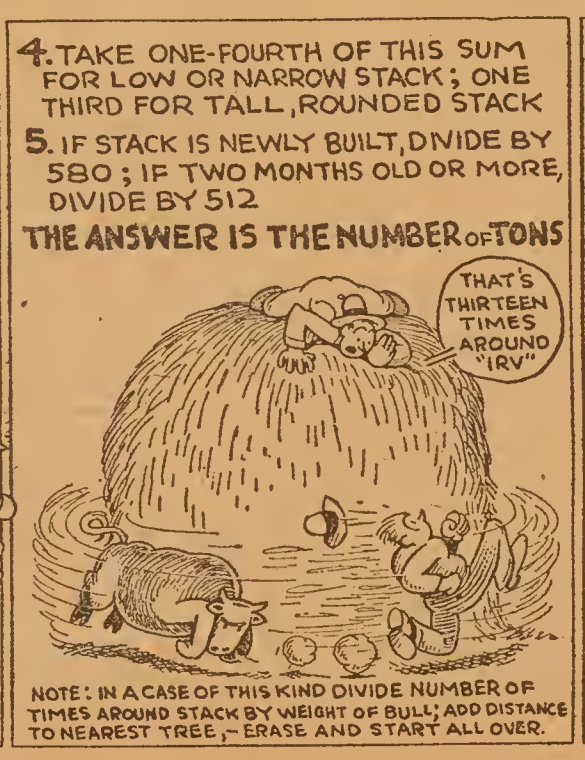
PATCHWORK. Send fifteen cents for household package, bright new calicoes and percales. Your money's worth every time. PATCHWORK COMPANY, Meriden, Conn.

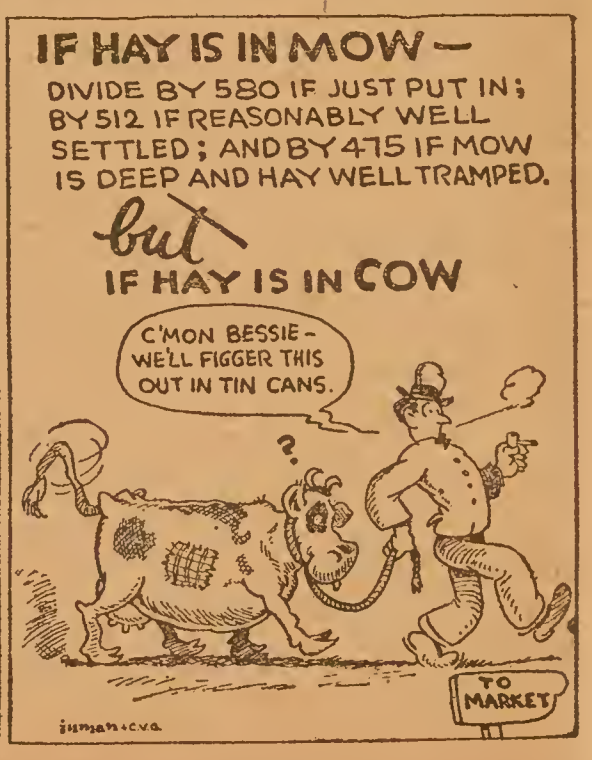
BARREL LOTS Slightly Damaged Crockery, Hotel Chinaware, Cookingware, Glassware, etc. Shipped direct from Factory to Consumer. Write for Particulars.
E. SWASEY & COMPANY, PORTLAND, ME.

CHRISTMAS ROSES with Laurel crepe paper waxed, long stems, neatly made. 12 Roses, any color desired, and 12 nice sprays of green Laurel all postpaid for $1.00, well packed, satisfaction guaranteed. MRS. MAE HUBBELL, 210 Derby Ave., Derby, Conn.

SPECIAL

THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY of New York desires to place bright, attractive children in free family homes. These children range in age from babies to fifteen years and are of both sexes. If interested, communicate with MISS C. B. COMSTOCK, agent, 21 Collier St., Hornell, N. Y.





Service Bureau

Attractive Home Best Inducement to Tourists

"I am enclosing a letter I received from the Tourists Wayside League, to see if you consider it all right. It explains itself—better than I can. It looks like a good thing to me, but would like your opinion."

The letter our subscriber received from the Tourists Wayside League stated that it was the purpose of the League to separate the "sheep from the goats", trying to put the undesirable places out of business and "bring the better class of people catering to tourists into the League where their accommodations are vouched for and guaranteed". The letter goes on to say,

"The Membership Fee is $24 and your contract runs one year from Jan. 1st, 1927. In realization however of the fact that you have already been to some expense, we enclose a CREDIT VOUCHER for $14 which you may endorse and return to us as cash any time prior to Nov. 10 at which date we close our files for the LEAGUE NATIONAL DIRECTORY FOR 1927."

Investigating this outfit for our subscriber, we wrote to a very prominent organization in Detroit, asking for facts concerning the Wayside League. Our informant writes that there is no such number as 8530 Woodward Avenue, which is the address furnished on the letterhead of the Wayside League. However, at 3540 Woodward Av., there was found what purports to be the office of the Tourists Wayside League. Our informant stated that the office was located in the back bedroom on the third floor of a second rate rooming house. The office was said to be in charge of a Mr. Bernstein. The headquarters could not really be considered an office, but simply a mailing address. We were also informed that the records of the County Clerk's office and the Secretary of State fails to disclose any such organization as the Tourists Wayside League. Consequently they are apparently operating contrary to the laws of Michigan in having failed to register their name with the County Clerk.

Do Business Far From Home

The Detroit Better Business Bureau has become interested in this organization. It is said that the League has so far refrained from doing business in Michigan, at least it is indicated so by the fact that all of complaints received thus far are from outside of the state of Michigan.

How this organization can vouch for and guarantee tourists accommodations is difficult to comprehend, when they merely solicit business by mail and have no means of personally investigating the premises advertised. It is also difficult to understand what is meant when they refer to the expense the proprietor has been under and therefore grant him a credit of $14.00. Outside of the money order receipt or check stub, the person who sends them the $10.00 difference has absolutely nothing to show for the money.

Attractive Surroundings Best Business-Getter

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, through the Service Bureau, has repeatedly warned against organizations of this kind which claim as their purpose advertising desirable tourist accommodations. We have many times expressed the opinion that there is no finer advertisement for the accommodation of tourists than an attractive home site and surroundings, as well as a dignified sign of invitation. Tourists are attracted by well-kept, well-ordered surroundings to the farm home. There is no question but what it pays to advertise, but only in recommendable mediums. Even at that, unless the home and surroundings are in keeping with the ad, tourists will fail to "drive in."

Acme Farms Charged With Using Mails to Defraud

ACME FARMS of Gainesville, Fla., is in the toils of the law, charged with using the mails to defraud. This concern has advertised extensively throughout the country offering oranges at $3.00 a box. AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST received their copy but before accepting it for publication requested samples. The samples received were very attractive and delicious and on the strength of them a single insertion in the classified columns was sanctioned pending further investigation and before accepting an extensive schedule for commercial space.

A letter to one of the banks in Gainesville brought back the warning "use extreme caution." Accordingly AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST immediately refused any and all advertising of Acme Farms. We urge any one who has sent money to this firm to communicate with the Service Bureau at once in order that they will be protected.

Subsequent investigation reveals that Gainesville was only a mailing address for all mail directed to the concern and was forwarded to a hotel in Atlanta, Ga. It is also reported by the Post Office department that three men have been arrested in Atlanta, Ga., operating as Acme Farms and charged with using the mails to defraud. They are awaiting trial.

We have also learned recently that a concern has been sending out advertising matter from a Northern New York address, offering seeds for sale at ridiculously low prices. An investigation revealed that this Northern New York address is merely a mailing address and that all mail is forwarded to what appears to be the same company that has been advertising bargain oranges.

INSURANCE INDEMNITIES PAID DURING NOVEMBER

Kinda Witherel, Hurleyville, N. Y.	$ 40.00
Fay Elston, Ithaca, N. Y.	55.71
Robert B. Owens, Erieville, N. Y.	100.00
Fred Gouseth, Evans Mills, N. Y.	110.00
Catherine Snedeker, Cranberry, N.J.	30.00
Earl W. Harp, Munnsville, N. Y.	90.00
J. Robert Juengst, Est., Croton Falls, N. Y.	1000.00
Joseph Silloway, Arcade, N. Y.	20.00
Alan R. Forrester Est., Nelson, N.Y.	1000.00
George Jessmore, Gouverneur, N. Y.	58.57
Jack Markettl, S. Williamstown, Mass.	60.00
P. J. Carr, Franklinville, N. Y.	20.00
Max Bakerman, Vineland, N. J.	20.00
Jason Edwards, Cuba, N. Y.	30.00
Veola Burtt, Delanson, N. Y.	40.00
Wm. Scott, Trumansburg, N. Y.	30.00
Geo. Van Vechten, Herkimer, N. Y.	32.86
Howard Gillis, Argyle, N. Y.	130.00
Ira Carpenter, Middletown, N. Y.	60.00
Herbert J. Foley, Brasher Falls, N. Y.	120.00
Bernie Kowalski. Ft. Johnson, N. Y.	32.86
Horace W. Hinman, Monterey, Mass.	14.28
Harry Henkin, High Falls Sta., N. Y.	51.43
Emma Heilman, Leon, N. Y.	40.00
	$3185.71

"Beau Geste"

(*Continued from page* 14)

out again for two minutes. Whoever played the trick, and told the fib, is to put the 'Blue Water' back. Then no one will know who did it. See?" and she walked away to the door, by which were the electric-light switches.

"Now!" she said. "Everybody keep still except the villain, and when I switch the lights on again, there will be the 'Blue Water' laughing at us."

Now it occurred to me that it would be very interesting to know who had played this silly practical joke and told a silly lie after it. I therefore promptly stepped towards the table, felt the edge of it with my right hand and then, with a couple of tentative dabs, laid my left hand on top of the glass dome. Whoever came to return the sapphire must touch me, and him I would promptly seize. I might not have felt so interested in the matter had it not been twice pointed out that it was I who stood against the table when the light failed.

And when I was conscious that someone was breathing very near me. I felt a faint touch on my elbow. A hand came down lightly against my wrist—and I grabbed.

I was a little surprised that he did not struggle, and I was prepared for a sudden violent twist and a swift evasion in the dark.

He kept perfectly still.

"I am going to count ten, and then up goes the light. Are you ready, villain?" came the voice of Isobel from the door.

Then Isobel switched on the light, and I found that my hands were clenched on the right arm of—my brother Michael!

I was more surprised than I can say.

It was only a small matter, of course; a pointless practical joke and a pointless lie, but it was so utterly unlike Michael. It was unlike him to do it, and more unlike him flatly to deny having done it. And my surprise increased when Michael, looking at me queerly, actually remarked:

"So it was *me*, John, was it? Oh, *Feeble Geste!*"

I felt absurdly hurt, and turning to Augustus said, "I apologise, Gussie. I admit I thought it was you."

"Oh, don't add insult to injury," he replied. "Put the beastly thing back, and stop being a funny ass. Enough of you is too much."

Put the beastly thing back! I turned and looked at the cushion. It was empty still. I looked at Michael and Michael looked at me.

(*To Be Continued*)

CLAIMS ADJUSTED BY SERVICE BUREAU DURING NOVEMBER

Mrs. R. C. Hoover, Owego, N. Y.	$ 9.50
Mrs. Charles Newell, Sauquoit, N. Y.	8.98
Mrs. Alice E. Smith, Martville, N.Y.	10.00
J. D. Zettlemoyer, White Deer, Pa.	50.00
Mrs. George Hults. Flemington, N.J.	7.50
LeRoy Pierson, Merrickville, N. Y.	74.85
Mrs. Harry Fraser, W. Eaton, N.Y.	9.89
W. A. Neville, Venice Center, N. Y.	28.60
Fred L. Porter, Penn Van, N. Y.	50.00
Mrs. Fay Jackson, Cohocton, N. Y.	16.96
Frank Smalley, Beaven Dams, N.Y.	8.12
Mrs. Ruth Failing, Corry, Pa.	29.50
C. L. Stevens, Montrose, Pa.	25.00
J. O. Walte, Canandaigua, N. Y.	10.00
William Wicks, Huntington, N. Y.	20.00
George R. Edmeston, Blue Ash, O.	6.00
Frank Hamm, Cobleskill, N. Y.	10.00
W. R. Mains, DeLancey, N. Y.	15.00
B. T. Hill, Newton, N. J.	33.06
Saxe Brothers, Athens, N. Y.	10.00
Total	$ 432.96

A Kitchen Changed for the Better

(*Continued from page* 17)

house door now, perforce, and have acquired a habit of leaving muddy boots there. On wash day the basket of clothes has only to be rolled the width of a doorway through the woodhouse to a porch. On stormy days there are drying racks attached to the ceiling of both laundry and basement for drying clothes. So we never miss the outside door.

There is no kitchen porch. I've learned this about either building or making over a house; if we have all we want our house becomes a veritable "white elephant"—something has to be left out to keep within bounds. I do not feel the need of a kitchen porch. Both kitchen and laundry are so cool and so convenient that I never feel an urge to take my work elsewhere. We eat in the dining room more now that the kitchen work is so easily accomplished; We enjoy this. The dining room porch is screened and it is a simple matter with the large service tray to serve meals there when we wish.

Furniture in Diagram 2—1. electric stove; 2, chairs—marked C; 3, stool—high; 4, drop leaf table on casters (for work or breakfast); 5, refrigerator, electric; 6, built-in cabinet; 7, cupboards with work-surface; 8, sink for dishes; 9, cupboards for cleaning utensils; 10, sink for cleaning vegetables, etc.; 11, lavatory; 12, hinged seats for footwear, pails, etc.; 13, men's lavatory; 14, original kitchen stove; 15, washing machine (electric); 16, box drain; 17, portable drain—tub for rinsing; 18, hinged or "drop" table; 19, storage cupboard; 20, hinged ironing-board; 21. cupboard for clothes—baskets, etc.; 22, clothes-chute from bathroom upstairs; 23, dumbwaiter to cellar; 24, tea-wagon.—Mrs. George Lott Selter, Three Mile Bay, N. Y.

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Defy Wind and Cold

with the best, strongest and cheapest cold-weather garment

Brown's Beach Jacket

The Old Reliable Working Garment

Made for rough-and-ready outdoor service of strong knit cloth with a warm knit-in wool-fleece lining. Will not rip, ravel or tear, can be washed and keeps its shape. Properly cut to fit snugly without binding. Three styles—coat with or without collar and vest.

An acceptable Christmas Gift. Ask your dealer.

BROWN'S BEACH JACKET COMPANY
Worcester, Massachusetts.

WITTE Log Saw

Wico Magneto

LOW PRICE
EASY TERMS

COMPLETE outfits, everything you need when you go into timber. No extras to buy. Saws 15 to 25 cords a day. Cheapest to operate—runs all day at cost of 2c an hour per H-P. Burns any fuel with big surplus of power for any work. USE IT FOR OTHER WORK. Completely equipped with WICO magneto, speed and power regulator, throttling governor and 2 fly-wheels so can be used for any other jobs—pumping water, grinding grain, etc.—an all-purpose outfit that will work every day in the year. Only 3 minutes to change from log saw to tree saw—10 seconds to clamp to tree. Fastest felling ever known. Fells trees from any position.

Lifetime Guarantee

FREE BOOK Simply send name today for NEW catalog, lower prices special offers, and how to make money with these rigs. Tells all about engines, sawing outfits and pumpers.

WITTE ENGINE WORKS

6804 Witte Building KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI
6804 Empire Building PITTSBURGH, PA.
6804 Witte Building SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

"3 HOURS SHIPPING SERVICE"

AS LOW AS $10

Buy your saw direct at lowest factory prices. Guaranteed - backed by $10,000 bond.

HERTZLER & ZOOK PORTABLE WOOD SAW

Saws firewood, lumber, lath, posts, etc. Ripping table can be attached. Lowest priced practical saw made. Other styles and sizes at money-making prices. Also H. & Z. all steel Concrete Mixers—money saver on all concrete jobs.

Guaranteed

Write today for **FREE CATALOG** showing all kinds saws, engines, feed mills, concrete mixers and fence. Ford & Fordson Attachments, etc. Full of surprising bargains.

HERTZLER & ZOOK CO.
Box 44 Belleville, Pa.

When writing to advertisers be sure to mention the American Agriculturist

The Finest Gift Stores of all ~ Your Farm Service HARDWARE STORES

Look for the "Tag" in the window!

These suggestions give only a meager idea of the thousands of gifts you will find in a "tag" store. Come in—see these "Gifts of Utility"

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Carpet Sweepers Washing Machines
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Curling Irons Serving Trays
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Food Choppers Kitchen Scales
Flat Silverware
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For Dad, Granddad, Brother or Friend

Camping Equipment Bright Lanterns
Hundreds of Woodworking Tools
Watches Automobile Tool Kits
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Cigar Lighters Smoking Stands
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Don't forget to get the dog a new dog collar

For the Children, too, both Boys and Girls

Toys of all kinds Toy Cooking Sets
Little Wheelbarrows
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Electric Trains Snow Shoes

Santa Claus

Half the fun of Christmas is the selection of suitable presents for your relatives and friends. From little boys and girls to granddad and grandmother there isn't a person but who enjoys looking around in a hardware store. There are so many things to interest you and so many of them make the finest kind of presents. Go to your "Farm Service" Hardware Store and make it your Christmas headquarters. You are always welcome.

Gifts of Utility Hardware

FOUNDED IN 1842

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

DECEMBER 25, 1926

Merry Christmas

Looking Back On 1926

A Western New York Farm and Home Talk

By M. C. BURRITT

LOOKING back over the year 1926 in Western New York, we must set it down as a year in which the weather more than usually influenced crop yields and results in farming. Its general effect was spotted. Spring grains and hay were good, while nearly all cultivated crops except cabbage were seriously injured. Because of low yields as well as a smaller acreage, potato growers will remember 1926 as their second good year in succession. Cabbage growers are also feeling good because of good yields and prices. But fruit growers will remember 1926 as one of the most unsatisfactory years in their history.

M. C. BURRITT.

On the other hand livestock men because of good prices and low feed costs have had a good year. The losses of men growing canning crops were heavy and a large percentage of bean growers lost their crops and secured an injured corn crop with great difficulty. On the whole gains will hardly balance losses in western New York, considering the relative importance of fruit and canning crops, and this section in general has had one of the hardest years in a generation. Coming on top of two or three other seasons almost as bad, its influence in depressing farm land values and in discouraging young men is great. It means that more land than ever will go uncultivated during 1927.

The season started off better than it finished. We were plowing freely by the last week in April. Rains came moderately most of the spring and early summer and crops, especially hay, even suffered somewhat from drought in late July and early August. But by mid-August heavy frequent rains set in again and the fall months were wetter than in 1925. The spring and early summer was cold and crops were late. Although frost fortunately held off until late many crops, notably beans and tomatoes failed to ripen.

Wheat Crop Poor

Wheat sown late in 1925 in a very wet fall was a poor stand and hardly averaged 15 bushels per acre. Oat and barley yields however, favored by a good start and a cool growing season turned out good yields; the former 50 to 60 bushels and the latter 40 to 50 bushels per acre.

Along the Lake beans were a 90 to 100 per cent loss. Farther south perhaps 50 per cent of the crop though injured, was saved. About a third of the corn crop was cut by machine and put up in good shape. The remainder had to be cut by hand, laid on the ground a long time or still stands in the fields, and was seriously injured. The cabbage crop did well all season, but the stand was hurt in low places by excess water. Although it was late and suffered some early injury by freezing it was practically all safely harvested.

It was not a good year for canning crops. Peas with a fairly early start and a cool season did best. Sweet corn yields were light. Tomatoes failed to ripen early enough and many rotted on the vines while still green during the heavy September rains.

Hay was unusually late but a fairly good yield. The first cutting of alfalfa was light due to cool weather and insufficient early rains. Second cuttings made up this loss in yield and some very good third cuttings were secured.

The spring wind-up of the 1925 apple season was disheartening to growers because of losses from fungus in storage and ruinously low prices. There was some tendency to neglect pruning, spraying and cultivation on this account. The bloom of fruit, especially of early varieties, was heavy and the set was good. Fruit in poorly cared for orchards, and there were many of them—was very poor and mostly went to dry houses. There was considerable damage to apples by hail storms in July and even where spraying was thorough and continued there were many side stings on the fruits. The crop was very late—almost a month behind normal. There was almost no market for some early sorts and prices were ruinously low on all varieties. Growers were panicky and didn't know what to do. Canning factories were flooded at their own prices.

Early Fruit Neglected

Most early apples moved into consumption at low prices, few if any were stored and many were wasted. Prices continued low and winter sorts, not sold to canning factories and dry houses, were packed A grade and largely stored. At this writing storages are only half to two-thirds filled and mostly with excellent

(*Continued on page 9*)

A Plowhandle Talk About Cows

Some of the Many Problems Which All Dairymen Face Sooner or Later

By H. E. COOK

THE time of year is at hand when the little things count with dairymen. Animals are dependent upon their caretaker. Cows giving milk and young things that are growing must have feed and care or they fail. Young things should not be confined in stanchions until they are bred, then they seem to get along very well. I dislike to advise the plan that seems best to me because generally it is unsanitary namely to let the young animals run loose with dry bedding put in from day to day, it looks slouchy and especially where young things are kept in the stable with the cows. The tramping of the manure however, keeps the odor down except when the pens are cleaned out. Furthermore cement floors are always wet no matter how carefully we clean them out. Maybe the problem is one for each owner to work out for himself. There is only one good calf pen and that one is artificially heated entirely separate from the cows and that is pretty expensive for the average dairyman.

H. E. COOK

What a pity that market milk does not bring enough to permit of doing all those things that at least are quite like certified milk methods or bordering close to them.

* * *

Will we secure a higher price and one comparable to the cost if we all combine and work and sell a common outlet? I hope we will but when we come to put on the pressure and ask more for our home made product than it can be shipped in here from the West for we shall hear an awful cry to inspect Western milk and let it into our markets less the extra transportation cost.

Milking cows are high even higher than the price of milk. I went into a number of dairies recently and there was not one cow for sale. In one, four nice Holsteins cows were bagging, I asked the owner what they were worth. He said, "If I wanted to sell them I should ask $175.00 a piece" and I am not sure but I would ask as much. They were T. B. tested, right age, about six and ready to begin work.

* * *

T. B. testing is sending a good many cows out of the country, an average I understand of about 10%. This will have a marked effect on cow values and that is sound business. It is a big job to clean up New York State but we will all feel good when it is done. We have on our farms been depending upon buying because of lack of room but I guess our plans will have to be changed to the raising stock plan once more.

PLUMBER (playing at Santa Claus)—*Now I've done it! I've been and forgotten the presents!*
—Passing Show

How big nature's plans are and after all we seem to have little influence over them, if we stick to our main job, if naturally fitted for it and do our best, a fair adjustment finally comes around.

Probably there will always be a sharp competition among dairymen. We get a frequent return which prevents long periods of waiting even if the returns are not large and we do have a chance to partly keep up farm fertility and our product is nature's best food. That is a good deal to say in favor of our business and yet our up-keep is large and a dairyman must always stay on his job, on the other hand we are dealing with live things that ought to keep up an every day interest or does that every day interest finally make for indifference, if so we lose.

* * *

In connection with other matters there is one which is fortunate, the protein feeds are comparatively low in price. Cottonseed meal seems exceedingly low, we are unloading at $36.00 per ton, for 43% one can make up a ration of: 400 lbs. Cottonseed; 400 lbs. Hominy; 600 lbs. Bran; 600 lbs. Midds, at about $32.50 per ton analysing 20% protein. It is some time since that price has been duplicated. There might be some objection to the combination I have made containing so much cotton seed. It happens however, that we have some other feeds including home grown feeds and we shall not have to use the mixture as I have given it. I should however, use it just as I have mixed if necessary.

It is easy to see now that home grown grain feeds for our cows will not increase next year if prices remain at the present level and we are being urged to increase our milk supply for the local markets.

Our soils will not let us do everything we

(*Continued on page 6*)

What's Wrong With the Apple Industry?

Let's Stop Talking and Try to Find the Road Out of the Woods

By G. E. SNYDER,

Fruit Grower, Orleans County, New York

PROBABLY none of the various branches of farming today is in greater need of help than the fruit growing industry, particularly that branch of it that out-rivals all others, the growing of the "King of Fruits" the great apple industry. For the past five or six years it has been a bitter struggle in all parts of the country, not to make the business pay, not merely to break even, but to just hang on by the teeth until we can get a few breaks of the right kind and get started going again. Of course there have been various things that have contributed to the long row of lean years for the apple grower, but that does not alter the fact that we have had them and that we are pretty well discouraged waiting for something to turn up. A good many of us begin to believe that it is poor business to wait for things to "turn up." We may turn up ourselves first.

Many fruitgrowers are thinking and thinking seriously. Every time a group of them get together the discussion turns, without fail, to some of the phases of the old question. "What is the matter with the apple industry?" Can we not do something to put it on a profitable basis again? Are we hopelessly lost? Are we going to give up without a struggle? Are we going to simply sit and wait for something to turn up or are we going to put a little thought, a little action into our business, get off the waiting list and take some constructive action that will possibly put the old business back on a paying basis again? We have dreamed and talked and fiddled for the past six years. Isn't that about long enough for a business as large as the apple industry to spend in one nap? Isn't it about time we woke up, looked around, and at least tried to find the road out of the woods? We talk and talk and talk and then go on committing the same blunders, year after year. With all our talk very little has been done for the industry for years and very many things have been done during these years that have been a positive detriment to us. The amount of damage we have done ourselves is so great as to be appalling. Isn't it about time we did something beside talk? Isn't it about time we got down to some kind of constructive work?

Just what is the situation. Let us try and have a fair analysis to start with. Why have we found ourselves on the losing side of the ledger so long? The answer to the question is much simpler than the solution of the difficulty. It is simply the workings of the old law of supply and demand, nothing more, nothing less. We may wiggle and twist. We may lay it to all manner of things. We may write and talk for days on end about the various contributing factors, but the fact remains, if we had a few less apples than the consumers wanted, no matter how we packed them, what we packed them in, or how many grades we used, we would sell them at a profit. You can't get away from that fact. What then must we do to make our business profitable? Isn't it as plain as the nose on your face? What would any other manufacturer do? We are apple manufacturers, nothing more, nothing less. What must we do? The only thing we can do, the only thing any manufacturer in any other line would do, is to at least try to maintain a proper balance between the supply and the demand. The amount of the supply and the strength of the demand positively regulates the price. Other contributing factors may vary it somewhat, but get this main fact and let it soak in deep. Supply and demand are the main factors in making prices on any commodity. Here again we have a simple plain proposition to face. We must do one of two things, or better still, both of them. We must either reduce the supply or stimulate the demand. Isn't that a simple statement of the actual facts of the case? Isn't it self evident? If then we have arrived at an understanding of the salient factors affecting the situation can we not get down to the actual business of trying to find some means of handling one or both of the horns of the dilemma.

We will assume that we are all agreed on these facts that supply and demand are the principal factors in making prices; that as manufacturers of apples it is up to us to try to balance the supply with the demand; that, if the supply exceeds the demand, as has been shown to be the case for several years past, we must either reduce the supply or increase the demand. Well, what are we going to do about it?

The writer proposes to discuss the proposition from various angles not so much in the hope that his ideas may be adopted, although he believes in them, but more that this discussion may lead others to come to the bat with other and better ideas, and that discussion may result that will bring out points that will be of benefit to the industry. If not, God help us. Some say Let Congress help, but congressional help is a mighty debatable question. There is an old saying "God helps those who help themselves." Let's take off our coats, spit on our hands and try mightily to help ourselves. If we must ask Congress for help let us make it simple and something that every one can understand. How many of us understand much of anything about the present farm relief measures that are before Congress and that are being used so much by politicians to "spread eagle" over?

Let us first discuss the proposition of the reduction of the supply as that seems to be the simpler side of the question, and possibly more easily and quickly accomplished, later taking up the other side, first of holding what demand we have at present and not destroying it as we are now doing; second, increasing that demand; and third, in at least trying to create new demands for apples in possibly now uncharted fields.

How are we going to reduce the supply? The only way I know of is to reduce it. Simple, isnt' it? Mr. Phillips of the Apple Shippers tells us there are not too many good apples grown and that, if only the good apples were put on the market, we would find a ready sale for all of them. Commissioner Pyrke, Mr. VanBuren and others confirm this statement. I believe it to be true. So do you. Why in the world then, when we do know it, when we have the control of the supply in our own hands do we go on year after year, biting off our own noses, ruining our own business, by the rotten practice of putting on the market a lot of poor apples for which we get practically nothing, filling up the consumer with these poor apples, ruining their taste for apples of any kind, and making a glutted market for what good apples we do have. Talk about "Dumb Doras" was there ever

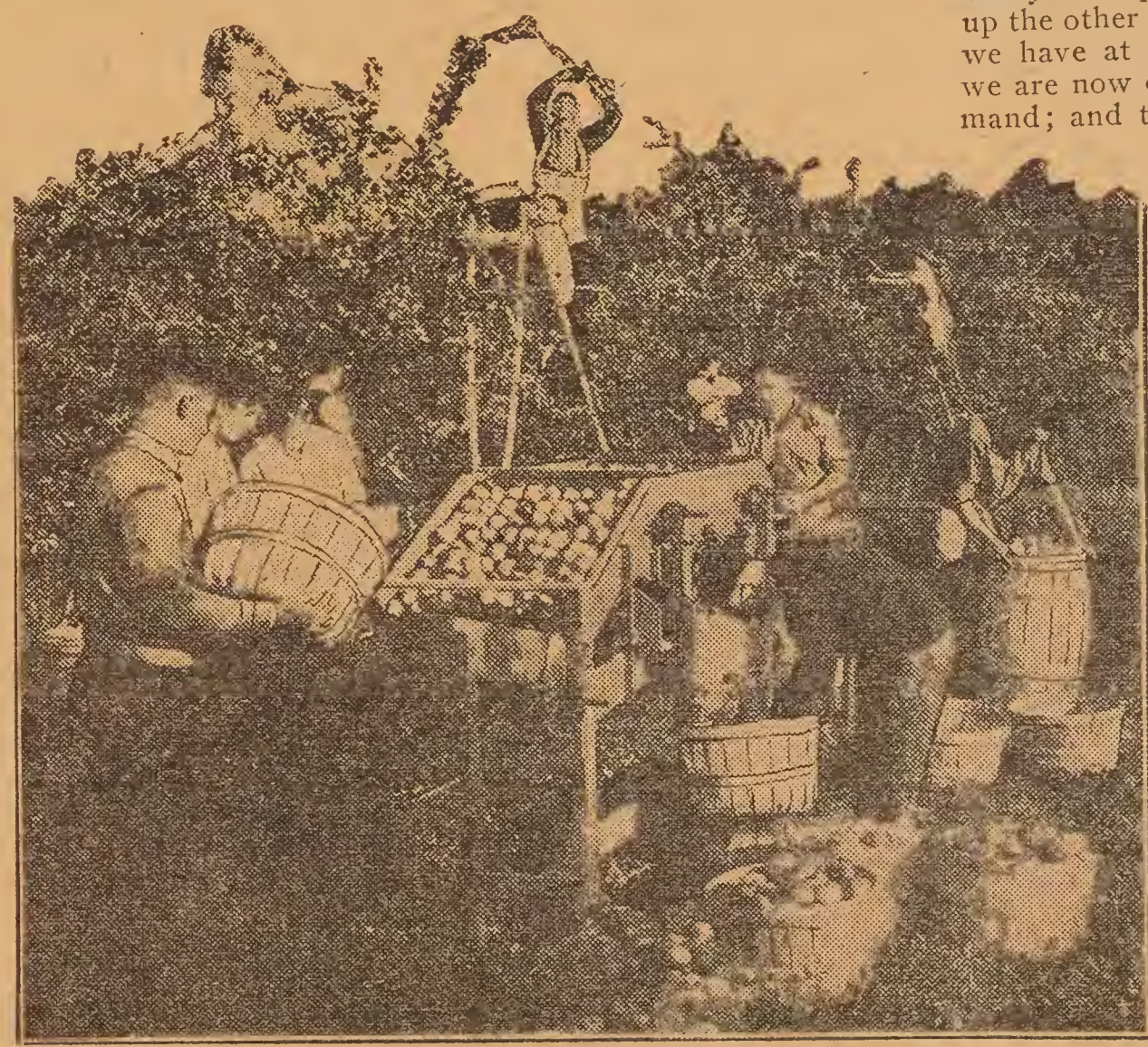
(*Continued on page 7*)

Time To Get Busy

EARLY in December I traveled for some distance by automobile through the heart of the apple section of Western New York. On this trip I saw literally hundreds of bushels of apples, unpicked on the trees or rotting on the ground because the selling price would not pay for the cost of harvesting.

On the next day I attempted to buy a Western New York apple in the railroad station at Rochester and was told that there was none for sale, but they did have Oregon apples at 10c apiece. I bought one, ate half of it and threw the other half away because it was dry, pithy and tasteless. This happened, mind you, in the city of Rochester which is the center of what is considered the greatest fruit belt in the world.

Well may Eastern fruit-growers ask themselves, "What is the matter?" Here is the greatest of markets right under their noses and into these markets come train loads of apples grown three thousand miles away, while Eastern growers' products often cannot be sold for the costs of gathering. As Mr. Snyder so well states in the article on this page, is it not about time to stop talking and lay out a program back of which every Eastern fruit-grower can unite?--E. R. Eastman.



"There are not too many good apples grown and if only the good apples were put on the market we would find a ready sale for all of them . . . . Let each state adopt federal grades and cut out State packing laws if this is necessary. A dual system of packing such as we have here is worse than none at all. The New York mark means nothing out of the State now, dishonest packers having given it a bad reputation."

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

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How Shall the State Develop Its Water Power?

ONE of the most vital and far reaching issues before the American people today is the question of the natural water power resources. Sometime ago in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST we told of some gigantic plans to dam the tides in the Bay of Fundy from which power enough could be developed to supply all of the needs of all of New England.

In New York State this issue has recently come to a head because of the desire of electric light and power corporations to obtain on long term leases from the State water power privileges of the St. Lawrence and Niagara Rivers. The AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, in our September 4th issue, had a feature article by Roy G. Finch, Engineer of the State of New York, showing what the tremendous possibilities are in obtaining electric power through natural water power resources. In speaking of the St. Lawrence River alone, you may remember that Mr. Finch said:

"Unfortunately a majority of the people of the State have not the slightest conception as to the magnitude of this wonderful resource or a realization that the harnessing of these waters (the St. Lawrence) could provide four times the power that could be generated at Muscle Shoals and nearly twice that now produced at Niagara Falls."

This question of water power development is all the more important because we know that the next quarter century will be the age of electricity, and this electric power will be developed chiefly from water power. Now the great question before the people of New York and a question which will be sooner or later before the people of every state is: **Shall these natural resources be controlled by the people themselves through their state government or shall the state lease the control of their water power rights to private corporations on long time leases?**

Generally speaking, we are opposed to the principle of government ownership or operation. With some exceptions, government mixing in business has always been and always will be inefficient and expensive. One of the chief reasons why taxes are so ruinous at present is too much government activity. However, we agree with Governor Smith to the extent that there is too much at stake in the future development of water power and electricity for the people to tie up their control of these great natural resources now owned by the people for a matter of fifty years. Who can tell what the next half century will bring forth? Think of the mechanical development of the past fifty years and then judge whether you want to lose control of one of your most valuable sources of power. We are open minded in the matter and have no hard and fast rule to lay down except that THERE SHOULD BE NO UNDUE HASTE ON THIS ISSUE OF FIXING THE POLICY FOR CONTROLLING THE STATE'S WATER POWER RESOURCES FOR A LONG TERM OF YEARS.

Governor Smith has suggested before any definite plan is acted upon that a special committee be appointed consisting of some of the best informed men on these problems in the State to draw up a plan to be presented to the Legislature for determining the best method of conserving the people's rights in their water power resources and at the same time developing these resources in the quickest and most efficient manner. We think this is a constructive and worthwhile suggestion and it should be accepted.

Consumption of Milk Increasing

"The dairy industry has done very little in an organized way to tell the public the necessity of dairy products in the diet and to support generally this basic scientific knowledge which it has been handed." —Dr. E. V. McCollum.

PROBABLY no man in the world knows more about proper diet for both men and animals than Dr. McCollum, who has spent a lifetime on scientific investigation of the subject. Dairymen owe him more than they can ever repay because he has taken the lead in proving to the consumer the great need of plenty of dairy products in the diet. It is chiefly because of Dr. McCollum and other great scientists like him that milk consumption in the United States has rapidly increased from year to year until in 1925 it reached the highest point in the nation's history. The quantity of milk, including cream, consumed in fluid form in 1925 reached the tremendous total of 54,326,000,000 pounds, an increase of 1,554,000,000 pounds over 1924. Per capita consumption of milk and cream for the country as a whole is estimated at 2.1 pints a day.

It is an outstanding fact that the increase in consumption has been greatest in those cities where milk consumption campaigns have been conducted. Agriculture is today at a low ebb of prosperity compared with other lines of business. One of the reasons is that the farmer and his organization have not been as aggressive in advertising and selling his products as has other business. What Dr. McCollum says about the need of telling the consumer about the value of dairy products applies also to nearly everything else the farmer grows.

Still the Taxes Climb

AT the risk of being tiresome, we are going to continue to repeat the facts about the serious tax situation which is ruining thousands of farmers until popular opinion becomes aroused enough to put a stop to the constantly rising costs of state and local government.

From June 30, 1919 to August 30, 1925, the national debt was *reduced* from about $25,500,000,000 to $19,250,000,000. But during this same period, the local debt was *increased* at the rate of over a billion dollars a year. More than this, state and local governments are issuing tax exempt securities at the rate of $1,300,000,000 a year. In other words, local government is going into debt through loans, the income of which is exempt from all taxes and makes no contribution to the great burden which the citizens of every community must bear directly or indirectly.

Between 1919 and 1924 Federal taxes declined 39 per cent. DURING THE SAME PERIOD THE TAXES OF THE STATES INCREASED 87 PER CENT AND THAT OF THEIR LOCAL SUBDIVISIONS 56 PER CENT. Putting it in actual dollars and cents, during the last five years, the average American family paid $92.64 less to Washington either directly or indirectly and $61.31 more to their local government. During the year 1925 only 17 out of 48 states were living within their income. We all well know that individuals who regularly live in excess of their income sooner or later face financial ruin. The same principle is just as true of a state, city, county or township. These facts are especially serious to farm people because the expenditures for state and local government must be borne by the owners and users of real property.

We have constantly emphasized in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST some of the things that must be done if the situation is to be remedied. WE CANNOT CONTINUE TO EAT OUR CAKE AND HAVE IT TOO. If we are going to continue to demand that government do the things that we should do for ourselves, and if we must have every kind of public luxury, we must of course expect to pay for it. Farmers know from long experience that the way to cut down expenses is to stop spending. Is it not about time that the people, particularly those who own property and pay these taxes, should demand a period of public economy until such time at least as public income has a chance to catch up with expenses? Is it not time that every citizen, both in city and county, assume a personal responsibility to make it plain to government officials through resolutions at Grange and other meetings and through individual action that the time has now come to stop the increasing rise in the costs of state and local government?

Station WGY Has Good Farm Radio Programs

"I am writing you to express my appreciation of your agricultural program to which I have just been listening through WHAM at Rochester, N. Y. The program tonight was especially good and I trust we may be favored with other programs of a like nature. Thanking you for your efforts in this matter, I remain—D. T. L., Webster, N. Y."

WE wonder how many of our people are listening in to the good farm programs broadcast from WGY, the General Electric Company station at Schenectady, and other cooperating stations like WHAM at Rochester every Wednesday evening at 7:20 P. M. These stations are paying especial attention to broadcasting material of particular interest to farm people in addition to the splendid literary and musical programs liked by everybody. Every Wednesday evening AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST cooperates with station WGY in furnishing for its farm program a brief summary of the most outstanding agricultural news of the week. If you like what we are trying to do, or if you have suggestions as to how this service may be improved, why not write us or station WGY at Schenectady?

Eastman's Chestnuts

ONE of the earliest things that I can remember is riding with mother and father in the old farm democrat in a long Memorial Day parade to the cemetery to decorate the graves of Civil War Veterans. Father was a soldier and I was brought up in the atmosphere of the legends, stories and spirit of the Grand Army of the Republic. Once in a great while I still see one of the old boys in his faded blue uniform but there are now few left of what was in many respects the finest army in all the history of the world.

Somewhere out of memory's pages, I have found a G. A. R. story that we used to laugh at. It happened during one of the parades at an annual encampment.

A woman in the crowd of spectators made herself not only conspicuous, but rather a nuisance by the way she carried on. She waved a flag with such vigor as to endanger the bystanders and yelled to deafen them. An annoyed man in the crowd after politely requesting her to moderate her enthusiasm, quite without effect, bluntly told her to shut up.

"Shut up yourself!" she retorted in high indignation. "IF YOU HAD BURIED TWO HUSBANDS WHO HAD SERVED IN THE WAR, YOU WOULD BE HURRAHING, TOO."

What A. A. Folks Are Thinking

A Selection of Interesting Letters From the Thousands We Receive

I HAVE just read with interest your article entitled "Give farmers on dirt roads better service".

As an inhabitant of one of the hill communities mentioned in this article, I am in position to know that the conditions as set forth are correct. For many years past the interests of the farmers on the hills have received no consideration on the part of the press or the public. We simply don't exist as far as others are concerned. We are heavily taxed and the money so secured is all spent on the main highways while the back roads remain impassable. This is one of the reasons why so many farms are deserted.

Let us have some more articles of this kind. Perhaps it will wake people up to the fact that there are people living off the main highways, and that they are just as human and deserve the same consideration as other people. Thank you.—L. L.

* * *

There Are Good Cow Dogs

I SHOULD like to tell those who read the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST that there are such things as good cow dogs. We have had two. Since our last cow dog went we have had four and so far have been unable to get a good one.

Our last dog would go nearly a mile and bring them as carefully as we could have done. When he reached the creek he would sit and wait for them to drink. When they were through he would drive them carefully to the barn.

He would drive the hogs in the pen or get the horses. If we wanted a hen caught he would catch and hold her. He kept the hens from the house without being told. At night he barked if a stray animal or a person came near the house. He kept skunks, coons and foxes away from the chicken coops at night. During the day he would drive hawks away that came for chickens.

If anyone had attacked the family he would instantly have taken their part. Such a dog is hard to find and invaluable to his owner. However, they can be found and we are going to keep looking. It is regretable that there are so few good dogs to be found on farms.—E. M. C.

* * *

Discontent on the Farm

QUITE recently we were invited into a farm home for dinner. While listening to the radio.—Yes there was a radio, victrola, and organ, electric lights, and a phone, my attention would wander to the conversation carried on by the farmers present. It consisted of wails and complaints about the hardships to be borne by the tenant farmer. When we were called to the dinner table I was justly amazed at the injustice of the complaints of the average tenant farmer. Of course we have vexing problems to solve. But need we be so complaining about it? We ought to enjoy, without grumbling, the contest of life. The fight we must put into it to make it a success. We are promised only bread and water. But here I counted fifteen different kinds of food, topped off with ice-cream. Vegetables, meats, pies, cakes and fruits. It struck me more forcibly than ever before. All these farmers have big healthy families, all of whom can sit down at such a table and eat of any and everything, apparently without any ill effect. No immediate injury at least.

I thought we ought to get down on our knees and thank God for our wonderful blessings instead of complaining of want and the lack of money. Instead of saying. Father we thank Thee for these blessings set before us. We ought to say. "Father we do sincerely thank Thee for this Thy wonderful manifestation of Thy goodness in allowing us to enjoy all this in spite of our complaining and grumbling. Forgive us for past complaining. Help us to realize what we owe to Thee and this old earth Thou hast given us to till, having promised a seed time and harvest always."

What if we do not have so much money for clothes and pleasures. Do we really need it? Is it best for us to have so much? Let the city folks have the clothes and pleasures in place of some of the things we enjoy, that are denied them. I am thankful for the health and food for my family who have never suffered from cold or hunger, even though we do not have even enough money sometimes. When sickness and death come we will know nothing else matters, and wonder why we ever murmured so in health. I will end by quoting something I read in a newspaper today. "Even the good fisherman doesn't like his fish to bite too easily. He wants a scrap —a fight—a contest."

But these knockers. Are they successful? Have they friends? Have they risked, have they built, have they sacrificed anything? Who ever heard of a successful knocker?

Jesus said that the poor would always be with us. Not that He wanted poor people in the world or those who were unfortunate, but that He recognized a fact and knew human nature.

Let us hope that does not mean the tenant farmer. We have plenty of troubles I admit, but why not take them more cheerfully? It is better to be a booster and cheer dispenser than a gloom spreader.—A Farm Woman.

* * *

Do You Believe in Santa Claus?

TODAY Mr. Ohm, one of our editors, showed me a letter from his little daughter addressed to Santa Claus. When you are privileged to read a letter to Santa Claus, know then that you gaze upon one of the most sublime things in all the world, the visible manifestations from that unknown land of Somewhere in which dwells the Spirit of Childhood.

E. R. Eastman

As I read the little note written in a wavering and uncertain hand, but with unquestioning faith in the general goodness of things, and as I watch my own seven-year-old Bobby count the days "till Santa Claus comes", I am conscious of a little feeling of sadness, a sense of loss as the memory returns of my own childhood days when I too dwelt in that enchanted land of imagination where all the world is fairyland, where unreality is real, where dreams come true, and where Santa Claus is really Santa Claus.

When I see these little people who dwell with us in body and yet in spirit are so far away, I wonder sometimes if they are not right and if we grown-ups are not all wrong. In our own esteem, to be sure, we are so important and so sophisticated and so wise, but after all, are we? What, comparatively speaking, do we really know? What is this world we dwell in for such a little time? What is this thing we call Life? What this so-called knowedge for which we have traded the faith of chidhood? Was it not some thoughts like these that Jesus must have had in mind when He said unless we become as little children, we cannot enter the kingdom of heaven?

So I for one am sorry that we grown-ups cannot see in spirit Santa Claus as clearly as the little folks. But still in our hearts, no matter how cynical and sophisticated we are, we KNOW that there IS a Santa Claus, a Santa Claus who is the symbol of Love, clothed with even more of magic and power than the one to whom the little folks write their letters—a Santa Claus Who knows all about this strange journey we call Life and Who is leading us along the way to an infinite and divine goal.—E. R. Eastman.

Too Much Government Irrigation

I ALWAYS look forward to the appearance of the "Old Reliable" in my home each week, although living in the southwest at the present time. I am still as much interested in eastern farm news as ever and have the interests of the eastern farmer at heart.

I would like to call your attention to a matter which will be of vital interest to any farmer in the East in the near future. As you, of course are aware, large irrigation projects are being proposed before Congress and being opened up throughout the west and especially the southwest, which will bring vast areas under cultivation. The effect on agriculture and its products when this takes place can be easily predicted.

From my own personal observation the farmers living in the sections already under irrigation are not as prosperous as those farming under ordinary conditions. Would like to see comments on this situation in your paper.—J. B. Quick, Glendale, Ariz.

* * *

Concerning Antiques And Collectors

THERE is no fad of our day which is more prevalent and to me more non-understandable than the collection of antiques—or as I saw it written the other day on a roadside sign "anteeks"—a genuine triumph of simplified spelling.

The ramifications of the trade go every where and it must be attaining the dignity of a great national industry just like moving pictures or bootlegging.

Recently I was at the place of a dealer who had literally a barn full of modern nondescript plunder. His confession as to the amount of cash involved in his monthly turnover was astonishing—almost unbelievable.

Of course there are some high class collectors, genuine enthusiasts with real knowledge of their subject who collect understandingly, sympathetically and with discrimination but their mob of followers buy anything which is said to be old—including sets of Colonial glass wear that came off the ten cent counter since the middle nineties.

The furnishings of the homes of pioneer days were on the whole meager and primitive to the last degree although even then there were certain families of relative wealth and position who possessed silver, pewter, glass and china of European manufacture along with mahogany and rosewood furniture that was the product of the best craftsmen of the time and that was and always will be beautiful.

I am glad that here and there are being established museums which are gathering and will preserve for future generations the best specimens of early manufacturers in household furnishings and textiles. As we come to understand what they accomplished we shall view with something like reverence the Herculean tasks which our forebears performed in the years which no man now remembers.

But I cannot understand the type of mind which purchases things merely because they are old and without regard or decent respect for the history that lies behind them.

(*Continued on page* 8)

"Doncha believe in Santa Claus er nothin'?" "Sure I does, just before Christmas, but after that I always begins tuh have my doubts."—Life.

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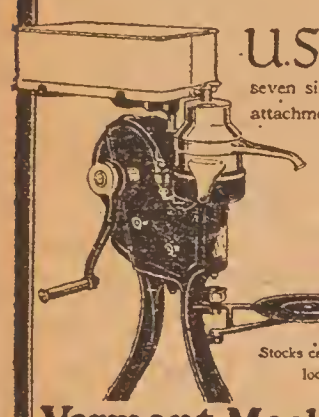

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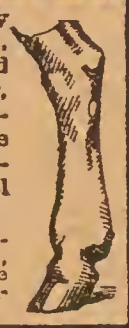

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The Problem of Bootleg Eggs

Storage Eggs Often Sold As Fresh---Laws Needed to Define Market Terms

By H. DEANE PHILLIPS

(Until recently in charge of enforcing the New York State Cold Storage Law for the State Department of Farms and Markets.)

LATELY we have been hearing a great deal about "bootleg" milk and cream, but there is another sort of bootlegging going on which is equally harmful to eastern farmers and consumers. This is the sale of cold storage eggs as "fresh" eggs, in violation of the laws in most of our eastern states; and it is high time that more people realize the extent of this traffic and the impossibility of preventing it under present laws.

Just how extensive this bootleg egg traffic is, no one can be quite certain because of its secrecy. We do know, however, that during the Fall and early Winter months, when egg production is at its lowest, only about 20% to 25% as many eggs are being laid by hens as are being consumed. The remaining 75% to 80%, therefore, must be cold storage eggs. Any city housewife knows that no 75% of the eggs she buys during this period are sold to her honestly as cold storage eggs.

Replace Bona Fide Fresh Eggs

It is obvious that at certain times of year our markets are literally flooded with these "bootleg" eggs. Every egg thus sold takes the place of some bona fide fresh egg, thereby lowering the price level for all eastern farm eggs. Nor is the effect on the consumer to be ignored. When a housewife buys what she supposes are "strictly fresh" eggs, only to find them deteriorated and stale, it has an immediate effect on the demand for all eggs, including those which are really fresh and of good quality.

The widespread violation of any law in this fashion is a serious matter, but in this case in all honesty it may be said that the trouble is not with the enforcement officials. The real difficulty lies in the cold storage law itself.

Hard to Prosecute Violations

To compel proper observance of any law it must be possible to gather direct evidence and to prosecute successfully those who violate it. In the case of the cold storage egg sold as a fresh egg, this means proof in court that some particular egg, seized as evidence, has actually been in cold storage.

The trouble is that a cold storage egg looks just like any other egg. Both outside and inside, it *is* just like any other egg. It may be deteriorated and stale—but so may an egg which has never been in storage. It may have developed a disagreeable flavor—but so may a bona fide fresh egg if it has been carelessly handled. In short, there is no known way to distinguish a cold storage egg from any other egg. The enforcement official can prove that it is a poor egg, but it is an entirely adequate defense for the alleged violator to assert that the egg "got that way" without ever having been in storage.

Circumstantial Evidence Necessary

In the absence of any direct test which will stand in court, therefore, officials have been compelled to fall back on securing circumstantial evidence. In this they are aided by a provision in most of the state laws which requires that the crates in which eggs are stored shall be marked with the words, "Cold Storage", and the dates when received and delivered from storage. But, even with this help, enforcement is not as easy as it might seem. The marks are sometimes scraped off the cases or the eggs are transferred to an unmarked crate; and any egg once removed from a marked crate in the retail store is not an easy thing to trace.

Neverthcless, if officials only had to contend with eggs stored in their own state, or in states where marking of the crates is required, they would be able to give a reasonably strict and effective enforcement of the law. The thing which really defeats their best efforts is the Western egg.

These eggs from the west are arriving on our markets in an ever-increasing flood. Many of them come from states which have no cold storage laws or from states where such laws are enforced very leniently on inter-state shipments; some are even shipped direct from cold storage warehouses in such states actually billed as "fresh" eggs. In the absence of any Federal cold storage law there is at least no legal bar to such a practice. Others of these eggs arrive on our markets properly billed as "cold storage", but bearing no mark on the crate to prove it. In consequence, they pass on into the channels of trade, to be sold either as "cold storage" or "fresh" eggs, according to the conscience of the particular dealer who happens to have them in his possession. To trace these unmarked western cold storage eggs is obviously an impossible task for the enforcement official.

Marking the Individual Egg Impractical

This difficulty with the western cold storage egg also brings out the weakness of one of the solutions which is still being urged by some people, namely: to require that each individual coldd storage egg be marked in some fashion on the shell when it is placed in storage.

This plan, as many know, has already been tried in New York State and has been given up as ineffective and misleading. Of course, no egg thus marked on the shell can be palmed off as a fresh egg; but the trouble is that no state can enforce such a regulation beyond its own border. Unmarked cold storage eggs continue to arrive on the markets from other states and cannot be prevented from doing so. Yet, the housewife comes to depend on the mark and thinks that only marked eggs are cold storage eggs; she is thus more easily fooled than ever, where such a regulation is in force.

Federal Legislation Practically Impossible

If a Federal law could be passed requiring the marking of the individual cold storage egg in all states, it might solve the problem; but there is little chance of Federal legislation of any sort affecting the cold storage industry. Three fairly recent attempts to pass a mild sort of law through Congress have been defeated, and these failures were so complete that there is little prospect that the project will ever be revived.

The main trouble with this whole situation is that we have been "barking up the wrong tree" in our cold storage legislation. Good eggs and poor eggs cannot be separated merely on the basis of whether they have been in cold storage or not. What the consumer wants, and what the eastern farmer needs, is protection against all deteriorated and stale eggs now being sold as "fresh" eggs—entirely irrespective of whether they have or have not been in cold storage.

Need to Define Fresh Eggs

To speak more frankly, we need protection against the western farm egg just as much as against the cold storage egg. Under the present law such an egg can be legally sold as a "fresh" egg because it has never been in cold storage. Actually, at most times of year, it is a much deteriorate egg when it arrives on our eastern markets. It is seldom shipped direct, but

(Continued on page 15)

A Plowhandle Talk About Cows

(Continued from page 2)

would like to do. I expect therefore that we won't do very much different this year from what we did last year.

In conclusion let me suggest that the present shortage of a half million quarts of milk daily seems to have made no impression on the New York market if so no one has made an offer to dairymen to produce extra milk under a fixed guaranty.

Wouldn't you think that when such a shortage takes place we would receive a direct offer at least for the extra production.—H. E. Cook.

A Job for the Associations

THE biggest job of the milk producers' association is not the disposition of the milk produced by their members, but the curtailment of the production so that it is not in excess of the demand. Agricultural papers and farm leaders may preach year in and year out about the unprofitable production by the "wasteers," the well known "one-third" of all the cows in the United States, but, like the weather, everybody is talking about it and no one does anything about it. This is the job for the associations, and they neglect it.

Think what could be done by the Dairymen's League of New York, the New England Milk Producers' Association, the Michigan Milk Producers' Association, the Interstate Milk Producers' Association (Philadelphia) and the other strong organizations of the country if they would spend some of the funds they collect from their members in an intensive campaign along these two lines:

1. Raise heifer calves only from pure-bred sires out of heavy-producing dams, and then only in sufficient numbers to renew the herd losses. Raise no heifer calves except pure-breds to be sold to other dairymen. It is rarely that any money can be made in raising calves, for usually they are grown at a loss, and to raise them merely means adding eventually to the over production of milk. If you have a surplus of calves or cows, sell them to the butcher and not to another dairyman.

2. Keep no "boarders" or "waster" cows but sell them to the butcher; do not pass them along to another dairyman.

The associations might well appropriate a certain sum yearly to send inspectors to the farms of all their members to buy up the low-producing, unprofitable "waster" cows and sell them to the slaughter houses.

The difficulties of the dairy industry are due to the production of surplus milk which is taken by the milk companies at butter prices. Stopping the raising of surplus calves and killing the "boarder" cows will soon remove the surplus.

Which association will be the first to start the good work?

(Courtesy The Larro Dairyman.)

"Johnnie, what on earth is Uncle shouting for?"

"I don't know, Mummie, unless perhaps I put rather too much holly in the bathroom." —Humorist

What's Wrong With the Apple Industry?

(*Continued from page 3*)

anything more dumb practiced by supposedly rational people engaged in a business from which they are trying to make a profit or a living.

Well, what are we going to do about it? I said before the way to reduce surplusses was to reduce them. There is no commodity grown on the farm I believe, where the surplus can be controlled as easily, as fairly to the consumer and the producer, and as profitably, as apples at present. It can be done by estblishing a regulation, either by legislation or by an agreement among the growers and dealers not to pack and ship anything, except to a byproduct factory, any apples below a certain standard set by an established board, federal or otherwise, and based upon the estimated crop to be harvested each year. As an example, take this year with its enormous crop; the board could issue a regulation requiring that no apples be packed or shipped below the standard of U. S. No. 1. On a lighter year the board might say that no apples lower than U. S. No. 2 might be shipped and on a very light year, so that there might be apples for all, they might remove all restrictions. Make it flexible so as to protect both consumer and producer.

Federal Grades Workable

Probably many of you agree with me that this would practically settle most of our troubles but doubt whether it could be made workable. I am not a lawyer and congress does a lot of things I don't understand but I am putting up the proposition, at the risk of exposing my ignorance, that congress, while it is establishing Federal Farm Boards for the control of other crop surpluses, establish a Federal Fruit Board with the above powers. How about it you constitutional lawyers? They have established federal grades for apples that are legal. Why not go a step farther when it means so much to a great industry?

Let each state adopt federal grades and cut out state packing laws if this is necessary. Personally I believe the New York packing law has outlived its usefulness and should be taken off the books as speedily as possible. A dual system of packing such as we have here is worse than none at all. New York marks mean nothing outside of the state now, dishonest packers having given it a bad reputation. One thing we can do this winter that will help the industry in this state is to have the legislature wipe the New York packing law off the books and adopt federal grades. Then we will all have to ship honest packs all over the country and not just to points in New York state.

The Surplus Problem

If it is found to be impossible to legislate for the control of apple surpluses, while it is possible to do so for corn, cotton, hogs, wheat, etc., we will simply have to go it alone. Let us start a nation wide movement in the apple growing states for uniform grading, preferably federal grades, and sign up every grower and dealer to abide by the rulings of an Apple board to be established by the industry itself from all the interested states and try, trusting to the common sense of those whose money is tied up in the business, to carry it out, back it up with a campaign of publicity of the right sort that would promote apple sales and help those trying to carry out the apple board's program, and mercilessly expose any dealer or grower trying to make a personal profit by breaking the rules and regulations of the board.

We are in an excellent position to control our apple surpluses easily and simply if we can only get together, if we can only forget our little, petty, local ideas and consider it as a national program. Will we do it? God only knows. May be we are as dull, as stupid, and as dumb as some of our city cousins seem to think we are. Maybe we will just sit and wait for something to turn up. If we do we are going to justify our city cousins ideas of us and it wont be long before we will be going in to ask them for a job.

Why has the demand for apples fallen off so for the past five, ten or fifteen years? Every period shows a decrease in percapita consumption. We are not increasing demand. We are not holding our own. We are continually dropping. Why? We have ourselves only to blame. We of the east are to blame in one way and those of the west are equally guilty in another.

Why Folks Buy Apples

Why do people buy apples? What makes them want them? In other words, what makes the demand for apples? Two things, sight and taste. We talk and advertise a little about health, but the fact remains that it is the eye and the palate that make the appeal. Taste is really the most important thing for, without the taste, there will be only a limited demand no matter how pretty they may look, however the eye is an important factor in creating demand. You must first get by the eye before you get to the palate. The eye is the first thing to attract and, after the palate has had its turn, then there are two sources of attraction, provided it is suited, or better enticed a bit.

We must get by the eye first and that is where we of the east are most guilty. We do not know how to pack apples to make them attractive. The old barrel was probably the best package that could be obtained when our grandfathers were growing apples. They hewed out the staves and shaved the hoops and made themselves a much better package than anything in the line of a box known at that time for their use. They were wise. They used the best thing to be had. Are we? We of the east are still using the same old package, seventy-five years behind the times. Lacking the ambition, or that good old word my father used, gumption, to make the change to a modern way. We are afraid we cannot get them packed. We just can't screw up our courage to try it, and go on packing in the same old archaic barrel, and go on putting the dear old apple, king of fruits, our bread and butter, our source of pleasure if we are ever to have any—our automobiles, our personal comforts, our children's health and education, before the public, our customers, in the most unattractive manner known to mankind.

Appeal to the Eye

Unattractive. Do you know why oranges have increased in per capita consumption three or four times in a few years while apples, in the same time have decreased nearly one-half? Go into a grocery and see a barrel of apples on the floor that has been opened a day or two and along side of it a box of oranges beautifully packed. Which attracts the eye most? If you haven't had this experience, go into a grocery today and try it out. Go into several and see for yourself one reason why the consumption of oranges as compared with apples is six times greater than it was a few years ago. SIX times greater. Think of it. Unattractive. Our own fault. Why not give the old apple a fair show. Why not box them? It is so simple a solution. Anybody can box apples. There is no pioneering to be done. This kind of package is well known and used all over. No matter how poor the color may be, any apple looks 100% better in a box than in a barrel. Any of the other styles of packages we have been trying out lately, cartons, corrugated boxes, etc., are new packages and necessarily require a lot of pioneering work before they can be established. It means organization, cooperative work, quantity production, and this takes time.

(*Continued on page 11*)

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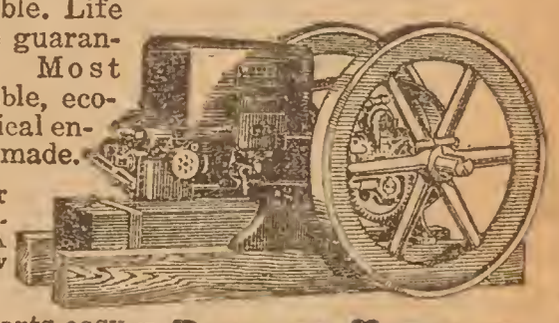

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Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

MILK PRICES

THE following are the December prices for milk in the basic zone of 201-210 miles from New York City.

Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield and Non-Pool prices are on the basis of 3%.

Class		Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers
1	Fluid Milk	$3.10	$2.95
2	Fluid Cream		2.20
2 A	Fluid Cream	2.36*	
2 B	Ice Cream	2.46	
2 C	Soft Cheese	2.41	
3	Evap., Cond., Milk Powder, Hard Cheese	2.25	2.15
4	Butter and American cheese	Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American cheese.	

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average.

**Class 2A price shown includes 15c per 100 lbs. of whole milk if no profitable distribution is made of skim. The base price without skim value is $2.21. 6c per 100 lbs. is to be added for each 1/10 of 1% butterfat in classes 2a and 2b.*

Non-Pool Prices

The Non-Pooling Dairymen's Co-Operative Association, Inc., announces for the month of December, 1926, a flat price of $3.47 per 100 lbs. in the 201-210 mile zone for 3% milk subject to published freight differentials and an addition of 4c per point of butter fat above 3%. The dealer to take all the milk delivered by his producers. $3.46 per 100 lbs. to be paid to the producer, and 1c per 100 lbs. to be paid to the Non-Pooling Dairymen's Co-Operattive Association, Inc.

Interstate Producers

The Interstate Milk Producers Association (Philadelphia Price Plan), announce the receiving station prices or the price to the farmer in the 201 to 210-mile zone from Philadelphia for 3% milk is $2.54. In the 101 to 110 mile-zone, the price is $2.64. The November surplus price for 3% milk is reported as $1.97 per cwt.

November Prices Announced

The Dairymen's League announces the following November prices for 3.5% milk:

Gross	$2.784
Expenses	.064
Net Pool Price	2.72
Certificate of indebtedness	.10
Net Cash Price to Farmers	$2.62

The net cash price to farmers for 3.5% milk is $2.62. On the 3% basis the price would be $2.42.

The October price is 14c higher than the previous month. The net cash price to farmers in November 1925 was $2.31 for 3% milk.

Sheffield Prices

The cash price to Sheffield producers for 3% milk in the 201-210 mile zone for November 1926 is $2.67 per hundred. This is equivalent to $2.87 for 3.5% milk. The Sheffield price shows an increase of 7 cents over the November price. The Sheffield price for 3% milk in November a year ago was $2.63½.

BUTTER MARKET STILL GOOD

CREAMERY SALTED	Dec. 14	Dec. 7	Dec. 14 1925
Higher than extra	56½-57	55½-56	49-49½
Extra (92 sc)	56	55	48-48½
84-91 score	41½-55½	41 -54½	43-47½
Lower G'd's	40 -41	39½-40½	42-42½

The Butter Market continues steady, although the trade expects no further advances. Street stocks and cold storage have been depleted to a low level of 37,965 tubs compared to 54,461 tubs last year which indicates that the market will continue good.

More fresh stock is arriving due to the release of formerly ice bound boats but these arrivals are being readily absorbed. Two cars came in from the Pacific coast and a shipment arrived from New Zealand. Consumption has slowed down slightly due to the increased price.

The week ending Dec. 11 had the lightest week's receipts of the season, and included several thousand tubs of held butter from western warehouses. Advices indicate a slightly increased production but reserves have been called on to the extent that the chances are good for continued good prices. Storage holdings in four cities are slightly lower than at the same time last year.

HELD CHEESE STILL FIRM

STATE FLATS	Dec. 14	Dec. 7	Dec. 14 1925
Fresh fancy	—-—	24½-25½	—-—
Fresh av'ge	—-—	—-—	—-—
Held fancy	27 -28	26 -27½	27 -28½
Held av'ge	25 -26	24 -25	25½-26½

There has been little change in the cheese market which is still firm. The price advance predicted in last week's report has come to pass. State flats are still scarce and stocks have been moving out of warehouses rather freely. The strength of Canadian markets is cutting down importations and relatively light production in Wisconsin has caused some recovery in prices at primary points. Stocks have been moving out of warehouses rather freely and there is a good deal of confidence in the market.

EGGS CONTINUE LOWER

NEARBY WHITE	Dec. 14	Dec. 7	Dec. 14 1925
Selected Extras	61-62	65-66	59-60
Av'ge Extras	59-60	64-	-58
Extra Firsts	57-58	61-63	55-57
Firsts	55-56	59-60	52-54
Gathered	55-58	45-63	52-57
Pullets	42-49	52-50	46-48
BROWNS			
Fancy	62-63	66-70	56-59

Receipts of eggs have been heavy particularly from the Pacific Coast and prices have continued their downward trend. The situation has been aggravated by the failure of retailers to lower prices to the consumers which has hurt consumption.

The outstanding feature of the market is the relatively strong position of Brown eggs which have been selling higher than whites. The severe cold wave now prevalent throughout the country will undoubtedly cut down production and will aid in improving the market for eggs.

Storage eggs are reported firmer. The last warehouse report showed 571,000 cases less in storage than on December 1 last year.

LIVE POULTRY UNSETTLED

FOWLS	Dec. 14	Dec. 7	Dec. 14 1925
Colored	—-—	28-32	—-—
Leghorns	—-—	21-23	—-—
CHICKENS			
Colored	—-—	22-24	—-—
Leghorns	—-—	20-22	—-—
Broilers	—-—	30-40	—-—

The live poultry market is very unsettled and the outlook is uncertain. There is still more or less stock in the hands of jobbers and if arrivals prove as liberal as some expect some will be carried over till next week. The cold snap now in progress is likely to slow up shipments which may react favorably on prices.

No definite values were established on the fourteenth though receivers had in mind 25c to 28c for fowls and 24c to 25c for chickens. Turkeys are selling fairly well at about 40c. Ducks and geese are firm. Ducks are quoted at 30c and 42c and geese, 30c.

FEEDS AND GRAINS

FUTURES (At Chicago)	Dec. 14	Dec. 7	Dec. 15 1925
Wheat	1.38½	1.40⅝	1.71⅞
Corn	.74	.75¼	.77⅜
Oats	.45⅞	.43½	.41¾
CASH GRAINS (At New York)			
Wheat No. 2 Red	1.52½	1.56¼	1.91½
Corn No. 2 Yel	.93¼	.95⅝	.96¾
Oats No. 2	.56½	.55	.52½

FEEDS (At Buffalo)	Dec. 11	Dec. 4	Last Year
Gr'd Oats	34.00	33.00	31.50
Sp'g Bran	30.50	28.50	30.00
H'd Bran	32.50	31.00	32.50
Stand'd Mids	32.50	29.50	30.00
Soft W. Mids	36.50	35.00	36.00
Flour Mids	34.00	33.50	35.00
Red Dog	——	38.50	41.25
Wh. Hominy	32.50	33.00	35.00
Yel. Hominy	32.50	34.00	34.00
Corn Meal	31.75	32.50	35.00
Gluten Feed	40.00	31.75	41.75
Gluten Meal	42.75	42.75	51.75
36% C. S. Meal	28.00	28.00	37.50
41% C. S. Meal	30.50	31.00	40.00
43% C. S. Meal	31.50	32.00	42.00
34% O. P. Linseed Meal	44.50	43.00	49.50

Above feed quotations taken from weekly grain and feed letter issued weekly by New York State Dept of Farms and Markets.

POTATOES SLIGHTLY LOWER

Although $5.00 is still obtained for the fanciest stocks there is an easier feeling in both Maines and Long Islands and most of the business is being done at $4.25 and $4.35. Long Islands have been selling at $5.25 per 150 pound sack.

Much of the stock arriving last week was held up by the storm, resulting in a carryover of stock which satisfied requirements and prices were the same or slightly lower in spite of stronger advices from the country. There is a tendency among Maine growers to ask for a slightly higher price.

FANCY ONIONS FIRM

The onion demand is chiefly for the fanciest qualities and poor lots are dragging. Orange county yellows are reaching $2.75 but most State yellows are showing only fair quality with sales chiefly from $2.00 to $2.40. The market for white is irregular, $2.50 being the extreme price.

HAY STEADY

The hay market is steady and fairly well supplied with no indication of any marked change in values. Choice No. 1 timothy or light mixtures in large bales are still quoted at $26 and $27 with small bales $1 less. No. 2 quoted $25 and $26 and No. 3 and poorer $20 and $24.

CABBAGE MARKET HIGHER

Since our last week's report there has been a further advance in Danish Cabbage to $35 and $40 followed by a slightly easier feeling and a drop to $32 and $35 on December 14.

The following is released by R. L. Gillette, Agricultural Statistician of the Dept. of Farms and Markets:

The total crop of cabbage in New York State, by far the greatest cabbage producing state in the Union, is slightly greater than the crop harvested in 1925 according to a state-federal crop report just issued from the New York State Department of Farms and Markets.

APPLE MARKET DULL

Good fruit continues to have a fairly good sale, but best qualities are in light proportion in the receipts and ordinary qualities are dragging. The holiday demand is being felt and is improving the demand to some extent for the best qualities. Very few greenings exceed $4.00 and the best marks of Baldwins have been generally selling at $2.50 and $3.00.

MEATS AND LIVESTOCK

Nearby veal calves are steady but with a little easier undertone due to lighter demand. Primes are quoted at $15.50 to $16.00. Fair to good $13.75 to $15.00.

Live lamb receipts are of ordinary quality with very few primes. Fair to good were quoted at $13.50 and $13.75 on the 14th.

Hogs are in very light supply and quoted at $12.25 to $12.60 for light to medium.

Roasting pigs brought 30c and 32c for those under ten pounds and down to 18c for heavier weights.

Country dressed veal calves continue in light supply but the demand is so moderate that the market is weak. Prime to choice brought 20c, fair to good 17c to 19c.

Concerning Antiques and Collectors

(Continued from page 5)

I cherish with pious veneration the household gods of my ancestors. They are mine—doubly mine by both inheritance and tradition. I would accord scant courtesy to the wandering dealer who even suggested that he might buy them. But I would give very little for the battered and worn article to which I had no right save that of purchase and physical possession.

Perhaps this may be deemed a harsh statement but to me the commercialized antique dealer who prowls through old garretts and haggles and dickers for the possession of articles that were used and treasured by bygone generations who were no kith or kin of his—he seems to me curiously allied to the grave robbers.

—JARED VAN WAGENEN, JR.

* * *

I have read your valuable paper for nearly fifty years and thank you for your help to some of us poor farmers who often work for fun (?) and board ourselves.—J. J. H., New Jersey.

The Farm News

Death of Loton Horton---Was Best Known Milk Man In America

IN the death by pneumonia of Loton Horton in Nice, France on December 15, there passed one of the most remarkable and best known men in the dairy industry in the United States. Mr. Horton was President of the Sheffield Farms Company and chairman of the Board of Directors of the National Dairy Products Corporation.

Loton Horton was born a poor farmer boy in Orange County, N. Y. When a boy he came to New York City and went to work for his uncle, Daniel Slawson, as a driver on a milk wagon. Because of his energy and ability, he built up his uncle's business until the Slawson Bros. Co., operated several large milk plants. In 1902, Mr. Horton organized a big milk merger, bringing into the business the Sheffield Farms Co., Slawson Bros., T. W. Decker and Co., and several smaller concerns. He was elected President of the New Sheffield Farms Co., and retained that position until his death.

Mr. Horton is generally credited with bringing into the milk industry many new inventions and business methods used in other industries. Some of these include centralized bottling plants with modern mechanical equipment and refrigerating cars carrying the milk in vast milk trains from the farms upstate. Under his leadership the company branched out into the condensed, evaporated and powdered milk business, cheese making and the manufacture of ice cream.

Some two years ago the Sheffield Farms Company was consolidated with the National Dairy Products Corporation with branches all over America. This company is the largest dairy and dairy products organization in the world. Mr. Horton was chairman of the Board of Directors.

Owing to his aggressiveness and the feeling on the part of farmers in years past that they had not always received fair prices for their products, Mr. Horton had many enemies. On the other hand, all who knew him respected him for his great energy, ability and courage.

Annual Meeting of the American Oxford Down Record Association

THE annual meeting of the American Oxford Down Record Association was held in Record Building, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Wednesday evening, December 1st.

President McHaffie called the meeting to order.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President C. L. Chase, Willow Lake, South Dakota; Vice-President, Duncan Johnson, Appin, Ont.; Directors for two (2) years, O. R. Quakenbush, Sharpsville, Ind., Wm. Duncan, Lake Villa, Illinois; Secretary and Treasurer, J. C. Williamson, Xenia, Ohio.

All record work is to be sent to the retiring secretary, W. A. Shafor, Hamilton, Ohio, until December 31st and all old accounts are to be settled by him.

Mr. Williamson takes full charge of the work January 1st, 1927. All record work sent to him must be accompanied by the proper fees.

On motion a rising vote of thanks was tendered the retiring President, J. M. McHaffie, who has done so much to boost the Oxfords during the three years he has held office.

Adjourned to meet in Chicago during the time of the International Live Stock Show, December, 1927.

A TOUCH OF REALISM

OLD GENTLEMAN—*Really, boys, I must congratulate you! That's the most life-like snow-man I've seen for a long time.*

BOY—*Yes, sir. We've got Bertie Briggs inside.* —Passing Show

Notes from New Jersey

THE weather has been very bad all the fall for farmers to get their fall work done. Half the corn in central New Jersey is still in the field. The ground is so wet they could not get it off so they husked when they could and the corn lies in the field covered with snow and ice. There is no help in this part of the state to work on the farm. Some went to New York to get help. They had to pay $50.00 a month and board and then they could not work more than half the time on account of the amount of rainy weather.

These is a good crop of corn in this part of the state—above the average. The best crop of apples for many years, but no sale. Some sold their crop to the vinegar works for thirty cents a hundred pounds. Thousands of bushels are on the ground to rot.

The wheat is all in the market. Corn is selling in the ear from the field for $15 a ton. Oats have a ready sale forty to fifty cents a bushel. Young roosters, weight three to four pounds, thirty cents, live weight; leghorns twenty to twenty-two cents a pound; old hens 25 cents; fresh cows are too high for the price of milk. Over 100 head are sold in this part of the Hunterdon County from Michigan and Wisconsin every month. Good timothy hay is $16 to $17 a ton. The farmers are making arrangements to put in no more next spring than they can harvest themselves.—J. R. F., Hunterdon County, N. J.

International Breeders Sale at Syracuse

WITH consignments from several of the best known herds in this country, the International Breeders Sale of Holsteins at Syracuse on December 7th and 8th furnished an opportunity for breeders to secure excellent individuals to further their breeding work. Included in the consignments were representatives from such outstanding herds as Hargrove & Arnold, Norwalk, Iowa, Minnesota Holstein Co., Austin, Minn., Yates Farm, Orchard Park, N. Y., A. C. Hardy, Brockville, record of 1194 lbs. of butter, this future Ontario; Berks Farm, Reading, Penn., and W. C. Houck & Son, Chippewa, Ontario.

The 200 head sold, which does not include young calves, brought an average of $224 each, while an average price of $363 was realized for 26 bulls. About one-half of the sales were made to New York State breeders.

The top price of the sale was paid by the Detroit Creamery Co., Mt. Clemens, Mich., for an eight months old son of King Posch Bess Burke from the herd of W. C. Houck & Son, Chippewa, Ontario. This promising youngster, rich in production and show prospects, was struck off for $1900. Another four-figure price was paid by four buyers from Pennsylvania who jointly purchased at $1000 the Hargrove & Arnold a seven months old bull, Triune Butter Boy. A son of Triune Ormsby Piebe, a double grandson of K. P. O. P., and out of a dam with a sire "is one of the richest bred young bulls" ever offered by Hargrove & Arnold.

The heaviest purchaser was Paul Smith, Newark Valley, N. Y., who paid $6135 for 36 head. H. C. Reinhold, E. Petersburg, Penn., also secured several attractive individuals. Other large purchasers were Wilbur Miller, Detour, Md., 11 head; McLaury Bros., Portlandville, N. Y., 12 head; Frank Todd, Flanders, N. J., 11 head; The Blount Lumber Co., Lacona, N. Y., 7 head; and Wm. Viall, Rehobeth, Mass., 8 head.

Kelley and Haeger, assisted by L. E. Franklin, Ontario, did the selling. S. T. Wood, Liverpool, N. Y., was in the box.

For Grange Lectures

A CONSIDERABLE number of grange lecturers have written to us asking for debate outlines and the mock trial outline which were prepared in the hope that they might be of service to granges. We have also received some letters from lecturers who have already used these and since they feel that the outlines have been of some assistance to them, we are hoping that we may be able to be of even greater assistance.

We know from experience that the lecturer has the hardest job in the grange and at the same time the one on whom more than anyone else the success of the Grange meeting rests. It may be that we can help to furnish information on topics which may be used for discussion in grange meetings. We are always glad to give our best efforts to answering any questions which may be sent to us. We suggest that if you want help, that you write allowing us plenty of time, at least a week, before you need the information, in order to make sure that you get a reply in due time.

County Notes

Dutchess County—I am 78 years old and work ten hours every day now husking corn. Not many have it done. Too much rain. Corn fairly good. Potatoes are dug, some dug them as late as the 4th of December. Some put them in the cellar and some sold early. They would not keep. We had the first snow the 5th. Eggs are 80 cents, potatoes, a dollar a bushel, bran, $1.90, hominy $2.25, mixed feed $2.00, scratch feed for hens, $2.40, hay high and scarce at that, pork $17 and $18 a hundred, dressed veal $14, live weight poultry 30 cents, live ducks, geese, 30 cents.—P. S.

Washington County—A very severe wind and rain storm visited this vicinity on Tuesday last. Trees were blown down and some small buildings were overturned. Not much fall plowing being done, ground very wet. Considerable corn in fields not yet husked.

The Board of Supervisors are in session at Hudson Falls this week. An appropriation of $3500 was made for the Farm Bureau.

Farmer's Meetings

Jan. 3.—Short Course in Poultry will begin at the State School at Farmingdale, L. I.

Jan. 5.-9.—Madison Square Garden Poultry Show.

Jan. 11.-14.—New Jersey State Farm Products Show at Trenton.

Jan. 12.-14.—Rochester Meeting of the New York State Horticultural Society.

Jan. 17.-21.—Pennsylvania State Farm Products Show at Harrisburg.

Jan. 20.—Fiftieth Annual Meeting of the New York State Dairymen's Association in Albany.

Jan. 3.-March 11.—Winter Short Course at the Massachusetts State College at Amherst.

Jan. 4.-6.—Massachusetts Fruit Growers Assn. Annual Meeting at Worcester.

Looking Backwards

(*Continued from page 2*)

packs of 2½-inch Greenings and Baldwins with an apparent better promise of a reasonable price at the close of the deal.

Other fruits did not average much better. Bartlett pears were a light crop and brought good prices but Kieffers were almost worthless. Peaches, extremely late were hard to sell at any price and many were wasted. Plums and prunes were a drug on the market. Grapes started out well but many were late and the price fell to a very low figure.

The milk price has held up well and the price of eggs has been good. These good prices coupled with a low price for feed concentrates have put the producers of these products in a stronger position. In cases where men combined cabbage or potato growing with livestock enterprises they have had a prosperous year.

A. F. B. F. Annual Meeting in Chicago

MORE than three thousand delegates attended the 8th annual convention of the American Farm Bureau Federation in Chicago. Mr. Sam Thompson, president of the Federation, called the meeting to order on Monday, December 4th and delivered a stirring address in which he briefly reviewed the past activities of the organization and set forth a program for work in the future.

Mr. Frank O. Lowden, formerly Governor of Illinois, in his address to the Federation emphatically demanded a square deal for the American farmer. The reception of Mr. Lowden and the hearty approval of his message shows that Mr. Lowden's plans for farm relief will have the solid backing of midwestern farmers. The plan which Mr. Lowden advocates provides first for a Federal Farm Board to inquire into certain facts regarding the surplus of farm products. Mr. Lowden stated that he is not insisting on any particular remedy for this trouble but that in his opinion the farm problem is of the gravest importance and that he believes some method can be worked out for taking care of surplus farm products.

For the first time in the history of the organization, delegates and visitors witnessed large exhibits of labor saving devices for the farmer and his wife. These exhibits are to be an annual feature at future meetings.

The cooperating luncheon inaugurated last year, when President Coolidge was the guest of honor, was repeated on Monday afternoon with 700 guests present. The menu consisted of farm-grown products which had been purchased through farm cooperative associations.

The report of the activities of the Federation during the past year, given by Frank Evans, Secretary and Marketing Counsel of the organization, claims that progress had been made all along the line last year. In other words, the program of activities endorsed at the annual meeting last year has been carried out. Plans for the coming year indicate that an attempt will be made to better this record during the coming year.

The annual banquet was held in the Sherman Hotel on Tuesday evening. Among the actions taken was a recommendation that the bid of the American Cynamide Company for the operation of muscle shoals, primarily to provide American farmers with fertilizer at lower prices, be accepted in preference to the offer of the Associated Power Companies.

"Beau Geste"—*By C. P. Wren*

I SHALL not forget the succeeding hours in a hurry, and their horrible atmosphere of suspicion—seven people suspecting one of the other seven, and the eighth person pretending to do so.

My capable and incisive aunt quickly brought things to a clear issue, upon getting no reply to her "I am waiting," and her deliberate look from face to face of the angry and uncomfortable group around her.

"Maurice," said she to the Chaplain, laying her hand upon is sleeve, her face softening and sweetening incredibly, "come and sit by me until I have asked each of these young people a question. Then I want you to go to bed, for it's getting late," and she led him to a big and deep chesterfield that stood on a low dais in a big window recess.

Seating herself with the air and presence of a queen on a throne, she said, quietly and very coldly:

"This is getting serious, and unless it ends at once, the consequences will be serious too. For the last time I ask the boy or girl, who moved the 'Blue Water,' to give it to me, and we will end the silly business now and here, and make no further reference to it. If not....Come, this is absurd and ridiculous...."

"Oh, come off it, John," said Augustus.

Nobody else spoke.

"Very well," said my aunt, "since the fool won't leave his folly....Come here, Claudia....Have you touched the 'Blue Water' since the Chaplain restored it to its place?" She laid her hand on Claudia's arm, drew her close, and looked into her eyes.

"No, Aunt," said Claudia.

"Of course not," said Aunt Patricia. "Go to bed, dear. Good night."

And Claudia departed, not without an indignant glance at me.

"Come here, Isobel," continued my aunt. "Have you touched the 'Blue Water' since the Chaplain put it back in its place?"

"No, Aunt, I have not," replied Isobel.

"I am sure you have not. Go to bed. Good night," said Lady Brandon.

"But I might have done, Aunt, if the idea had occurred to me," she said. "It is just a joke, of course."

"Bed," rejoined her aunt, and Isobel departed with a kind glance at me.

Aunt Patricia turned to Augustus.

"Come here," she said coldly, and with a hard stare into his somewhat shifty eyes. "Please answer absolutely truthfully—for your own sake. If you have got the 'Blue Water' and give it to me now, I shall not say another word about the matter. Have you?"

"I swear to God, Aunt...." broke out Augustus.

"You need not swear to God, nor to me, Augustus," was the cold reply. "Yes or No. Have you got it?"

"No, Aunt. *Really,* I haven't! I assure you...." began Augustus, to be again interrupted by the cold question:

"Do you know where the 'Blue Water' is now?"

"No, Aunt," promptly replied he, "upon my soul I don't. If I did, I'd jolly well...."

"John," said my aunt, without further notice of Augustus, "do you know where the stone is?"

"No, Aunt," I replied, and added, "nor have I touched it since the Chaplain did."

She favoured me with a long, long look, which I was able to meet quite calmly, and I hope not at all rudely. As I looked away, my eyes met Michael's. He was watching me queerly.

Then came Digby's turn. He said quite simply and plainly that he knew nothing about the jewel's disappearance and had not touched it since it was passed to him by Claudia, and handed on by him to Isobel.

There remained Michael. He was the culprit, or else one of us had told a most deliberate, calculated, and circumstantial lie inexcuseable and disgraceful.

I felt angrier with Michael than I had ever done in my life, yet I was angry rather *for* him than with him. It was so utterly unlike him to do such a stupid thing, and to allow all this unpleasant and undignified inquisition to go on, when a word from him would have ended it.

From the moment I had caught him in the act of trying to return the jewel secretly, I had felt sick with indignation, and literally and physically sick when, his effort frustrated by me, he had pretended innocence and held on for another opportunity of returning the thing unseen.

Now that all had firmly and categorically declared their absolute innocence and ignorance in the matter, I had no option (especially in view of my catching him at the spot) but to conclude that Michael had been what I had never known him to be before—a fool, a cad, and a liar.

I could have struck him for hurting himself so.

"Michael," said Aunt Patricia very gravely, very coldly, and very sadly, "I'm sorry. More so than I can tell you, Michael. Please put the 'Blue Water' back, and I will say no more. But I doubt whether I shall feel like calling you 'Beau' for some time."

"I *can't* put it back, Aunt for I haven't got it," said Michael quietly, and my heart bounded.

"Do you know where it is, Michael?" asked my aunt.

"I do not, Aunt," was the immediate reply.

"Have you touched the sapphire since the Chaplain did, Michael?" was the next question.

"I have not, Aunt," was the quiet answer.

"Do you know anything about its disappearance, Michael? asked the hard level voice.

"I only know that *I* have had nothing whatever to do with its disappearance, Aunt," answered my brother, and I was aghast.

"Do you declare that all you have just said is the absolute truth, Michael?" was the final question.

"I declare it to be the whole truth, and nothing but the truth," was the final answer.

* * *

On hearing his last words, my aunt sat and stared at Michael. The silence grew horrible. At length she began to speak in a low frozen voice.

"This is inexpressible vulgar and disgusting," she began. "One of half a dozen boys and girls, who have practically grown up here, is a despicable liar and, apparently, a common thief—or an uncommon one. I am still unable to think the latter..... Listen.... I shall leave the cover where it is and shall lock the doors of this room at midnight and keep the keys, except the key of that one. Bring it to me, Digby... Thank you.

"This key I shall put in the old brass box on the ledge above the fire-place in the outer hall. The servants will have gone to bed and will know nothing of its whereabouts. I ask the liar, who is present, to take the opportunity of returning the sapphire during the night, relocking the door, and replacing the key in the brass box. If this is *not* done by the time I come down tomorrow, I shall have to conclude that the liar *is* also a thief, and act accordingly. For form's sake I shall tell Claudia and Isobel."

"Come, Maurice," she added, rising and taking the Chaplain's arm. I do hope you won't let this worry you, and give you a sleepless night."

The poor Chaplain looked too unhappy, bewildered, and bemused to speak.

Having locked two of the doors, Lady Brandon, followed by the Chaplain, swept from the room without a "Good night" to any of us.

I think we each heaved a sigh of relief as the door shut. I certainly did.

And now, what?

Digby turned upon Augustus.

"Oh, you unutterable cheese-mite," he said, apparently more in sorrow than in anger. "I think de-bagging is indicated... And a leather belt," he added, "unless anyone's pumps are nice and swishy."

I said nothing. It was not the hand of Augustus that I had caught feeling for the cover.

He glared from one to the other of us like a trapped rat, and almost shreiked as Digby seized him.

"You lying swine," he shouted. "Who was by the table when the light failed and came on again? Who was grabbing who when Isobel turned it on?"

I looked at Michael, and Michael looked at me.

"Yes," screamed Augustus seeing the look, and wriggling free.

"By Jove!" said Digby, if he pinched it, he's *got* it....Come to my arms, Gus!" and in a moment he was sitting upon the prostrate form of the hysterically indignant youth, and feeling the pockets of his dinner jacket from the outside.

"Not in his breast pockets...side.... waistcoat.... trousers.... no—the beggar hasn't got it unless he has swallowed it," announced Digby. Then.... "Might have shoved it behind a cushion or dropped it somewhere..... Come on, out with it, Gus, and let's get to bed."

"You filthy, lying, beastly cad," blubbered Augustus in reply, showing the courage of the cornered rat.

I don't think he had ever defied or insulted either of my brothers before in his life.

I expected to see him promptly suffer grief and pain at their hands, but Michael did the unexpected, as usual.

"Why, I believe the little man's innocent after all," he said quite kindly.

"You *know* I am, you damned hypocrite," shouted Augustus. "Weren't you and John fumbling at the cover when she turned the light on—you cowardly blackguards."

Digby's hand closed on the scruff of the boy's neck.

"If I have accused you wrongly, Gussie, I'll humbly apologise and make it up to you," said he. "But if we find you *did* do it—oh, my little Gussie...!"

"And if you find it was Michael, or John, or yourself?" sneered the dishevelled and shaking Augustus.

Michael looked hard at me and I looked hard at him.

"Look here," said Digby, "presumably the thing is in the room. Aunt wouldn't pinch her own jewel. The Chaplain has no use for it nor thirty thousand pounds. No one supposes Isobel did it—nor Claudia. That leaves us four, and we haven't been out of this room. Come on, find it. Find it, Gussie, and I'll swear that I put it there," and Digby began throwing cushions from sofas and chairs, moving footstools, turning up rugs, and generally hunting about, the while he encouraged himself, and presumably Augustus, with cries of "Good dog!...Fetch 'em, boy!...Seize 'em Gussie! ... Sick 'em, pup!... Worry 'im, Gus!" and joyful barks.

Michael and I searched methodically and minutely, until it was perfectly clear that the "Blue Water" was not in the room unless far more skilfully concealed than would have been possible in the dark and in the few minutes at the disposal of anyone who wished to hide it.

"Come to the smoking room, you two?" said Digby to Michael and me, when we had finished.

"Yes—go and fix it up, cads," urged Augustus.

"Go to bed, Ghastly," replied Digby, "and don't forget the key will be in the brass box on the ledge over the fire-place in the outer hall.

"For two damns I'd sit in the hall all night, and see who comes for it," was the reply, and the speaker glanced at me.

"Don't let *me* find you there, or I shall slap you," said Digby.

"No, I shouldn't be popular if I went there now and refused to budge, should I?" was the angry retort.

"Lord! It's a long worm that has no turning," cryptically remarked Digby, as Augustus took what was meant to be a dignified departure. "And a long lane that has no public-house," he added.

"Either that lad's innocent or he's a really accomplished young actor," I observed, looking after the retreating Augustus as we crossed the hall, where we said "Good night" to a yawning footman, and made our way down a corridor to the smoking-room.

"Well, my sons what about it?" said Michael, poking up the fire as we threw ourselves into deep leather armchairs and produced pipes.

Pretty go if the thing isn't there in the morning," said Digby.

"I wonder if she'd send to Scotland Yard?" he added, blowing a long cloud of smoke towards the ceiling.

"Filthy business," said Michael. "Fancy a fat mystery merchant prowling about here and questioning everybody!"

What a lark!" chuckled Digby. "Jolly glad the servants are out of it all right, poor beggars."

"Beastly vulgar business, as the Aunt said," observed Michael.

"And a bit rough on her too—apart from any question of thirty thousand pounds," said I.

Shake her faith a bit in human nature, what?" said Digby. "But, damn it—the beastly thing will be there all right in the morning."

"I hope it will," said I from the bottom of my heart, and found that Michael and I were staring at each other again.

"Reconstruct the dreadful crime," suggested Digby. "Wash out Aunt and the Chaplain."

"And the girls, " said Michael. "If anyone even glanced at the possibility of Claudia stealing, I'd wring his beastly neck until he could see all down his beastly back."

"Let's go and *beat* young Gussie," said Digby.

"Gussie doesn't know a thing about it," said Michael. "Nothing but genuine injured innocence would have given him the pluck to call us 'Filthy liars,' and 'Damned hypocrites.' You know, if he'd been guilty, he'd have been conciliatory, voluble, and tearful—oh, altogether different. A much more humble parishioner."

"Believe you're right, Beau," agreed Digby. "Nothing like a sense of injustice to put you up on the bough.....And if he'd taken it for a lark and hadn't been able to put it back, he'd have hidden it behind a cushion till he could. I quite expected to

(*Continued on page* 11)

What Has Happened in the Story Thus Far:

MR. George Lawrence, an Englishman who is leaving Africa on a furlough finds an old friend on the road—Major Henri de Beaujolais—a Frenchman and a former schoolmate, now a French officer in Africa. On the train, de Beaujolais relates to Lawrence a most astounding tale of mystery.

One day an Arab arrived at Tokotu saying that Arabs had attacked Zinderneauf. de Beaujolas at once set out, ordering the balance of his force to follow. Arriving at Zinderneuf, the Major found the defenders of the fort all dead. One of the dead men, apparently an Englishman, had a slip of paper in his hand, a confession that he had stolen the jewel known as the "Blue Water" from Lady Brandon.

Lady Brandon listens attentively, neither admitting nor denying that the "Blue Water" has been stolen and when Lawrence leaves she asks him to do nothing further about it.

Part Two takes up the story of John Geste, beginning when he and his brothers were boys at Brandon Hall.

Sir Hector Brandon spends most of his time in travel. It is reported that he purchased Lady Brandon with the saphire known as the "Blue Water". One evening Lady Brandon allowed the young folks to feast their eyes upon the jewel and during this time the lights suddenly went out. When they again came on the Blue Water was missing and could not be found.

The A. A. Tribe

Lone Scouts---Boy Scouts

AS Director of the Lone Scout Division, I want to call to the Lone Scout colors every loyal Lone Scout and every friend of Rural Scouting to help secure the following at the earliest possible moment:

1. The cooperation and helpful leadership of all Scout Executives in Council Territory throughout the United States. The best way to secure this is to follow the suggestion of a great cooperator who said "Cooperation is only possible when a person places himself in a position so that other people can cheerfully and wholeheartedly work him." In other words, we get cooperation only to the extent that we are willing to demonstrate our part as chief cooperator.

2. Progress in the Lone Scout program and constant participation with other scouts in *civic training, scout camping,* and in *scoutcraft-lines* is essential to our very life as scouts. Let's progress, Lone Scouts, in a big way.

3. *Leadership* is one of our greatest needs in the Lone Scout and Rural Scout field:

A Tribe Guide (adult) for every Lone Scout Tribe.

A Medicine Man (adult) for every Wigwam.

A scoutmaster and troop committee for every rural and village troop.

A scout executive in direct leadership of all Lone and Rural Scouts in council territory.

All Rural Scouts and Lone Scouts need and will welcome leadership and cooperation of all scout executives.—O. H. Benson

A New Tribe

THE Shawnee Eaglet tribe of Bellaire, Ohio, has recently reorganized with the following officers. We wish them the best of luck and success.

Chief: Henry J. Klee, R. F. D. 2, Bellaire, Ohio. Age 15.
Sachem: Donald E. Robinson, Box 192, Bellaire, Ohio. Age 13.
Scribe: Norman M. Meager, R. F. D. 3, Bellaire, Ohio. Age 14.
Wampum Bearer: Karl K. Klee, R. F. D. 2, Bellaire, Ohio. Age 13.
Member: James B. Klee, R. F. D. 2, Bellaire, Ohio. Age 13.

Success Talks for Farm Boys

No Success Without Hard Work

I CONSIDER common sense and hard work to be the best formula I know for success. You seldom see any man who has made a success of his life, no matter in what line, unless he has had these qualifications. Real success is not won overnight. It is nearly always the result of years of training and much self-sacrifice to gain your end.

WALTER JOHNSON

I was born and raised on a farm and I will always be a farmer at heart. I am never as happy as when I am in the country and I love dogs, cows, and chickens. I owe my long life in baseball to the fact that I have never spent winters in the cities, but always where I could be outdoors most of the time, hunting or doing farm work. The best way to keep in condition is never to get out of condition. —WALTER JOHNSON.

Every farm boy knows the story of Walter Johnson, the "Big Train" of baseball. Few players can stand the physical strain of big league baseball for even ten years, but after twenty years of it, Walter Johnson pitched during the innings which won the World Series for his team year before last. "Never get out of condition," he says, and much of his own success has been due to the fact that he has consistently practiced the rules he gives in this message to our boys. His high standards of personal conduct have made him one of the best loved and most popular heroes of the great American sport.

(*Standard Farm Paper Editorial Service. Copyright, 1926 by Clarence Poe*)

"Beau Geste"

(*Continued from opposite page*)

find it in some such place. That's why I gave him the chance....If he *has* got it, he'll shove it back tonight," he added.

"He hasn't," said Michael—and again Michael and I found ourselves looking at each other.

"Well—that leaves us three then," said I

"It does," said Michael.

"You can count me out, oldd dson," grinned Digby. "Search me."

"Which reminds one, by the way, that we didn't search ourselves, or each other, when we searched Gussie," said I. "It would have been fairer...."

"Most undignified and unnecessary," put in Michael.

"So Gussie seemed to find," chuckled Digby.

"Then that leaves you and me, John," said Michael.

"Yes, it leaves me and you, Beau," I agreed, and again we stared at each other.

"I did not take the 'Blue Water,' Beau," I said.

"*Nor did I,* John," said Michael.

"Then there's a mis-deal somewhere," remarked Digby, "and Gussie *must* have done it. Anyhow—it'll be put back in the night. Must be."

"What do you say to our sitting here until we hear somebody come down to the hall? That door always makes a frightful row," I suggested.

"Certainly not," said Michael sharply.

"Why not?" I asked, eyeing him.

"Why, you ass, it might not be....I mean we might....Anyhow, we've no right to interfere with Aunt's arrangements. She has given the person a chance...."

Michael was by no means fluent. He turned to Digby.

"Don't you think so, Dig?" he asked.

"Any ass can sit up who wants to," was the prompt reply. "I have had enough of today, myself. Who's coming up?" He rose and yawned.

"I say," he chuckled, "what a lark to pinch the key and hide it."

"Don't be a fool," said Michael. "Let's go to bed," and we went with our usual curt "Good nights."....

But it was easier, for me at least, to go to bed than to go to sleep, although my brain seemed somewhat numbed and dulled. I lay and tossed and turned, refusing to believe that Michael had done this disgusting thing, and unable, somehow, to believe that Augustus had. It did not occur to me to doubt Digby—and, as I have said, I should never have dreamt of doubting Michael, had I not caught him.

Leaving out Aunt Patricia, the Chaplain, Digby, and Augustus, there remained Isobel, Claudia, Michael, and I. Eliminating Isobel, there remained Claudia, Michael, and I. It could not be Claudia. How *could* it be Michael?

Had *I* done it myself?

Such was my mental condition by this time that I actually entertained the idea. I had read a book not so long before, in which, after a most tremendous mystery and bother, it turned out that the innocent hero had committed the crime while in a sonnambulistic condition.

That could not apply in my case, of course....There was no question or possibility of sleep-walking or trance about it—but might I not, absolutely unconsciously or subconsciously, have put the thing in my pocket without knowing it? People undoubtedly did do absurd things in fits of absent-mindedness, to their subsequent incredulous astonishment. I had never done such things myself—but might I not have begun doing them now? It was certainly as possible as it was utterly improbable. I actually got up and searched my clothes.

Of course I found nothing, and hour after hour of cogitation and reiterated argument brought me nearer and nearer to the conclusion that either Augustus or Michael was the culprit.

Having repeatedly arrived at this inevitable point, I delivered myself of the unhelpful verdict, *"Augustus or Michael—guilty. And I believe Augustus isn't, and Michael couldn't be!"*

Anyhow, daylight would find the wretched stone back in its place, and the whole business would be merely a very unsatisfactory and annoying puzzle, until it faded from the memories of the eight people who knew of it.

(*To Be Continued*)

What's Wrong With the Apple Industry

(*Continued from page 7*)

Any one can pack in a box or learn to easily. It has been done for years. The grocer and the fruit vender know the box package, and eastern apples can be sold in boxes with but very little effort. This is the main guilt of the eastern grower in ruining demand for apples, in driving the customer to oranges and other fruits, and it is no small factor in the disastrous showing of the apple industry.

The western grower is guilty in another way. He knows how to grow a pretty apple and also how to pack it in an attractive manner. In other words, they have all the desired requirements to attract the eye, but they do grow some apples that are so unattractive to the palate that they are doing as much to curtail demand for apples as any other factor. Of course they do grow some fine tasting fruit but they raise so many tasteless ones and these seem to be the only ones we can get on the fruit stands in the east—that we wonder where the good ones go to, if they really do have them. If they do it is really a crime for them to send out the stuff they do.

Poor Quality Hurts Demand

Just as an illustration of how they are destroying the demand for apples. I have bought an apple off the Greek fruit stand because it looks nice. It is a big apple and I cut it up into several pieces and pass it around to two or three friends that I happen to be with. We each take a bite or two and possibly throw the rest away. No taste, no life, nothing but cork. Beautiful cork it is true, but who wants to eat cork. Now, just what effect does this have on the consumption or the demand for apples? I don't have to tell you. It is ruinous. This is not farfetched. It happens every day. Try it out yourself and see. Unattractive to the palate. Who would buy one the second time in preference to an orange just as attractive and right along side of it. Do you wonder oranges are putting us out?

What can we do to hold what demand we have left for apples or to increase that demand? Use the same judgment we would expect from manufacturers in any other line of business, today if they found they were doing something detrimental to their business. Stop the bad practices we have been sticking to in the past. We of the east can take a lesson from the growers of the west and pack our fruit in a more attractive manner. Boxes, cartons, anything to get away from the old barrel pack. Make an appeal to the eye of the consumer. They are willing to pay and pay a satisfactory price for something that looks good to them. Why not consult their desires a little and give them what they want.

Cut Out Poor Varieties

To the western grower I would say. You grow some nice fruit but you also grow some that is a positive deterrent instead of a stimulant to the trade. Get rid of your corky, tasteless varieties. Don't send them out to spoil what ought to be a good profitable business. I assume that you grow a lot of this poor stuff and must sell it more cheaply than you do the good, which is probably the reason that on most fruit stands in the east we have only beautiful husks of apples. The Greek fruit merchant evidently figures that he will sell only about so many apples and that he can make more out of any good looking apple that is cheap, no matter what it tastes like, than a good looking apple that costs more but is really good eating. It certainly is a short sighted policy on the part of the Greek as well as the grower of the apples if we want to make the business profitable and permanet. Can't we both see the other fellow's point of view and get together on a sensible constructive program. Let us cut out our poor varieties. Let us pack attractively, and, either by legislation or voluntary organization, cut out the lower grades and, thus, make what apples we do market, sell more apples for us, instead of making customers for other fruits.

TEAM WORK
"You tell Santa I've been good and I'll tell Santa you've been good."—Judge.

Develop By-Products Market

As good business men we ought also to do something, take some action looking toward the development of the by-products of the apple, creating new demands and stimulating old ones. There are possible twenty major apple states, in which the apple industry is large and an industry upon which many of their citizens depend largely for their living. Why not ask each of these states to set aside funds for research work in this field; establish a fellowship at their state colleges, whose sole actitvity would be to develop new uses for the apple in the way of cider or other by-products; new ways to get rid of our lower grades. Practically the only uses for them today are for cider, vinegar and dried fruit. Isn't it reasonable to suppose that, if twenty different bodies of men in the various apple states devoted their time to the study of apple by-products some one, somewhere would shortly find out something of value in the way of disposing of our lower grades, for a useful, salable purpose?

Let us consider sweet cider for a minute. Why isn't sweet cider the national drink? Everybody likes sweet cider but, in my travels around I can't find it on one soft drink stand in a dozen. I do however, find orange juice on every stand, everywhere. What is the reason? Isn't it because no one has ever been

(*Continued on page 12*)

New Fashion Notes In Mid-Winter Clothes

Miss Dunnigan Tells What the Shops Are Showing for Really Cold Weather Wear

WITH the holiday festivities and the crispy winter days coming on, many of you will want to freshen up your wardrobes to make your clothes look as smart and as attractive as possible.

Some of you may need an all-occasion dress to harmonize with the winter coat made of one of the fashionable light-weight woolens, such as fine rep, jersey, kasha, friska, a crepey woolen flecked with white, crepella, alpaca, novelty plaid, wool crepe or one of the light cashmere weaves. These fabrics are extremely good for practical daytime dresses.

For more dressy types suitable for community parties and church wear, velvet, velveteen, flat crepes, georgettes, crepe satin, moire and faille are featured.

Clothes are short, slender in line, belted around the top of the hips and slightly bloused, especially at the back. Sleeves are rather simple and long. Some widen below the elbow. The Dolman or old-fashioned leg-o-mutton sleeve is still in favor.

Those of you who belong to the inclined-to-be-stouts with medium or large hips are sure to ask, "How can I appear slender?" Inverted pleats at front or side, soft shirrings and gathers provide for extra fullness for hips. Even on the dresses for stouts the slenderness of line is carefully preserved.

Two-piece styles are as good as ever, although there are many one-piece dresses shown. The bolero retains its popularity in the mid-winter styles—both the "slashed-at-the-front" and the "all-around" type.

Tiered skirts are one of the newest style points. They are seldom cut on the bias. Frequently they are finely pleated flounces—ten to twelve inches deep.

Coats are full length. They are apt to be slim and straight with deep armhole or flaring skirt.

Red shades, including the Chanel, a deep beet color, burgundy, and the bright reds with plenty of orange are featured. Greens, a vivid Paris blue, and faded blues are shown. Of course, navy, black and brown tones are quite standard for the winter season. With a costume in these somber shades, bright touches of color are added in gayly colored scarfs, flowers, purses, hats and gloves.

This season the smartly dressed woman is thinking in terms of her costume and it is important that dress, hat, coat and accessories are planned to carry out a harmonizing color scheme.

For an extra all-occasion dress to wear with a black coat, black hat with brim faced with flesh-colored crepe, nothing could be more serviceable and becoming to matrons than the dress illustrated. It is fashioned of black crepe combined with velvet. It is an especially good style for larger types because of the long lines accented by the velvet trim down each side and the inverted pleats in the center front. The latter gives easy fullness to the skirt. Reverse tucks at the shoulder allow extra fullness in the waist. Jeweled buttons and tiny loops close the collar so it can be worn high. Narrow belt of self-material is clasped with rhinestone buckle.

The sleeves are particularly dressy with their dainty puffs of flesh-colored georgette crepe gathered into narrow tucked cuffs which match the vest. Gunmetal hose and black patent slippers complete the costume.

The young Miss may prefer a sport style for her all-occasion-dress. When it is a dashing model like the one illustrated of black velvet and kasha in leopard design, it is both dressy and practical.

The velvet skirt is made plain in back with front shirring. It is hung on a waist. The jacket is double breasted with tailored collar and set-in pockets. Four black bone buttons fasten the front. The vest is of tan kasha.

A Beret tam of beige French felt cloth with black grosgrain ribbon is worn with this dress. Hose are beige; shoes black. Equally as effective is this sport costume in tan kasha with brown velvet hat and accessories.

Another dressy sport costume I found particularly attractive was a black skirt with a velvet top in a lovely crushed berry shade. The top was made in a cutaway coat style with bound button holes and black buttons decorating the front. The skirt was similar to the sport costume shown with front shirring to give extra fullness.

The school girl or the girl who is fond of skating and out-door sports will love the clever navy dress of rep with jade trimmings illustrated. It is one-piece with front of skirt knife pleated. Turtle neck collar and cuffs are knitted of jade yarn. The regular knitting stitch for sweaters—knit two, purl two is used. Collar is fastened with small buttons and loops. It can be worn high or low.

The side front opening is concealed by front folds. Sleeve and shoulders are in one. Belt is of jade, suede leather with gold buttons on the front. Side loops fastened with gold buckles hold the belt in position at hip line.

The navy felt hat worn with this dress features the new double brim with scalopy edge—one of the newest style notes in hats.

Among the dressier styles I chose the brown charmeen frock with Dolman sleeves of rose beige satin illustrated. It is one-piece with lower edge of skirt scalloped and faced. Collar and cuffs and plastron effect on the front are of beige satin trimmed in chain stitch embroidery in shades of brown and tans. A gold chain-link belt adds a smart touch. Worn with it is a clever little beige velvet hat draped crown of shirred velvet. Hose and shoes are tan.

For the holiday festivities, the French blue crepe de Chine dress illustrated trimmed with matching velvet is lovely. The dress is a straight line one-piece style. The skirt is finely pleated and held in place with three rows of inch-wide blue velvet to give a snug fit at the hip-line. The neckline is bound with fold of self material and a velvet bow is tied through the bound slashes on front. Sleeves are gathered into narrow cuffs which are tied with velvet bows. Hose are beige, slippers black patent with silver buckles.

—LEONORE DUNNIGAN.

Prize Winners in the New York Home Bureau Federation—A. A. Kitchen Improvement Contest

Left—Mrs. Louis LeFevre, Forest Glen, Ulster Co., N. Y. Winner of Fifty Dollar First Prize.

Right—Miss Marie Athawes, Penn Yan, Yates Co., N. Y. Winner of Twenty-five Dollar Second Prize.

Mrs. Clinton Davis, New Hartford, Oneida Co., N. Y. Winner of Fifteen Dollar Third Prize.

Mrs. Georgia Lott Selter, Three-Mile Bay, Jefferson Co., N. Y. Winner of Ten Dollar Fourth Prize.

What's Wrong with the Apple Industry?

(*Continued from page* 11)

able to make sweet cider that tastes good and stays sweet? What a great quantity of apples might be consumed in the use of sweet cider if we could only have it on every soft drink stand all over the country just as orange juice is today. Don't you imagine, if intelligent effort was spent by these various research bodies on this one thing alone that some one would soon discover a way to make sweet cider that would taste good and stay sweet, and be safe for a soft drink stand to handle?

Just a brief summary of what I have tried to drive home.

Supply and demand are the main factors in determining prices. This being the case let us try:

First. To control the supply by packing only grades sufficient to give the consumer what they will take at a profit to ourselves and no more, this to be accomplished through the medium of a Federal Fruit Board established by proper legislation, or a Fruit Board established by the growers and dealers themselves whose rulings would be enforced by publicity and the backing of all fruit growers who really don't want to go broke.

Second. Stop doing the things that tend to drive consumers away from apples to other fruits.

Third. Create more demand by packing only fruit that is really good to eat and packing it so that it gets to the consumer in an attractive manner.

Fourth. Establish research bodies for the purpose of finding new uses for our lower grades and developing new by-products of the apple.

Fifth. Make sweet cider safe and boom it as the National drink.

Can't we get together? Can't we do something constructive? I have offered my program. Shoot it full of holes if you can, only SHOOT, and, as I said before, "Let's do something beside talk."

Left to right: Sports dress of velvet and kasha; one-piece dress of brown charmeen with Dolman sleeve; Misses' blue crepe with matching velvet trim; black crepe combined with black velvet and flesh-colored crepe; Misses' dress of navy rep with jade wool collar and cuffs and suede belt.

Party Cake Decorations

May Be Made Quickly If One Has the Tools and the Inclination

NOW that the holidays are so near at hand and one tries to give everything a festive appearance, it is well worth while to invest in one of those cake decorators sold at most five and ten cent stores. They are a real source of satisfaction, for, with very little practice, one can make a lovely cake, in a few minutes, from just a plain every day cake.

And here is a time saver in connection with decorated cakes, etc.

When decorating cakes if you have some icing left in the decorator make tiny roses, etc., on waxed paper. When they have set enough remove them with a sharp knife and place them in a fruit jar and seal so that they will not get too hard. They can be made in several colors, using butter color for yellow or orange, depending on the amount of color used and fruit juices for the shades of red, pink, lavender, etc. Of course the vegetable coloring can be bought but the former are things one has anyhow.

All you need to do is to drop these candy roses around over the cake after it is iced and before the icing sets and they are especially nice to use on cakes spread with whipped cream.

Of course the icing used in the decorator is made with confectioner's sugar but there are recipes so that you are sure to get it just right. I make my icing with butter, a little hot water and confectioner's sugar enough to make it hard enough. Think of the joy of having a party cake on the table real often instead of just on special occasions.—BETTY, New York.

The flavor and texture of this cake is very professional in its nature if directions are very carefully followed. If you have as "thirsty" a flour as we use in the A. A. Testing Kitchen, you will have to about double the quantity of liquid called for.

* * *

New Year Cake:—Cream together one-half cupful butter and one and one-half cupful granulated sugar, add the beaten yolks of three eggs, three-fourths cupful milk, one cupful of flour and a little salt. Fold in the beaten white of one egg, beat well, add one and one-half cupfuls flour, two teaspoonfuls baking powder, and the beaten whites of two eggs. Put in two jelly pans and bake in moderate oven. Put cake together with a filling made by dissolving two cupfuls of granulated sugar in one cupful of water and cooking until it spins a thread. Do not stir. Pour the boiling syrup over the stiffly beaten whites of three eggs, stirring all the while and stir until it begins to thicken, then stir in a mixture made of two tablespoonfuls chopped raisins, two tablespoonfuls chopped citron, two tablespoonfuls blanched almonds chopped, one tablespoonful cocoanut, one teaspoonful caramel and one teaspoonful lemon extract. Let cool and spread between the cake layers and over top of upper one. Let stand twenty-four hours before cutting.—L. M. T.

Here is another cake which has a "professional" atmosphere. The filling is especially delightful and suitable for winter use.

* * *

Bell Cakes:—Cream together one cupful sugar and one-half cupful butter. Add two well beaten eggs, four tablespoonfuls of milk, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one cupful fresh grated cocoanut, a little salt and flour to roll. Place on floured board and roll out one-fourth inch thick and cut with a bell shaped cutter. Bake in a moderate oven about twenty-five minutes.—L. M. T.

This recipe makes lovely crisp cookies. The freshly grated cocoanut does not make itself very apparent but gives a body and richness to the whole mixture.

E 1171 is a charming and unique dresser set of real distinction. It comes stamped and hemstitched on white Indian head ready for work. A sheet of instructions tells how to work the scarf and two doilies in order to get the most artistic effect. Price postpaid, 60c. In ordering, give number.

A CHRISTMAS THOUGHT

ROBERTA SYMMES

You have decked the walls with holly bright
You have hung the mistletoe
The world is all alight tonight
With your candle's mellow glow—
The rays it sheds from your window ledge
Guides footsteps passing by—
But the Star that guided the Wise Men's feet
Does it shine in YOUR Christmas sky?

You have lifted the latch for neighbor folks
For friends that are far and near—
But for the Babe who is born today—
Have you a welcome there?
You have given with lavish heart and hand
But the Babe do you still adore
Do you offer a gift of love as rare
As that which the Wise Men bore?

Holiday Cakes

Icicle Cake:—Cream together one-half cupful butter and one cupful sugar, Add one-half cupful milk, three teaspoonfuls baking powder, one teaspoonful lemon extract, one-fourth teaspoonful salt and two cupfuls flour. Beat thoroughly, fold in the stiffly beaten whites of three eggs and bake in a shallow pan. Ice with a white icing, and serve cut in pieces three inches long and one inch wide.—L. M. T.

What to Do with the Bones

WE read about many farm women canning meats for summer, but I have never read how they dispose of the bones from which the meat is cut. Do I give them all to the dog? No indeed. I first share some soup bones with friends. I freeze them, without salting, in cold weather. If the weather turns too warm I pour a pickle over them. When I want boiled beef I fill a large kettle with the bones and scraps. The first meal, out of the kettle is plain boiled meat, with vegetables boiled in a part of the broth. Next I slice all nice pieces cold, the little bits trimmed off the bones make good hash. Sometimes we want a potpie or noodles cooked in some of the broth, other times vegetable soup. If there is any broth left by this time I make it up in mush. The beef flavor making it a pleasing change from plain mush, it is well liked by the hungry boys and girls for the evening meal. Out of a few seemingly useless bones the foundation of several nourishing meals can be had at little cost, only needing a little forethought in the planning.—A. S.

Smart and Simple Styles

Pattern 2921 *is the smartly simple sports mode so much in use. Made up in woolen plaid, wool jersey, flannel or similar materials, this design is most attractive as well as practical. It cuts in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3⅜ yards of 40-inch material.* **Price 13c.**

Pattern 2933 *is the acme of this season's styles with its vestee and side flounces. Back and front are straight to keep the line slender. It cuts in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. The 36 inch size requires 2⅞ yards of 40 inch material with 1 yard of 36 inch material contrasting.* **Price 13c.**

Pattern 2940 *is ideal for the frock for general school girl's wear. Made up in brightly colored jersey or plaid, or in darker colors, this pattern is both smart and serviceable. It cuts in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12, and 14 years. The 8-year size requires 1¾ yards of 40-inch material with ⅛ yard of 40-inch material contrasting.* **Price 13c.**

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern numbers and sizes clearly and correctly and enclose with correct remittance in stamps or coin (although coin is sent at own risk). Add 12c for one of our Winter Fashion Books and send to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 461-4th Avenue, New York City.

How I Store My Flower Bulbs

EVERY lover of flowers enjoys raising and caring for the flowering bulb plants such as the dahlias, cannas, and gladiolas but many gardeners have trouble in storing these bulbs to keep them from decaying or becoming woody. As a consequence it becomes necessary to purchase new bulbs every year. This is an unnecessary expense for with a little care bulbs may be stored to keep in perfect condition.

As soon as the ground starts to freeze, I cut off the top of the plant even with the ground. Each cluster of bulbs is carefully dug. I remove as much soil as possible just by shaking it off, then lay them carefully in a room or dry cellar where they will not freeze. When all the soil becomes perfectly dry I rub it off carefully with a soft cloth. If the soil is carelessly removed the bulb starts to decay where it has become bruised and if even the smallest amount of soil is allowed to remain they either decay or become woody and will not grow.

When the bulbs are thoroughly dry and clean I take a keg, barrel or a wooden box and bore it full of holes in the bottom and all around the sides. I then place it in a moderately warm and dry cellar, with the edges upon bricks or pieces of wood away from the wall so there will be a free circulation of air underneath as well as all around the container. I lay each cluster of bulbs in carefully without breaking them apart. When the container is full I tie a piece of burlap over the top. This too allows the air to reach the bulbs from the top.

Different kind of bulbs may be stored in the same container, but it is advisable to use a separate container for each variety. Do not molest them any time during the winter and when ready to plant the following spring they can be removed, each cluster of bulbs divided and every individual bulb will grow.—L. H. F., Mo.

Young Housewives

as well as women of long experience, are enthusiastic about the *extra* help of Fels-Naptha!

It combines unusually good soap and plenty of dirt-loosening naptha for easier washing. Safe! Quick! Thorough!

FELS-NAPTHA
THE GOLDEN BAR WITH THE CLEAN NAPTHA ODOR

Some Clever Contrivances

IN winter, when the swill pails must be kept in the kitchen, put them in a box just long enough to hold two, with a hinged top. Paint the box to match the woodwork. It will make a comfortable seat and no one will imagine what it holds.

A door in the collonnade gives a chance to utilize otherwise wasted space and provides a place for storing articles that must be often used, but which lying about the room give it a cluttered look, or require endless running up and down steps if kept above stairs.

One kitchen seemed to require a woodbox much shorter than usual. Wide chestnut boards were taken to a carpenter one winter some years ago (when wages were not so high) and he proceeded to make a work of art. It was too nice to bang wood into, so it was placed in the living room to hold baby's clothes. It has remained there ever since. It now holds books and music, makes a comfortable seat, a cutting place for the home dressmaker, etc., etc.

The high price of new rugs was the cause of the living room floor's being painted, but it is so easy to clean, that it will probably remain painted to the end of the chapter. The floor boards were fortunately nice and smooth. Two coats of paint and one of varnish applied by the housekeeper herself fixed it up for a year, when it needed another coat. Several small woven rag rugs prevented a too bare look.—Mrs. W. E. H., Pa.

Read These Classified Ads

Classified Advertising Rates

ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in this department at the rate of 7 cents a word. The minimum charge per insertion is $1 per week.

Count as one word each initial, abbreviation and whole number, including name and address. Thus "J. B. Jones, 44 E. Main St., Mount Morris, N. Y." counts as eleven words.

Place your wants by following the style of the advertisements on this page.

The More You Tell, The Quicker You Sell

EVERY week the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST reaches *OVER* 140,000 farmers in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and adjacent states. Advertising orders must reach our office at 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City, not later than the second Monday previous to date of issue. Cancellation orders must reach us on the same schedule. Because of the low rate to subscribers and their friends, cash or money order must accompany your order.

Orders for these columns must be accompanied by bank references.

AGENTS WANTED

INTERNATIONAL SILOS. Farmers organize silo clubs and get your own at small cost. Agents and farmers working with our salesmen can make good profits. CHARLES N. CROSBY, Pres., Meadville, Pa.

CATTLE

GUERNSEYS—Three young purebreds. Have milked 7600 pounds in ten months, 9700 pounds in ten months, and 5700 pounds in six months. Bred in August. Accredited herd. $150 apiece. Registered calves, $90 apiece. Also De Laval milker, $175, and separator $25. Would trade for Leghorn pullets. MILTON ROYCE, Ithaca, N. Y.

FIRST $30.00 Check takes Ayrshire bull calf, registered, crated, F. O. B. cars. KEIKOUT FARMS, Nassau, N. Y.

DOGS AND PET STOCK

"CHRISTMAS PUPPIES." If you love your boy buy him an English or Welsh Shepherd pup. They will bring your cows home next summer. GEO. BOORMAN, Marathon, New York.

RAT TERRIERS. FOX Terriers. All ages. Give the children a puppy for Xmas. MRS. CARMEN WELCH, Herrick, Ill.

CHRISTMAS SALE OF Collie puppies. White and Colored. Priced to sell. HARRIET WIXOM, Trumansburg, N. Y.

FOR SALE—English Shepherd Pups. Also English, and German Shepherd cross, heel drivers. $5.00. E. A. BROWN, Chester, Vermont.

FOR SALE—3 Nice long-eared fox hound pups, six months old, $15 each. R. W. SCHALLENBERG, Westernville, N. Y.

FOX TERRIER PUPS, also old dogs. Good breeding, clear marking, smooth-haired. W. H. COOLEY, Albion, Pa.

PEDIGREED 10 week Collie pups, $10-$15. EL BRITON FARM, Route No. 1, Hudson, N. Y.

POULTRY

QUALITY BABY CHICKS. Big Discount now given on all orders received this month for Spring delivery. Pure bred stock. Husky chicks. 12 varieties. Send for price list. Custom hatching. SCHOENBORN'S HATCHERY, 335 Main St., Hackensack, N. J. Phone 1604.

BEAUTIFUL BUFF Rock Cockerels. EDGEWOOD FARM, Ballston Spa, New York.

90 VARIETIES POULTRY, geese, ducks, dogs, pigeons, hares, parrots, ferrets, cavies, white mice. Free catalog. J. A. BERGEY, Telford, Pa.

S. C. W. LEGHORNS, Baron Strain, 5 choicest hens, all laying now, 1 cockerel $25. Also laying pullets $2-3. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. ED. WALKER, Newfane, N. Y.

LARGEST WHITE LEGHORN Breeding Farms in the eastern states, established 1910. Write for free 80 page catalog describing our breeding stock and methods of housing, feeding, trapnesting, pedigreeing, etc. Large White Eggs, big egg production, and stock that will live and grow, standard type. There is more net profit for the poultryman whose pens contain Lord Farms Leghorns. Address LORD FARMS, 91 Forest St., Methuen, Mass.

POULTRY

BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS. Barred Plymouth Rock Cockerels and Pullets. Also Bourbon Red Turkeys. Farmers' prices. W. LOTHERS, Perulack, Pa.

EMBDEN AND TOULOUSE Geese, $5.00 each. Mammoth Pekin and White Muscovy Ducks, $2.50 each. R. H. ZAHNISER, Mercer, Pa., R. D. No. 1.

BIG, STRONG, Healthy Baby Chicks—Brown, Buff and White Leghorns, Barred and White Rocks, Anconas and Rhode Island Reds—from modern hatchery successfully operated twelve years. High quality, reasonable prices. Write today for free catalog, price list and discounts. PORTLAND HATCHERY, 500 W. Walnut St., Portland, Indiana.

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTE Cockerels, Toulouse Geese, Blue Swedish ducks, Cayuga Drakes. CRANE BROOK FARM, Port Byron, N. Y.

SELECTED Single Comb Ancona Cockerels $3.00 each, F. O. B. Madrid. DEWEY RUTHERFORD, Madrid, N. Y.

S. C. RHODE ISLAND cockerels, great laying strain, $3. W. BROCK, So. Kortright, N. Y.

WANTED—White Indian Runner Ducks. Must be purebred and of good laying strain. Write BOX 589 c/o AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

TURKEYS

TURKEYS—Mammoth Bronze, Bourbon Red, Narragansett, White Holland hens, toms, unrelated pairs and trios, highest quality. Reasonable prices. WALTER BROS., Powhatan Point, Ohio.

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS—From large, healthy, prolific stock. Toms $12; Hens $10. WM. W. KETCH, Cohocton, New York.

PUREBRED BRONZE TURKEYS. Buy your breeding stock now, at these special prices: Large strong healthy birds. Young gobblers $10.00 and $12.00. Young hens $7.00 and $8.00. Yearling Toms $15.00. Special prices on unrelated pairs and trios. MRS. W. D. LAWRENCE, Adams, N. Y.

BOURBON RED Turkeys—Young toms and hens for sale—won first prizes at State Fair and Sesqui-Centennial. A. W. HARVEY, Cincinnatus, N. Y.

PUREBRED BRONZE Turkeys, toulouse geese, Kerlins' Leghorn cockerels, Marcy's Jersey Giants. MABEL PRICE, Gouverneur, N. Y.

FARMS FOR SALE

FARM WHERE BIGGEST PROFITS ARE. No such opportunity again. Concrete roads have opened great Peninsula between Chespeake Bay and Ocean to intensive cultivation. Finest growing climate, soil and marketing in America. Fine land available at low prices. Every condition you would ask for. Address Room 142, Del-Mar-Va Building, Salisbury, Md.

STOCK POULTRY or Truck farm. 250 acres. 12 room house, running water. PAGE and RUSH, Canaan, New York.

FARM OF 165 ACRES in Delaware County, 2 miles from stateroad, 1 mile from schoolhouse, 2½ miles from creamery. Extra large house, suitable for boarders. Cowbarn, wagonhouse, hen houses, garage, toolshed. Farm in excellent condition, fine water. Sell with or without personal property. N. J. TRAVIS, Roxbury, N. Y.

FARMS FOR SALE

NINETY-FOUR ACRE Dairy-Poultry farm in high production. Keeps twenty cows, twelve hundred hens. Excellent buildings fully equipped. Particulars upon request. LYNN TALBOT, Edmeston, N. Y.

FARM—WANTED. Describe fully. State Price. R. INGLERIGHT, Beaverton, Mich.

FARM IMPLEMENTS

WHY hasn't the Ferguson Plow any wheels? Ask your nearest Ford dealer for the answer.

HELP WANTED

OWING TO THE INCREASING DEMAND for Dairy Improvement Associations a training school for association milk testers will be given at the College of Agriculture from January 17 to 29, 1927. The work will include Babcock testing, computing rations, and record keeping. For complete information write to G. W. TAILBY, JR., Dept. of Animal Husbandry, Ithaca, New York.

SALESMEN to sell our high grade garden and field seeds direct to planters. A good paying position for man acquainted with farming. Experience unnecessary, but honesty and industry are. COBB CO., Franklin, Mass.

HIDES—FURS—SHIPPERS

HIDES, PELTS, WOOL, RAW FURS, TALLOW—we buy at best cash price. Write for prices and tags. We sell sole leather, meat scrap and salt. S. H. LIVINGSTON, Successor to Keystone Hide Co., Lancaster, Pa.

WE SOLICIT SMALL or large consignments of farmers or butchers beef and horse hides, etc., at current values, Freight (not express) paid for fifty pounds or more. Write for tags and prices. PENNSYLVANIA HIDE CO., INC., Scranton, Pa.

RAW FURS—WANTED, Especially Muskrats—$1.75, Brown Weasels—$1.35. We Pay Postage, Hold Separate, Get our Flat definite Prices. STERN FUR CO., New Brunswick, New Jersey.

WANTED—Raw Furs and Wool. ALVAH A. CONOVER, Lebanon, New Jersey.

TRAPPERS be sure of best prices. Write for price list now. BENJAMIN DORMAN, 147 W. 24th St., N. Y. C.

SPECIAL PRICES THIS MONTH—Silver, Blue, Cross Foxes, Mink, Muskrats, Skunks. THE BERKSHIRE FUR and GAME FARM, East Canaan, Conn.

HONEY

PURE EXTRACTED Buckwheat honey. 5 lb. pail. 90 cents postpaid third zone. EDWIN RICKARD, Schoharie, New York.

5 LBS. CLOVER $1.10, 10 $2.00. Buckwheat $1.00, $1.75. Postpaid three zones. 60 lbs. here Buckwheat $5.50, Clover Blend $6.50. HENRY WILLIAMS, Romulus, N. Y.

CLAFONY QUALITY CLOVER Blend (Part Buckwheat) Honey, unprepaid—60-lbs., $6.50; 120-lbs. $12.00. CLARENCE FOOTE, Delanson New York.

FINE QUALITY Clover honey, 5 lb. pails—$1.15, tens $2.00. Buckwheat and amber fives $1.00, tens $1.75, delivered 3rd zone. EDWARD REDDOUT, Cooperstown, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS

PATENT-SENSE—Valuable Book (Free) for inventors seeking largest deserved profits. Write LACEY & LACEY, 665 F St., Washington, D. C. Established 1869.

CASH PAID for Dairymen's League Certificates of indebtedness, all series. L. F. THORNTON, Dimock, Pa.

OLD BAGS WANTED. We pay 5c each for feeds, middling and bran bags. And good prices for other bags. OWASCO BAG CO., Cleveland St., Rochester, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS

OAT STRAW and all kinds hay, Clover mixed especially. Get delivered prices, Carloads. JAMES E. DANTE, Jr., East Worcester, N. Y.

STOW'S PATENT STOVE BRICK. Fit any range, easily applied. Price, One dollar with order. Castings furnished. Agents wanted. S. J. STOW, New Haven, Ct.

EXTENSION LADDERS—34 to 40 ft., 27c ft. Freight paid. A. L. FERRIS, Interlaken, N. Y.

TAXIDERMIST WORK. Deer head $9 to $11. Ladies' Furs $8 to $10. Other work reasonable. Mounted specimens for sale. 20 years experience. D. H. SWINBURN, Littleton, N. H.

CANARIES FOR SALE. Golden singer and Seifert rollers, guaranteed, $5.00 and $6.00 each. MISS JESSIE BAIRD, Candor, N. Y.

RURAL PLAYS. Catalogue. HARRY DOTY, Chatham, New York.

PRINTING—STATIONERY, ETC.

200 LETTERSHEETS, 200 ENVELOPES, high grade, superior workmanship, printed with any name and address, postpaid, $1.50. Greatest value ever offered. Samples free. PRINTER HOWIE, Beebeplain, Vt.

EVERYTHING PRINTED! Samples free. FRANKLINPRESS, B-28, Milford, New Hampshire.

250 GOOD Business Envelopes printed postpaid $1.00. Samples free. WALTER G. COLLINS, Cohocton, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Oliver Typewriter $25. Typewriters bought and repaired. GILBERT TERRELL, Harpersfield, New York.

SWINE

REGISTERED O. I. C's. "The hog that satisfies" Pigs, Bred Sows, herd sire. Best blood lines. Fair prices. GEO. N. RUPRACHT, Mallory, N. Y.

DUROCS—THREE CHOICE Sow Pigs for sale, eleven weeks old, $11 each. Registered. Satisfaction guaranteed. C. A. KEZER, Massena, N. Y.

TOBACCO

HOMESPUN TOBACCO: Smoking or Chewing, 4 lbs. $1.00; 12, $2.25. Send no money. Pay postmaster on arrival. Pipe free for ten names of tobacco users. UNITED FARMERS OF KENTUCKY, Paducah, Kentucky.

FREE: One pound tobacco and pipe for ten names pipe smokers or chewers with order for 4 pounds Homespun tobacco at $1.00. Pay when received. FARMERS UNION, D9, Paducah, Ky.

WOMEN'S WANTS

PATCHWORK. Send fifteen cents for household package, bright new calicoes and percales. Your money's worth every time. PATCHWORK COMPANY. Meriden. Conn.

BARREL LOTS Slightly Damaged Crockery, Hotel Chinaware, Cookingware, Glassware, etc. Shipped direct from Factory to Consumer. Write for Particulars.
E. SWASEY & COMPANY, PORTLAND, ME.

MEN! WOMEN! EARN $1 AN HOUR AT HOME, Weaving Colonial Rugs, genuine fluff rugs, fancy fabrics, from new and other materials. Home weavers always busy. You learn in 30 minutes. We guarantee it. Looms now at reduced prices. Liberal Pay-As-You-Weave terms. Solve YOUR more-money problem by writing for FREE Loom Book today. UNION LOOM WORKS, 1332 Factory St., Boonville, N. Y.

SPECIAL

THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY of New York desires to place bright, attractive children in free family homes. These children range in age from babies to fifteen years and are of both sexes. If interested, communicate with MISS C. B. COMSTOCK, agent, 21 Collier St., Hornell, N. Y.

HOW TO DO IT—PICTURE STORY No 2

Service Bureau

Beware of Bargains That Strange Peddlers Offer at Your Door

CROOKED peddlers have hit on another idea for fleecing folks who are attracted by bargains and do not suspect the possibility of a fraud. One of the most recent plans to fleece consumers was recently uncovered by inspectors of the New York State Department of Farms and Markets, who have found that peddlers have been selling cotton-seed oil for olive oil. The violations were uncovered in Schenectady. An analysis of the samples purchased revealed that the product was almost entirely cottonseed oil.

An investigation by the Department of Farms and Markets showed that this adulterated oil was sent out from New York City in trucks and reports show that it has been sold in the vicinity of Rochester and Buffalo as well as Hudson Valley cities. In addition to the product being an adulteration, all of the samples were under weight on an average of 20%.

Will Only Accept Cash Payments From Storekeepers

The method used by the operators of this scheme make apprehension very difficult for the inspectors of the Department as the oil is sold from a truck and the vendors refuse to accept anything in payment except currency. Obviously a man who is committing a crime such as this will use all methods to avoid giving his name. There is absolutely nothing injurious, it is stated, in cottonseed oil but substituting cottonseed oil for olive oil is a fraud on the consumer and therefore punishable.

In uncovering this fraud one of the inspectors of the Department paid as high as $4.00 a gallon in purchasing this material in pint lots. When he bought it by the gallon he paid anywhere from $1.50 to $2.00 per gallon. It is said that a good grade of olive oil can be purchased at wholesale anywhere from $2.75 to $3.00 whereas cottonseed oil is available at a much lower price, according to the grade —probably not more than $1.50 per gallon. Those who have bought this adulterated oil are unable to give the inspectors any clue as to the guilty parties, therefore the investigations are being continued with the hope that those who have been responsible for the distribution of this adulterated oil will be detected and made to stand trial for their violations. Therefore, if a stranger comes to your door peddling "imported olive oil" use your own judgment. Introduce him to the dog or the police, either or both.

Another Home Work Plan

"I am sending you a letter from the Radfield Manufacturing Co. Please let me know if they are a reliable company to sew for."

The company referred to proposes the home work plan of sewing similar to a number of others which AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has mentioned in the Service Bureau columns. It is their offer to pay from $6 to $8.50 per dozen for making children's dresses and bungalow aprons. The company makes the charge of $1.65 to cover the cutting, materials, trimmings, postage, buttons, etc.

Why the charge of $1.65 is required, we do not know. If the company wishes anyone to make dresses for them, it is our opinion that they should pay for all the materials, as well as postage. Why the person who makes the dress should pay for the material and postage we cannot understand. Furthermore, we do not see how any woman can afford to make a dress for 50 cents apiece, for it is quite evident that no company is going to pay you more than the smallest amount that they can possibly get away with. In other words, you pay for the material, make it and all you get is 50 cents apiece. AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has never endorsed any plan of homework of this type. In fact, we have revealed a great many that have proven very unsatisfactory. It must be borne in mind that the individual ability of various persons is different and it is up to the company to say whether or not your work is satisfactory and just what they will pay you. Even the price they advertise does not begin to pay a woman for her time, energy and the strain on her eyes.

When Turkeys Leave Home

There is a neighbor who lives about six hundred feet from our place and he keeps a cow, 2 pigs, 40 geese, 35 turkeys, ducks and chickens and they have been coming over to our place, ruining the garden and lawn and also using my front porch as a roost. The other day I was chasing the turkeys and I threw a stick and killed the turkey. The turkey was still on our ground. Now they want me to pay for the turkey. They have been told to keep their poultry and stock home, but they have failed to do so. They have their own place all fenced in and can keep them home but will not. They said if we did not want them over we should put a fence so they would not come over. What I want to know is, do I have to put up a fence and do I have a right to kill the poultry if they come over on my property? A party says I have a right providing I do not touch the bird. The pigs come over and run on our back lawn.

Cattaraugus, N. Y. Nov. 5, 1926.

American Agriculturist
Circulation Office
Ithaca, N. Y.

Gentlemen:—Re: Estate of W. S. Pritchard, deceased.

Received your letter of the 29th with the two checks for $1000 each enclosed, covering the death of William S. Pritchard. The claims of $1000 each in favor of the estate of Sue B. Waite and Alice Pritchard have also both been settled and paid. I take this opportunity, as attorney for the estates of these three decedents, to thank you for the promptness of the service that has been rendered in the settlement of these three claims. It is very much appreciated by the people interested in the estates. I have already written to the Insurance Company, telling them of the appreciation of the way this matter has been handled by them. These three claims arose out of a common accident. The Insurance Company was very prompt in the forwarding of the necessary forms for submission of the claims, and as soon as those forms were filled out and returned, the payment of the full amount was authorized, and sent on without any delay.

Yours very truly,
HL:MW HERMAN LAVERY.

IT is clear from the diagram you sent us that the land of the turkey man does not adjoin yours and under New Jersey statutes it is only the adjoining land owner who can make his neighbor put up a fence. You are therefore not at fault and the turkey man has let his birds trespass upon your land. You can repel this trespassing in any reasonable way and you can sue the turkey man for the damage you have suffered by these trespasses. Killing the birds is hardly a reasonable way of repelling the trespass but in this particular case and as to this particular turkey we believe, the killing was just an accident and we also believe that the throwing of a stick is means entirely reasonable. You may, if you wish, take the birds and the pigs that trespass upon your property to the local pound, or if there is none, impound them yourself.

Should Give Thanks, Instead

Will you kindly print in your paper what the law is in New York state, as to whether a person presumably a woman, old and in poor health, can ask permission to make her home in another person's home, does any work she may choose to do, has board and lodging and expenses, such as medicines and necessary clothing furnished free to her while there, can afterward collect pay for the work she did while there? Or, in case of her death, can her legal heirs collect pay for said work?—New York.

A PERSON who asks to make her home with another and while there does the work that she chooses to do, and then tries to collect for it, is much like the woman that borrowed a setting hen and then wanted to borrow a setting of eggs because she had the hen.

It is particularly true here where the person is old and in poor health and must be supplied with clothing. Such a person will not receive the aid of a court in collecting any money. There is no contract, expressed or implied that she should receive any.

This lady should thank her stars that she has a place like that to go to.

Problem of Bootleg Eggs

(*Continued from page 6*)

arrives by a long and roundabout path. It is usually a fertile egg to start with, and during periods of hot weather especially, it is exposed to conditions during its long journey which are sufficient to ruin any such egg. Compared to our eastern farm eggs, which are shipped to market promptly by express and many of which come from highly specialized poultry farms where non-fertile eggs are produced, this western farm egg belongs in an entirely separate class.

The real solution is rather simple, after all. What is needed is a legal definition of a "fresh" egg which shall make actual eating quality the test of freshness, instead of the artificial distinction we now have set up by our cold storage laws. This is something which could really be enforced because, although nobody can tell a cold storage egg from any other egg, it is an easy matter to tell a good egg from a poor one, even without breaking the shell.

Candling Reveals "Inside" Story

The method for doing this is commonly known as "candling" and has long been in use in the wholesale egg trade. As most egg producers know, this candling test consists merely in examining the egg in front of a bright light shining through an aperture in a shield. By this method even an amateur can readily learn to classify the egg quite accurately as to its relative quality, and an expert can tell all there is to know about the interior of the egg and its condition.

This plan of restricting the use of the term "fresh" would not work any hardships on the eastern egg producer, except perhaps a few careless ones who do not take pains with their eggs. It does not mean, for example, that he must candle his eggs before shipment. The average eastern farm egg arrives on the market so quickly that it can easily meet any reasonable quality standard and any careful egg producer would have little to fear on this score. It would be the western eggs which would have to be candled before being sold, and, during most periods of the year, the majority of them, along with the cold storage eggs, would be thus eliminated from the fresh egg class.

Action Is Needed by Poultry Interests

This plan appears to be both simple and effective. It certainly would put a stop to the present bootleg egg traffic. Why has it not already been put into effect?

The answer is that legislative action is necessary. More important is the fact that such legislative action must do away with the present restrictions on the sale of eggs as set forth in the cold storage laws. Because popular misunderstanding and prejudice in regard to all cold storage matters are so general, and because there is no subject on which it is easier to arouse public clamor, no one is eager to sponsor the needed legislation.

Not until public opinion changes, therefore, is there much chance of putting a stop to the bootleg egg traffic. It is time, however, for eastern farmers to think this matter through to its logical conclusion and to bring to bear the enlightened opinion which will result in adequate protection not only for themselves but for consumers as well.

WITTE Log Saw

Wico Magneto

COMPLETE outfits, everything you need when you go into timber. No extras to buy. Saws 15 to 25 cords a day. Cheapest to operate—runs all day at cost of 2c an hour per H-P. Burns any fuel with big surplus of power for any work. USE IT FOR OTHER WORK. Completely equipped with WICO magneto, speed and power regulator, throttling governor and 2 fly-wheels so can be used for any other jobs—pumping water, grinding grain, etc.—an all-purpose outfit that will work every day in the year. Only 3 minutes to change from log saw to tree saw—10 seconds to clamp to tree. Fastest felling ever known. Fells trees from any position.

Lifetime Guarantee

FREE BOOK Simply send name today for NEW catalog, lower prices special offers, and how to make money with these rigs. Tells all about engines, sawing outfits and pumpers.

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6804 Witte Building SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

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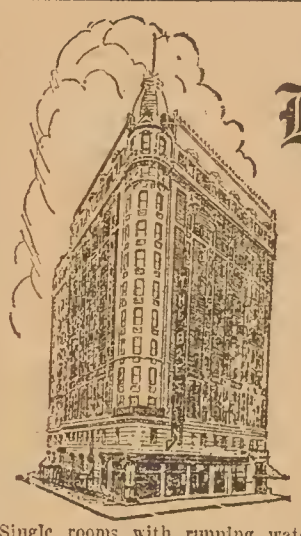

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Double rooms with bath or shower	$5, 6.00 and 7.00
Parlor, Bedroom and Bath	10.00 to 12.00

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Grinds grain, alfalfa, fodder, etc., separately or together, any fineness. No extra attachments. Trouble proof; the grinder without burrs or loose working parts.
Make Your Own Mixed Feed
Grinds oats, etc., for pigs slop. Four sizes; elevator or blower; Timken bearings. 12 years' successful service. Write for folder and ground feed samples.
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Room 801-W Magee Bldg. Pittsburgh, Pa.

ICE PLOWS TOOLS Plows $22.00 up. WM. H. PRAY, Mfr., La Grangeville, N. Y.

If There is Anything That You Wish
To Buy, Sell or Trade
Advertise in the Classified Columns
OF THE
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

More Than $50,000 Paid Our Readers

Insurance Service Has Helped Many Subscribers of A.A. in Time of Need

"A VERY present help in time of trouble" is the way one woman writes us about the money she received from the travel accident insurance service we render through the North American Accident Insurance Company. Our policy does not cover everything, of course, but it plainly states what it does cover and it is the best for the money we have been able to secure. In these days of frequent accidents, it goes almost without saying that everyone should be protected. If you hold one of these policies or if you are not protected against accident, you certainly will be interested in the long list of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST folks who have had help from this service when they most needed it.

Look over the list for there is almost certain to be someone whom you know. Frankly, we are proud of what we have been able to do for our readers in this one service alone.

Do You Know These Folks?

Chas. C. Dennis, Preble, N. Y.	$ 60.00
Nettie E. Dennis, Preble, N. Y.	7.14
Joseph Deliello, Preble, N. Y.	60.00
F. M Crawford, Bolivar, N. Y.	60.00
Mae K. Darrington, Honeoye Falls, N. Y.	70.00
Arthur V. Walters Est., Delaware, N. J.	250.00
Joseph Barry, Brainerd Station, N. Y.	30.00
Alona M. Elliott, Hamlin, N. Y.	10.00
Irene Haines, Vincentown, N. J.	12.00
Mrs. Elizabeth Stratton, Appleton, N. Y.	24.28
Emil Schaad, Central Square, N. Y.	4.28
Lena Hutson, Fraser, N. Y.	20.00
J. Henry Quell, Jr., East Greenbush, N. Y.	84.28
E. L. Hamilton, Franklinville, N. Y.	30.00
Leo Quinn, Brockport, N. Y.	30.00
Percy Alliger, Waverly, N. Y.	74.28
John Cummings, Atwater, N. Y.	90.00
Julia Jordan, Morris, N. Y.	30.00
William C. Meyn, Wellsville, N. Y.	97.14
Lora L. Walters, Webster, N. Y.	10.00
Simon Seleske, Batavia, N. Y.	90.00
Earl Ingraham, Chenango Forks, N. Y.	80.00
Alfred Flora, Elbridge, N. Y.	80.00
Wm. Lufkin, Greenwich, N. Y.	77.14
James Rizzo, Forestville, N. Y.	10.00
Alvin Haynes, Watertown, N. Y.	30.00
Rose Martino, Millville, N. J.	20.00
Robert Anderson, West Chazy, N. Y.	130.00
Edward Henneberry, Pompey, N. Y.	40.00
Ward M. Storum, Little Valley, N. Y.	30.00
Victor J. Vennie, Cadyville, N. Y.	20.00
Christiano Mehl, Verona, N. Y.	10.00
Russell Johnson, Princeton, N. J.	10.00
Irving Gardner, Hartwick, N. Y.	10.00
Wm. Recar, West Chazy, N. Y.	30.00
Wm. E. Upton, Dolgeville, N. Y.	57.14
Will Stanton, Locke, N. Y.	30.00
Wm. Storrs, Holcomb, N. Y.	100.00
Frances Montgomery, Monticello, N. Y.	40.00
B. B. Davenport, Burnside, N. Y.	61.43
Walter Gardner, Tully, N. Y.	40.00
M. R. Bresee, Hartwick, N. Y.	67.86
Peter Kofod, Ashville, N. Y.	130.00
Michael LaBar, Blairstown, N. J.	20.00
L. E. Mingus, Andover, N. Y.	20.00
E. H. Lilley, Conewango Valley, N. Y.	25.00
Robt. J. McWhorter Est., Salem, N. Y.	15.71
Zelda Miller, W. Albany, N. Y.	40.00
Emma Miller, W. Albany, N. Y.	40.00
John McCloe, Nicholson, Pa.	30.00
Sherman Judd, DeRuyter, N. Y.	32.86
Frank B. Colburn, Westfield, N. Y.	10.00
Samuel Jones, Watervliet, N. Y.	87.14
Wm. Peterson, Girard, Pa.	80.00
John Jaduizycz, Newport, N. Y.	10.00
R. J. Hatchkiss, Sinclairville, N. Y.	10.00
Fred LaFortune, Cortland, N. Y.	50.00
Edward Thompson, Fowlerville, N. Y.	30.00
Earl M. Jackson, Livonia, N. Y.	10.00
Leon Thomas, Canton, Pa.	20.00
Angelo Patti, Forestville, N. Y.	40.00
Mrs. Margaret Watt, Fulton, N. Y.	55.71
Helen Archer, Jefferson Valley, N. Y.	30.00
Leon Hammer, LeRoy, N. Y.	42.86
Percy Kimbark, Oswego, N. Y.	65.71
Mrs. Lulu E. Little, Youngstown, N. Y.	14.28
Grover Haynes, LaFayette, N. Y.	10.00
Amy VanClief, Seneca Falls, N. Y.	20.00
David White, Brasher Falls, N. Y.	20.00
Mrs. Elizabeth Wright, Wayland, N. Y.	20.00
Lynn Devereaux, Clyde, N. Y.	20.00
Fry Darling, Leon, N. Y.	30.00
Edward Chaffin, So. Dayton, N. Y.	130.00
John R. Pratt, Wellsburg, N. Y.	130.00
Leslie Brown, Bemus Point, N. Y.	14.28
Chas. F. Jones, Vail, N. J.	77.14
Chas. Humphrey, Smyrna, N. Y.	150.00
Mott Tracy, Alpine, N. Y.	42.86
E. L. Munson, Portland, N. Y.	107.14
Samuel J. Walker, Rome, Pa.	40.00
Dan Harte, Marathon, N. Y.	20.00
Zemphy Huntley, Sanquoit, N. Y.	30.00
Elliott H. Main, Locke, N. Y.	50.00
Chas. C. Scott, Waterville, N. Y.	32.86
Frank Wood, Trumansburg, N. Y.	70.00
James Proctor, Corry, Pa.	60.00
Sprague H. Record, Stittsville, N. Y.	30.00

Death Indemnities Paid On A. A. Insurance Service

Arthur Weatherwax Est., Peru, N. Y.	$1000.00
Clair Risley Est., North Brookfield, N. Y.	1000.00
Leon E. Williams Est., Berkshire, N. Y.	1000.00
A. M. Egbert Est., Hector, N. Y.	1000.00
Kermit Keif Est., Alexander, N. Y.	1000.00
Arlo A. Baker Est., LeRoy, N. Y.	1000.00
J. H. Mingus Est., Towanda, Pa.	1000.00
Fred Green Est., Towanda, Pa.	1000.00
Leo S. Riland Est., Schuylkill Haven, Pa.	1000.00
Larry Lombardo Est., High Falls, N. Y.	1000.00
Wilbur Joyner Est., Binghamton, N. Y.	1000.00
Clifford Tuttle Est., Hornell, N. Y.	1000.00
Floyd Coffin Est., Newport, N. Y.	1000.00
Walter Bissell Est., Holley, N. Y.	1000.00
William Smith Est., Wick, Pa.	1000.00
William Pritchard Est., Dayton, N. Y.	1000.00
Mrs. Alice Pritchard Est., Dayton, N. Y.	1000.00
Mrs. Sue B. Waite Est., Dayton, N. Y.	1000.00
J. Robert Juengst Est., Groton Falls, N. Y.	1000.00
Alan R. Forrester Est., Nelson, N. Y.	1000.00

George Kenninson, Salamanca, N. Y.	30.00
Howard A. Smith, Ripley, N. Y.	20.00
Walter Heenan, Lockport, N. Y.	20.00
Frederick Bray, Sanquoit, N. Y.	10.00
Harold C. Berry, Meadville, Pa.	2.68
Mrs. Bertha Butzer, Hollands, N. Y.	60.00
Joseph Condon, Waterville, N. Y.	20.00
Frank M. Garrison, Elmer, N. J.	10.00
John Twomey, Barker, N. Y.	30.00
Traley Perry, Churubusco, N. Y.	41.43
George Zimmerman, St. Johnsville, N. Y.	20.00
Wm. K. Benham, Penn Yan, N. Y.	30.00
W. J. Henderson, Tully, N. Y.	44.28
Bernard Adelstein, Jamesburg, N. Y.	30.00
Edward D. Ryan, Wingdale, N. Y.	20.00
Richard I. Bernstein, Center Moriches, N. Y.	52.86
Mrs. Inez I. Finch, Little Valley, N. Y.	68.57
Fred Miller, Ancram Lead Mines, N. Y.	40.00
Katherine Winkler, Red Hook, N. Y.	5.71
Leonard V. Rahilly, Jr., Wrightstown, N. J.	30.00
Clarence Riegle, Clarence Center, N. Y.	40.00
Casper Bulries, Moocrs, N. Y.	40.00
Mrs. Dorothy L. Norton, Lebanon, N. Y.	40.00
David Reeves, Otego, N. Y.	30.00
R. D. Hathaway, Dundee, N. Y.	20.00
Mrs. Sarah Levis, Canton, N. Y.	250.00
Raymond E. Bromley, So. Dayton, N. Y.	40.00
Clarence E. McCoy, Walker, N. Y.	30.00
P. L. Wright, DeRuyter, N. Y.	20.00
Chas. Armstrong, Tioga Center, N. Y.	50.00
G. Reed Miller, Rexville, N. Y.	130.00
John R. Tallon, Pompey, N. Y.	30.00
C. E. Metcalfe, Hudson, N. Y.	14.28
Adam Hayes, St. Johnsville, N. Y.	30.00
Stewart H. Green, Jackson, N. Y.	30.00
John Henderson, East Meredith, N. Y.	40.00
B. B. Davenport, Burnside, N. Y.	68.57
Mathias Stuckel, East Chatham, N. Y.	30.00
George Newton, Morris, N. Y.	30.00
Addie J. Fisher, New Port Rickey, Fla.	10.00
Harold B. Hughes, West Edmeston, N. Y.	50.00
F. Bowen, Gasport, N. Y.	68.57
C. W. Palmer, Westtown, N. Y.	38.57
Thomas Kurfess, Newport, N. Y.	80.00
Jonathan Austin, Jacksonville, N. Y.	130.00
John H. Winters, Chatham, N. Y.	30.00
Christine B. Winters, Chatham, N. Y.	20.00
Andrew Daniels, Shelburne Falls, Mass.	20.00
C. A. Midlam, Cuyler, N. Y.	30.00
Clarence Taylor, Smiths Basin, N. Y.	130.00
James Proctor, Corry, Pa.	30.00
C. F. Clark, Westtown, N. Y.	20.00
P. H. Williams, Meadville, Pa.	130.00
Dean R. McCall, LeRoy, N. Y.	30.00
E. Butzer, Hollands, N. Y.	82.86
Claude Harris, Weedsport, N. Y.	50.00
Bessie Dancer, Creamridge, N. J.	24.28
L. VanClief, Seneca Falls, N. Y.	110.00
James Nagy, New Brunswick, N. J.	20.00
Abraham Greenburg, Kerhonkson, N. Y.	20.00
Howard S. Kluck, Lodi, N. Y.	42.86
George H. Converse, Woodville, N. Y.	40.00
William Velson, Fishkill, N. Y.	30.00
Anna Thornton, Popes Mills, N. Y.	1.43
Gladys M. Gillies, Angelica, N. Y.	40.00
William Abrams, New Berlin, N. Y.	50.00
Judson Westaway, Canton, N. Y.	20.00
Fred M. Dickey, Quincy, Mass.	25.00
John Twomey, Creek Road, Barker, N. Y.	47.14
Marvin Darling, Walton, N. Y.	58.57
Bertha Miller, Little Valley, N. Y.	20.00
Ralph Reynolds, Delhi, N. Y.	10.00
Harry H. Hogle, Ticonderaga, N. Y.	47.14
Mrs. Guy Smith, Warsaw, N. Y.	130.00
W. H. Fleming, Califon, N. J.	31.43
Harry V. Schenck, Three Bridges, N. J.	80.00
Peter Lilley, Cannonsville, N. Y.	42.86
Lillian Rauchk, So. Dayton, N. Y.	87.14
Robert Patterson, Cooperstown, N. Y.	64.28
Clara McCaffrey, Ogdensburg, N. Y.	60.00
Walter B. Powers, Holcomb, N. Y.	20.00
Norbert Kohorst, Corfu, N. Y.	61.43
John Horigan, W. Winfield, N. Y.	20.00
Abraham Gorden, Cobleskill, N. Y.	60.00
Homer Keady, Lodi, N. Y.	130.00
Mrs. A. Spetz, Spring Creek, Pa.	40.00
Edward A. Whitford, Adams Center, N. Y.	5.71
Earl H. Sage, Elba, N. Y.	10.00
Ray Peet, So. New Berlin, N. Y.	80.00
Hugh Gray, New Hampton, N. Y.	40.00
Carey Dean, Ithaca, N. Y.	91.43
Lena S. Darling, Lake Pleasant, N. Y.	20.00
Jacob VanGoor, Sr., St. Johnsville, N. Y.	30.00
C. P. Darling, Conewango Valley, N. Y.	20.00
Geo. VanVechten, Herkimer, N. Y.	60.00
Anna Ruckert, Shokan, N. Y.	20.00
Audrey Braas, Delevan, N. Y.	40.00
Wm. B. Fitzgerald, Honeoye Falls, N. Y.	60.00
Frank Broadbent, Jr., Barneveld, N. Y.	20.00
Fred C. Mattocks, Columbia Cross Roads, Pa.	30.00
Hollis Lewis, Plattsburg, N. Y.	5.71
Mrs. Fidelia Howell, Newton, N. J.	40.00
Kinda Witherel, Hurleyville, N. Y.	40.00
Fay Elston, Ithaca, N. Y.	55.71
Robert B. Owens, Erieville, N. Y.	100.00
Fred Gouseth, Evans Mills, N. Y.	110.00
Catherine Snedeker, Cranberry, N. J.	30.00
Earl W. Harp, Munnsville, N. Y.	90.00
Joseph Silloway, Arcade, N. Y.	20.00
George Jessmore, Gouverneur, N. Y.	58.57
Jack Marketti, S. Williamstown, Mass.	60.00
P. J. Carr, Franklinville, N. Y.	20.00
Max Bakerman, Vineland, N. J.	20.00
Jason Edwards, Cuba, N. Y.	30.00
Miss Veola Burtt, Delanson, N. Y.	40.00
William Scott, Trumansburg, N. Y.	30.00
George VanVechten, Herkimer, N. Y.	32.86
Howard Gillis, Argyle, N. Y.	130.00
Ira Carpenter, Middletown, N. Y.	60.00
Herbert J. Foley, Brasher Falls, N. Y.	120.00
Bernie Kowalski, Ft. Johnson, N. Y.	32.86
Horace W. Hinman, Monterey, Mass.	14.28
Harry Henkin, High Falls Sta., N. Y.	51.43
Emma Heilman, Leon, N. Y.	40.00